"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Partly cloudy today; Thursday fair, moderate to fresh northwesterly winds today.
☞For full weather report see Page 23.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,312. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 31, 1916.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

WILSON REPLIES TO CRITICISMS OF PEACE LEAGUE

Declares He Would Never Consent to Any but a Disentangling Alliance.

AGAIN WARNS HYPHENATES

In Memorial Address at Arlington He Says America Must Come First.

FOR VOLUNTARY TRAINING

Business Men to be Put to Acid Test in Helping Their Employes to Enlist.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—"America first" was the keynote of the address delivered by President Wilson today at the Memorial Day exercises held in the Arlington National Cemetery. Part of his speech was a kindly lecture to hyphenates, whom he did not blame, he said, for pride of race and love of the places of their birth, but who should not allow this old ardor of another nationality to overthrow their ardor for America. The President replied to criticism that his suggestion for a combination of nations to prevent war meant an entangling alliance for the United States, declaring that he favored an alliance to disentangle the peoples of the world from combinations for their own separate and private interests.

The President served notice on the business men of the country that he intended to put them to the "acid test"—the expression is the President's—to see if they were willing to let their employes volunteer for Federal training under the system provided for in the army reorganization bill, which lies on the President's desk for signature. He declared he was in favor of universal military training if it were voluntary, but was not in favor of compulsory training. The President also gave assurance that America did not want any additional territory.

At the outset the President told his auditors that there was upon the United States at present a crisis which threatened to be a new crisis of division. The spirit of America was invincible, and no man could abate its power, he said, "but we know," he added. "that that spirit must upon occasion be asserted and that this is one of the occasions." The reference of the President was to the manner in which the feelings of a portion of the foreign population of America had led them to show more ardor for the nations of their birth than for the nation of their voluntary allegiance.

America Must Come First.

With especial reference to the period following the civil war, the President said that the United States had again to work out by spiritual process a new union "when men shall not think of what divides them, but shall recall what unites them; when men shall not allow old loves to take the place of present alleginaces; when men must, on the contrary, translate that very ardor of love of country of their birth into the ardor of love for the country of their adoption and the principles which it represents." He had no harshness in his heart, said the President, "even for the extremists in this thing which I have been trying in moderate words to describe," but he summoned them very solemnly not to set their purpose against the purpose of America. America, he declared, must come first in every purpose we entertain. We were ready to fight for our rights, the President declared, when those rights were coincident with the rights of man and humanity.

The President referred to his remarks at the banquet of the League to Enforce Peace on Saturday night, when he spoke of his belief in an association of nations for the protection of small and weak States. He said he believed that the people of the United States were ready to become partners in any alliance of the nations that would guarantee public rights above selfish aggression. Replying to newspaper suggestions that such an association might bring the United States into an entangling foreign alliance, the President said:

"I shall never myself consent to an entangling alliance; but I would gladly assent to a disentangling alliance, an alliance which would disentangle the peoples of the world from those combinations in which they seek their own separate and private interests, and unite the people of the world to preserve the peace of the world upon a basis of common right and justice. There is liberty there, not limitation. There is freedom, not entanglement."

Hint to Business Men.

President Wilson introduced the subject of military preparedness by speaking of having heard the President of the United States Chamber of Commerce report on a referendum to 750 of the Chambers of Commerce of the United States, which produced a showing of 99 per cent. of these bodies voting in favor of preparedness. "Very well, now," said the President, "we are going to apply the acid test to those gentlemen, and the acid test is this: Will they give the young men in their employment freedom to volunteer for this thing? I wish the referendum had included that, because that is the essence of the matter."

He wanted to know whether the business men of the country were ready themselves to sacrifice interest in order that the country might prepare. There would be an answer to that question in the next few months, he said. The Army Reorganization bill, lying on his table ready for his approval, "bristles all over with that interrogation point," and he wanted all the business men of the country "to see that interrogation

Continued on Page 2.

E. E. CALVIN TO HEAD UNION PACIFIC ROAD

Directors Will Elect Him President, Succeeding A. B. Mohler, Says Report in Omaha.

OMAHA, Neb., May 30.—According to The Omaha Evening Bee, Edgar E. Calvin, Vice President and General Manager of the Oregon Short Line, will be elected President of the Union Pacific Railroad when the Directors meet Wednesday. Mr. Calvin will succeed A. B. Mohler, who receutly announced his resignation to take effect July 1, according to the report.

T. M. Orr, assistant to Mr. Mohler, said that in absence of official information it was logical that Mr. Calvin would succeed Mr. Mohler. President Mohler was out of the city today.

Edgar E. Calvin was born at Indianapolis in 1858 and began his railroad career as a telegraph operator for the Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette Railroad in 1875. He has been identified with the Missouri Pacific, the Union Pacific, and the Southern Pacific. Two years ago he became Vice President and General Manager of the Oregon Short Line.

Mr. Mohler was reported last January to be in a critical condition in Emmanuel Hospital, Omaha, Neb., as the result of a fall when skating on Jan. 24. He had suffered concussion of the brain and other serious injuries. With his wife and mother-in-law, Mrs. W. W. Smith, Mr. Mohler had motored to a park in Omaha, where the party intended skating. After he had taken a few strokes he fell squarely on the back of his head.

SAY KOLGA ATTACK WAS WITHOUT WARNING

Germans Charge That Vessel Was Shelled as Crew Was Escaping—Six Men Lost.

BERLIN, May 30, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Six men were lost in the attack by a submarine on the German steamer Kolga, which was sunk in the Baltic on May 17, according to a dispatch to the Overseas News Agency today from Lubeck, where the survivors of the steamer have arrived. The dispatch says the Kolga was shelled after she had stopped and that the submarine launched a torpedo which sank the steamer as the crew was about to lower the lifeboats.

"The submarine appeared suddenly at a distance of 400 meters from the Kolga," says the dispatch, "the submarine firing a shot which went wide, upon which the steamer immediately stopped. Notwithstanding this, one minute later a second shot was fired, which destroyed the bridge. The crew, only half clad, rushed for the lifeboats, while the Captain ran into the cabin in an effort to rescue the ship's papers.

"The submarine fired two more shots, both of which struck the steamer. One sailor was wounded. Immediately afterward came a torpedo, although it could be clearly observed from the submarine that the crew was about to launch the lifeboats. The torpedo caused the steamer to sink immediately, the Captain, both the helmsmen, the cook, and two sailors perishing.

"The enemy submarine opened fire without warning and continued firing in spite of the immediate stopping of the steamer. Furthermore, the torpedo was fired as the crew was about to enter the lifeboats, so that six out of nineteen sailors lost their lives."

YUAN SHIH-KAI POISONED.

Condition Is Critical, According to Shanghai Report in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 30.—Yuan Shihkai, President of the Chinese Republic, has been poisoned and is in a critical condition, according to advices from Shanghai received here today at the headquarters of the Chinese Republic Association.

Recent dispatches from Peking have said that the President was seriously ill, but the cause of his illness was not given.

PEKING, April 10, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Alfred Sze, Chinese Minister in London, has wired to the Foreign Office, urging that the North and South reconcile their differences as soon as possible, in order to prevent foreign intervention. He advised the Foreign Office that the Japanese Ambassador in London is constantly seeking to get the British Government to grant Japan a free hand in China, and that England has not given a formal answer, but will probably be influenced by the conuuct of the various factions in China.

Liu Ching-jen, the Chinese Minister to Russia, has wired to the Foreign Office regarding the conclusion of the reported Russo-Japanese treaty, the most important section of which is declared to relate to Chinese affairs. The Minister says this treaty probably will be signed in Petrograd in a short time.

THREE NAVY MEN DROWNED.

Lost When Whaleboat of the Collier Hector Capsizes.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—Drowning of three seamen of the collier Hector Sunday in Ocoa Bay, Santo Domingo, by the capsizing of a whaleboat, was reported to the Navy Department today by Rear Admiral Caperton. Nine other men who were in the boat were rescued by the destroyer Reid after being in the water fourteen hours.

The dead men are Edward Brenan and William Mariner, Quartermasters, and George Sancunis, fireman.

Admiral Caperton reported that a number of American refugees from the interior of Santo Domingo were being cared for on the American warships. He said he was considering landing marines at Puerto Plata because of the unsatisfactory attitude of the Governor there.

A case of measles among marine corps recruits from Port Royal, the Admiral reported, caused isolation of the whole detachment in a camp near Santo Domingo city.

LIEUT. SPRING-RICE SLAIN.

Brother of British Ambassador to United States Killed in Action.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, May 31.—The Morning Post announces that Lieutenant Gerald Spring-Rice, younger brother of the British Ambassador to the United States, was killed in action last Saturday.

He was 32 years of age and received his commission as Transport Officer in the Border Regiment in July, 1915.

IMPROVED NIGHT SERVICE TO BUFFALO
LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD
All-steel train leaves West 23rd Street ferry 8:50 P. M. Liberty Street 9:00 P. M. Arrives Buffalo 7:55 A. M. Drawing-room sleeping cars.—Advt.

HILL BARES PLANS AT FATHER'S BIER

Louis, Younger Son of "Empire Builder," at 44 Expects to Rule Railroads in Northwest.

UNDAUNTED BY BIG HERITAGE

Fourteen Hours of Work a Day in St. Paul Appeals to Him as Duty to the Public.

BODY VIEWED BY EMPLOYES

Throngs Pass Beside Coffin of Their Chief — President Wilson Sends a Tribute.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 30.—Beside the body of his father, lying in a glassed casket on a white pedestal in his home in St. Paul today, Louis W. Hill, son and successor of James J. Hill, began an interview with a reporter of The Chicago Herald in which he outlined his plans for the future and the management of his father's properties. The interview was finished in Louis Hill's own home, next door, standing before a life-size portrait of the man he succeeds—the Moses of the Northwestern wilderness.

Louis Hill (the reporter writes) is now the most conspicuous figure west of Cleveland and the biggest railroad man on earth.

He was most cordial. He did not dodge a question, and he talked railroads. My mission was to draw an estimate of this man of 44 who is to take on and take up the task of being Hill. Heretofore he has been only Louis—everybody in St. Paul calls him that, and I caught the habit—but now he is to be Hill. They don't "Mister" any one here, not even a Hill.

"As long as the railroads give good service, so long will the railroads have good credit," said Mr. Hill. "And as long as the railroads have good credit, Wall Street will come out here to serve that credit.

Will Remain in St. Paul.

"I live in St. Paul. I do not propose to move to New York. I scarcely know my late father's intimate friends in the East. But I know all his friends, his lieutenants, his boys, out here and west and northwest of here, who operate the Great Northern, the Northern Pacific, and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy. And as long as they are with me and back of me and beside me, the Hill properties are safe and sure.

"Being a railroad President isn't a sinecure," said he, "but a railroad President is no phenomenon. My father raised and turned out some twenty-five or thirty of them. It was a poor quality of man who stood by Jim Hill and didn't make at least a railroad President.

"Look at me. I was President of the Great Northern at 30. And I had been made to understand that the only way I could get there was to make them put me there. I had to be a self-made man in spite of my father's standing. Oh, I did have opportunities made for me. But I had to take them and make good as an individual. I got $75 a month as a billing clerk five years after I left Harvard. I didn't get much more when I married. My father gave me ground for a house and things like that. But he didn't give me a raise or a bigger job. I had to earn those.

"Even now there are at least two men in the service of the Hill properties who draw more salary than I do. That is because they earn more. We had to give it to them to hold them; not that they were disloyal, but because value is value anywhere, and if we don't pay for it our competitors will.

Twelve Hours in His Workday.

"And these men are right on their jobs. Most of the Directors of the Great Northern are in the Great Northern Building in St. Paul, which is headquarters, which is where they belong.

"I recently declined the Directorship of a financial institution in Chicago because I can't afford to live in Chicago or get there often enough.

"A directorship isn't a fancy affair. It's a business of directing. I know men who sort of collect directorships like some other men collect rare trinkets, just to show them off to company and see how many and how pedigreed ones they can get into their lists in 'Who's Who.' I never subscribed to 'Who's Who,' but I would like to read an authentic book called 'What's What.'

"So I'm afraid I shall never be a figure along Broadway or even La Salle Street, but shall continue to operate railroads out of St. Paul the best I know how and have the boys just call me Louis and look after trifling affairs like rolling stock, roadbeds, promotion of agricultural and mining conditions along our rights of way, and try not to work too hard—say not more than 12 or 14 hours a day.

"The General Manager of the Great Northern Railroad works from 6 in the morning till 10 at night. We gave him an assistant the other day, and maybe he can get home by 9. And he doesn't worry about financing at all—just plain railroading."

Louis is not the oldest son of James J. Hill. James N. Hill of New York is the first born. There had never been a close bond of sympathy in business affairs between the father and his heir-apparent.

Talk of Battle to Get Control.

The will is still a secret. But it is regarded as certain here that it will be ironbound in a trust of which Louis will be made executor. Louis Hill unquestionably expects to be elected to every Directorship which his father held. There is talk of battle from Eastern interests to wrest control of some of the holdings not only from Louis, but from the Hill family.

The alliance between the elder Hill and the late J. Pierpont Morgan, cementing Hill's control of the three roads, and his huge ore possessions, renewed and even intensified by the present J. Pierpont Morgan, is the factor.

The printed books on the subjects show that, for instance, of 2,480,000 shares of Northern Pacific and 2,491,000 shares of Great Northern the Hill

Continued on Page 4.

German People Want No More Bloodshed, Socialist Tells Reichstag in Peace Plea

BERLIN, May 30.—In the Reichstag today Gustav Noske, Socialist, protested against the speech of Herr Hirsch, National Liberal, of Essen, which, he asserted, was calculated to prevent the neutral powers from mediating in behalf of peace. Herr Noske especially objected to Herr Hirsch's "scolding tone" toward President Wilson. He added:

"There is no disposition among the German people to hazard the lives of further hundreds of thousands for fantastic plans of conquest.

"The people at the front and at home want no more bloodshed. The masses reject the thought of continuing the war until peoples are bled white. That would be a crime. Humanity needs a permanent understanding."

Gerard's Aid Bringing Messages?

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, May 31.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail from The Hague says:

"Lithgow Osborne, one of the Attachés of the American Embassy in Berlin, passed through today on his way to England, where he will take ship for New York. It is assumed that he carried important diplomatic messages from Ambassador Gerard.

Mild Interest in Wilson Peace Talk.

From a Staff Correspondent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, May 30.—The tenor of President Wilson's speech on Saturday became known here today, but aroused no more than mild, academic interest, although the President's peace ideas on the whole are not displeasing to Germans, and his championship of the freedom of the seas meets with particular approval.

The Vossische Zeitung says:

"In the President's reference to the sovereignty of small nations our enemies will undoubtedly see a hint at Belgium. He might just as well have meant Greece, however. His train of thought, however, comes notably close to actuality when he openly turns against those who scorn and daily violate his demand for the freedom of the seas. For the present this demand proceeds from the justified commercial egoism of America, but there will soon be a demand from all nations that suffer under Great Britain's greedy egoism."

The Berlin Gazette says:

"Only one Wilson idea will be received without contradiction in the whole non-English world, and that is the freedom of the seas. But this is no article for a peace treaty. It is rather a realization of a universal, valid, and vital right of all nations, great and small."

The small amount of comment aroused by President Wilson's speech thus far indicates the practical importance which is attached to it here. While there is still much peace talk, notably on the Berlin and Frankfort Stock Exchanges, it is almost entirely of the nature of long-distance speculation regarding a possible basis of peace.

Greater interest attaches to the Chancellor's visit to the South German States, and particularly his conferences with the King of Bavaria. A dispatch from Munich regarding the Chancellor's visit and the probable subjects of his conversations with the monarch says:

"Naturally foreign politics will furnish the theme of a large part of the conferences. When war aims and peace possibilities are being discussed everywhere it is quite obvious that it is to the interest of empire as well as of the great bund of States that complete clarity should exist between them on these subjects. The Chancellor has always been prepared to provide clarity in abundance, and heretofore he always found in the rulers sure supports for his policies, and will, it is to be hoped, also find it in the future."

Teutons Are Massing Huge Forces for a Supreme Stroke at Verdun

All Other Fronts Stripped of Men and Material and 60,000 Austrians Sent There—Crown Prince Reported Ousted—Fresh Division Wins Ground at Cumieres.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, May 31.—The Daily Telegraph's correspondent at Rotterdam cables:

"From the information reaching me it may be accepted that the German General Staff has decided on another supreme effort to secure a decision against the French armies. To this end all the existing efforts and energies are being devoted. There is taking place a concentration of forces in leadership and in men and material probably unparalleled even in the opening stages of the offensive against Verdun not long ago.

"Preparations were well in hand for action against the Russians on the Dvina front. These preparations have ceased or at least have taken on a much smaller character than their beginnings suggested. In fact, everything in the nature of minor operations is being carried on on an immaterial scale. All else that might dissipate energies has been swept aside. Hit or miss, a great blow is to be struck, and behind that blow will be all the remaining power at the command of the General Staff.

"Verdun is, of course, the immediate objective. The transfer of troops, already recorded last week, was continuing up to Saturday, the latest date to which my information goes.

"The Russian front is being denuded almost to the last possible man. Vast quantities of munitions are in transit, and in the last few days also a large number of new heavy guns have been sent to supplement the trenmendous array which struck the first blow last February.

"It comes from reliable sources that among the troops brought to the Verdun front are several thousand Austrians. It illustrates not merely Austria's complete subordination to the German General Staff, but also the degree to which the supreme command of the Central Powers is prepared to go when it has once taken a decision."

A Rotterdam dispatch to The Daily News says:

"According to the lowest estimate the Austrians transferred to the Verdun front number 60,000. The highest estimate, which comes from Vienna, places the number at 120,000."

Writing in much the same line, The Daily Chronicle's correspondent in Paris cables:

"The infatuation of the Germans for mass attacks, in which thousands of lives are sacrificed for a paltry gain or none at all, is no longer to be explained by considerations relating to the person of the Crown Prince, who is, indeed, if rumor speaks truly, no longer in command of the operations. It is connected with facts of more radical importance.

"The military position of the Central Empires is beyond question greatly aggravated. We know that the mass of recent reinforcements brought into play at Verdun have come from other points of the German front, eastern, southern, and western, and that these other fronts can now give little or no further aid.

"The removal of seven or eight divisions from Serbia to the main fields means not only that Turkey and Bulgaria will now have all they can do to help themselves. It virtually signifies, as Colonel Feyler says today, "the suppression of the German Balkan front, the beginning of a process that must soon lead to retirement in France and Belgium." Colonel Feyler, who has just visited Verdun, adds that many German companies now engaged there include a proportion amounting to one-third or two-fifths of lads belonging to the 1916 class, and an exaggerated contingent of men wounded in previous battles, but more or less cured."

New Force in Fight on 100th Day.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, May 30.—Today is the 100th day that the French have been withstanding the German attack at Verdun, and the afternoon bulletin announces that the Crown Prince has brought another new division to the west of the Meuse.

The fight has ceased to be an assault on a fortress, according to the news here, and has become the symbol of ultimate victory, with both sides ready to sacrifice their last drop of blood to gain success.

According to authoritative figures here the Germans engaged have numbered 800,000 men and the casualties, it is said, approach 350,000.

Only a skeleton force remains on the Russian front, while Serbia and Macedonia have been stripped. Now Germany is taking troops from the British front. The division reported today is the fifth removed from there in the last fortnight.

Strong Attacks by Germans.

LONDON, May 30.—A new German division has been thrown into the fighting arena west of the Meuse on the Verdun front. An attack was made last evening in great strength on the French lines between Dead Man Hill and the village of Cumières, but failed to gain.

To the eastward, however, near Caurettes Wood, several assaults were made by the Germans, and finally the pressure forced the French to abandon some of the advanced trenches south of the Bethincourt-Cumières road.

Further to the eastward, says Paris, the Germans failed to drive the French away from the southern boundaries of Cumières.

Today the fighting on this entire front has been without special incident.

From Berlin comes an account of the capture yesterday afternoon of the ground between Dead Man Hill and Cumières, which was reported from Paris yesterday. A total of 1,348 prisoners were captured there, according to the German Headquarters statement.

The afternoon statement of the French War Office reads:

On the left bank of the River Meuse the bombardment was continued yesterday evening with redoubled violence between Dead Man Hill and Cumières. Soon after this activity the enemy directed a very strong attack upon all our positions in this sector. In this fighting a new division, recently arrived on the scene, took part.

On our left all the assaults of the enemy upon the slopes to the east of Dead Man Hill, where our lines are established, were checked by our fire. Further to the east, in the vicinity of the Caurettes Wood, the enemy, after several fruitless endeavors in which they suffered heavy losses, compelled us to retire from some of our advanced trenches to the south of the road between Bethincourt and Cumières. The Germans, on our right, in spite of repeated efforts, were not successful in driving us away from the southern boundaries of the village of Cumières. The bombardment continued with intensity throughout the night.

On the right bank of the river there has been very spirited artillery fighting in the country to the west of Fort de Douaumont.

The night passed in relative quiet on the remainder of the front.

The official communication issued by the French War Office tonight says:

On the left bank of the Meuse the bombardment has been very violent in the region of Le Mort Homme and Cumières.

The activity of the artillery has been moderate on the right bank of the Meuse and in the Woevre.

There is nothing to report on the other parts of the front.

The official German statement is as follows:

Artillery duels are continuing along the front between La Bassée Canal and Arras. Lens again was bombarded. In the neighborhood of Souchez (Artois district) and southeast of Tahure (Champagne) weak enemy advances failed.

There has been increased fighting activity between Hill 304 and the Meuse (Verdun front.) South of the Corbeaux and Cumières Woods we captured French positions along the entire extent between the southern ridge of Dead Man Hill and Cumières village. Thirty-five officers, including several staff officers, and 1,313 unwounded men were captured. Two counterattacks against Cumières village were repelled.

East of the Meuse we improved our newly captured lines in the Thiaumont Wood. The advace was in the eastern portion of the wood. Here at times the fire on both sides reached the greatest violence.

Last night our aviators attacked with good results an enemy destroyer squadron off Ostend.

A British biplane crashed to earth after an aerial battle near St. Eloi and was destroyed by our artillery.

The British official communication says:

The enemy's aircraft was more active than usual yesterday. They shot down one of our machines in an air combat, but it fell in our lines. A hostile machine was brought down out of control within the German lines.

During the night we successfully ex-

Continued on Page 3.

FOR SUMMER TRIPS CONSULT CANADIAN AND ALASKAN BUREAU, THE HOTEL BILTMORE.—Advt.

GERMAN EDITORS BAR ROOSEVELT

Ridder and Others Notify Hilles They Will Not Support the Colonel or Root.

HUGHES IS THEIR CHOICE

Ultimatum Delivered to Chairman of National Committee at Midnight Conference.

ARMOUR BACKS COLONEL

Satterlee Enlists the Packer and Wealthy Chicago Business Men in His Fight.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 30.—Both Republican and Progressive political leaders attach much importance to the visit paid late last night by a delegation of German-American editors and publishers to Chairman Hilles of the Republican National Committee. At this meeting there was delivered to Mr. Hilles an anti-Roosevelt ultimatum.

Republicans were told today by apparently trustworthy persons that Horace L. Brand of the Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Bernard Ridder of the New York Staats-Zeitung, and Secretary Tinn of the German-American Newspaper Publishers' Association called on Mr. Hilles and told him that German-American support would be forthcoming for Hughes, for Sherman, for Fairbanks, or any favorite son, but never for Roosevelt or Root.

It was said that Mr. Hilles intimated to his callers that Hughes would not be nominated. However, it is doubted whether Mr. Hilles made any such statement, but it is said that Mr. Hilles did express deep interest in what his callers told him and said it would be made the subject of proper party discussion.

As a result of this German-American ultimatum the Roosevelt advocates declared today the chances of their candidate's receiving the nomination had been greatly enhanced.

Roosevelt Men Encouraged.

J. Ogden Armour, John S. Miller, Frank Baackes, Arthur L. Farwell, A. A. Sprague, 2d, and John E. Wilkie took on themselves the mission of bringing Republican recruits into the Roosevelt ranks. Herbert L. Satterlee and Laurence Grahame enlisted the "big six," and the "bix six" is to attend to the filling of the ranks.

The belief is firmly fixed in the minds of the Roosevelt Republicans that the influence of the propaganda starting today will bring so many of their Illinois party men of standing into the Colonel's column that as soon as the demands of loyalty have been met by a ballot or two almost the entire Illinois Sherman delegation will swing to Roosevelt.

Mr. Satterlee issued a statement today in which he said:

"The Roosevelt Republican movement now is organized in every State in the Union. It is a purely volunteer association. There is not a paid man or woman on the rolls. In a way it is a spontaneous movement, for we have found that all it has been necessary to do anywhere was to make a suggestion concerning motives and the man. The response has been instant and hearty. We are trying to avoid antagonisms. We believe sincerely that the masses of the Republicans are for Theodore Roosevelt, and why, therefore, should there not be a Roosevelt Republican organization?"

Managers of the Hughes, Roosevelt, Fairbanks, Weeks, and Root campaigns have turned their attention to the contests over delegates, which will be heard by the Republican National Committee beginning June 1. There are forty contests, involving the seats of sixty-two delegates.

In Georgia the faction headed by Walter H. Johnson, State Chairman, is disputing the right of the seventeen delegates elected by the faction led by National Committeeman Henry S. Jackson to occupy seats in the convention. A majority of the delegation led by the Jackson faction is claimed by Weeks, while a majority of the other faction is said to favor Hughes.

In Alabama seven of the delegates representing the regular organization headed by National Committeeman P. D. Barker and State Chairman Pope M. Long and O. D. Street are being contested by Dr. U. G. Mason, a negro, of Birmingham. Both delegations are said to be uninstructed, but the regulars are said to be divided between Hughes, Weeks, Root, and Fairbanks, while the other faction is said to be favorable to Roosevelt.

Negroes for Roosevelt.

In Louisiana the contest is between National Committeeman Victor Loisel and C. S. Herbert, State Chairman, on one side, and Walter Cohen, a negro, on the other. The negroes charge that the State convention was held at New Orleans Hotel which denied admission to the negro delegates. A majority of the regulars are reported to favor Hughes, while the negroes are believed to be supporters of Roosevelt. Twelve delegates are involved in this dispute.

The contest in Mississippi is confined to one district, where two negro leaders are fighting for recognition. Both are reported to favor Roosevelt.

In Missouri there is a contest in the Eleventh District over two delegates, but reports are that the dispute may be amicably settled before the National Committe meets.

The fight between James A. Harris and James J. McGraw over the National Committeeship is said to be responsible for the contest filed in the Fifth and Sixth Districts of Oklahoma. It is reported that Harris is for Roosevelt and McGraw is favorable to Hughes.

In South Carolina, where there are three delegates involved in contests, the fight is said to be between local leaders and unimportant in the effect on the interests of the Presidential candidates.

There is one contest in the Richmond Va., district, where D. A. Ferguson, a negro, is disputing with J. P. Brady. The charge is made that the negroes

Continued on Page 2.

MAY CUT MEAT RATIONS IN THE BRITISH ISLES

Commons Is Told There Is a Deficiency Due to Military Requirements.

LONDON, May 30.—There is now believed to be a possibility that the people of the British Isles will be placed on meat rations.

Captain Ernest Pretyman, Parliamentary Under Secretary for the Board of Trade, said in the House of Commons today that, although there was no actual shortage, the existing high prices arose from a deficiency due to the requirements of the forces in the field. The Government, he added, was reviewing the situation carefully.

PARTIES IN IRELAND LIKELY TO AGREE

Statement on the Subject to be Made by Lloyd George in Commons Tomorrow.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, May 31.—The Daily Chronicle's Parliamentary correspondent says:

"Good news is to hand of the Irish negotiations. There is now strong hope of agreement being arrived at. A statement on the subject will be made in the House of Commons Thursday by Mr. Lloyd George.

"If, as is confidently hoped, that statement should be satisfactory, the Irish members will return to Ireland for Whitsuntide in far better spirits than they left there after the terrible events of Easter week."

GREEKS FORTIFYING DEMIR-HISSAR SECTION

Advance Lines of the Allies Under Bombardment by Germans and Bulgars.

PARIS, May 30.—The Havas correspondent at Athens reports that the Greeks are fortifying the Demir-Hissar section with great haste. Bulgarian and German officers are said to have entered the town. The Bulgarians continue their concentration of troops. Engagements between patrols are occuring in the Kilindir-Orsovo sector.

LONDON, May 30.—Great activity on the part of the Bulgarians, following their occupation of several Greek forts in the vicinity of Demir-Hissar, is reported in a Reuter dispatch from Saloniki. It is said official information has been received there to the effect that important Bulgarian forces are being concentrated at Nevrokop, in Bulgaria near the Greek border, as well as at Xanthi.

There have been no further developments in the Demir-Hissar region. The town remains in the hands of the Greeks, although the inhabitants have departed.

The advance lines of the Entente Allies on the Vardar and the hamlet of Kilindir are being bombarded.

BERLIN, May 30, (via London.)—The following official report was issued today by the War Office:

Balkan Front—German and Bulgarian forces, to protect themselves against surprise attacks which apparently were planned by the Entente troops, occupied the length of a ridge on the Struma, which is an important position in this connection. Our superiority in numbers forced the Greek forces to retreat. Otherwise Greek territorial rights were respected.

AUSTRIANS ATTACKING IN SOUTHERN TYROL

Rome Announces Repulse of Foe After Fierce Fighting — Ospedaleppo Bombarded.

ROME, May 30.—The Austrians have resumed the offensive in the Posina zone and along the upper Astico in the southern Tyrol. They attacked the Italian positions south of the Posina after violent artillery preparation, but according to tonight's official statement from the War Office were unable to dislodge the defenders. The text of the official statement is as follows:

The situation is generally unchanged along the whole front with the exception of the Posina zone and the upper Astico, where there has been a renewal of the enemy offensive.

In the Lagarina Valley and in the Pasubio sector there has been an intense artillery duel and great activity. Enemy convoys were disturbed by our fire.

South of Posina, the enemy, following a violent artillery preparation, attacked in the direction of Soglia di Campiglia and Mount Priafora. After a desperate struggle our troops retain these positions.

On the Asiago plateau and in the Sugana Valley reconnoitring detachments have been active. Enemy artillery has begun the bombardment of Ospedaleppo.

In the Tofana zone we repulsed a small infantry attack.

On the northern slopes of Monte San Michele we exploded a powerful mine, breaching a considerable extent of enemy trenches.

Says Campaign Now Is Mobile.

BERLIN, May 30, (By Wireless to Sayville.)—"The fighting in the Southern Tyrol has evolved into a mobile campaign," says a correspondent at the front with the Austro-Hungarian forces.

"The successes won during the first few days of the Austro-Hungarian offensive are of incomparably more significance than all those obtained by the Italians during the entire previous year. The Italians at no time succeeded in turning the warfare into another form than frontal attacks which successes are without effect upon neighboring sectors. The Austro-Hungarian attack, however, resulted in the formation of a curving front, an advance along which provided an increasing number of sectors which could be menaced by outflanking movements and taken under a cross-fire. For this reason the Austrians were enabled to make the relatively large gains they have scored.

"In the course of a few days the Austro-Hungarians regained a large part of the terrain which they had given up voluntarily at the beginning of the war and in addition crossed the enemy's frontier at several points. The success was especially notable on the Folgaria Plateau, which had been a pivot in the defensive system about Trente, but now have become a base for attack.

From the Folgaria Plateau the Crown Prince's troops began an irresistible advance towards the South after the left wing in the Sugana Valley had insured its safety by the storming of Armentara Ridge and after the right wing had likewise secured itself in the Adige Valley by the storming of Lugna Torta."

100,000 CHEER COL. ROOSEVELT AT KANSAS CITY

Enthusiastic Crowds at Station, Hotel, and Hall Make Visit an Ovation.

KNIFE HURLED AT HIM

Strikes Secretary Harmlessly on Arm—Intoxicated Man in Crowd Suspected.

URGES UNIVERSAL TRAINING

Ex-President Says Great Armies Could Be Moved Overseas to Invade America.

Special to The New York Times.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 30.—Theodore Roosevelt carried Kansas City and the surrounding territory of the Middle West by storm today. Coming here on the eve of the Republican and Progressive National Conventions as a candidate for the Presidential nomination, he was honored with a spectacular demonstration not equaled for enthusiasm in this section for many years. It seemed as if the whole countryside had turned out to greet him, and there was scarcely an interruption in the welcoming shouts from the time he left his train at 8:45 o'clock in the morning until he shouted a good-bye at 11 o'clock tonight.

There was but one incident in the Colonel's day which served in the least to mar the spectacle and cast a shadow on the reception tendered him by the people. As the automobile in which the Colonel was riding in the Memorial Day parade from the railroad station to the Muehlebach Hotel on his arrival here was passing slowly along Grand Avenue between Twelfth and Thirteenth Streets a large jackknife the blade of which had been opened was thrown at the Colonel by a man in the dense crowd massed in the street.

At the moment the Colonel was standing in the automobile, waving his big black campaign hat to the cheering throng with his right hand and grasping with his left hand the back of the seat just before him, in which his secretary, John C. McGrath, sat. He was leaning well over McGrath. The handle of the knife struck Mr. McGrath a glancing blow on the forearm, and, striking the running board of the automobile, fell to the street. Ernest C. Shell of the American Legion Guards, who were acting as a bodyguard for the Colonel's car, picked up the knife and, closing it, handed it to a policeman.

Colonel Roosevelt first heard of the incident while he was having luncheon at the Muehlebach Hotel as the guest of the Commercial Club. He put it aside with a laugh.

The Man Had Been Drinking.

Mr. Shell said he believed the knife was thrown by a tall, slender man dressed in brown, who apparently had been drinking. Mr. McGrath, the Colonel's secretary, felt that no serious attempt had been made to injure the Colonel. The knife, he said, was a black bone-handled affair, with a blade about three inches long.

Chief of Police Hamill classed the attack as the act of an intoxicated man. He obtained the best description of the man he could from the half dozen persons who noticed the incident, but was unable to obtain any trace of him.

A man who gave the name of Edward McDaniel and said he was from Tulsa, Okla., was arrested in the afternoon when, according to the police, he tried to force his way into the Roosevelt suite at the Muehlebach Hotel.

"I've got business with Roosevelt and I've got to see him," the man is quoted as having said. He was unarmed.

The enthusiasm of the Colonel's welcome was unabated when he talked of universal training and preparedness in his Memorial Day address this afternoon in Convention Hall. Some 16,000 men and women cheered him, while half that number, unable to get into the building, took up the shouts in the street. It was not without its effect upon the Colonel. Never in his long and strenuous career as a public man was he in better fighting trim, and his address took on the form of what many interpreted as a message of defiance to the Old Guard leaders in Chicago who are fighting against his nomination. It was at once a challenge and a declaration of principles.

For Universal Service.

Universal service based upon universal training was urged upon the youth of the nation by Mr. Roosevelt in his address. The ex-President declared that those who asserted that there was no danger of the United States ever being attacked were either ignorant or forgetful of the multitude of examples which showed how international conflicts arose.

"After this war we shall see a new Europe, energetically developing means of meeting new problems," he said. "If, under these circumstances, we take refuge in formulae dug out from the past, instead of developing these principles so as to meet the future, we shall be as foolish as if we were to arm our soldiers with flintlocks and send them against machine guns. The time for flintlock theories of statesmanship is past."

Colonel Roosevelt urged the nation to "beware of the false prophets"—professional pacifists, who, he declared, do not serve high ideals. Two years ago these "false prophets" declared there would never be another war, the Colonel said, adding: "Let us not be misled again." Even should peace come in Europe tomorrow, he declared, it ought not to affect American preparedness.

Pointing out that the Canal Zone,

Alaska, and various islands must be defended, Colonel Roosevelt called attention to the transportation of Russian troops from Eastern Siberia to France and of the concentration of allied troops at the Dardanells, as illustrations of the speed and safety with which great masses of soldiers can be moved great distances. The Colonel again urged "the second navy of the world" and a regular army of 250,000 men, with a proper reserve.

A system of universal training for universal service would be one of the biggest things ever done in this country to preserve our democratic institutions in spirit and in fact, the Colonel declared. He again urged industrial preparedness.

Win or Lose as an American.

A remark he made soon after he had been spurred to action by the shouts of 50,000 persons who met him at the railroad station was looked upon as the most significant of the day.

"We want you for President, Teddy," shouted a man. "Go in and win."

"Win or lose," called back the Colonel, "it will be as an American."

While a half-hearted effort had been made to keep politics out of Kansas City's Memorial Day celebration, that was found to be impossible. There can be no doubt that Colonel Roosevelt was looked upon here as a candidate for the Presidency, and was received as such. That much easily could be gathered from the talk heard on every hand, for everybody was talking about it. Even the Colonel didn't attempt to disguise the fact. In his talk at the Commercial Club dinner he made the remark, in which many saw special import, that when "an organization invites me to make an address it generally is pretty certain what I am going to talk about." This remark was greeted with applause.

The demonstration which unquestionably put new fire into the Colonel's actions and utterances began with a great shout of welcome the minute his train arrived from Chicago. Massed about the Union Station was a crowd easily numbering 50,000. As Colonel Roosevelt pushed his way through the station to face the people his face was wreathed in smiles. He waved his hat, and that started shouts of "We want Teddy," and "Our next President."

The parade, composed of veterans of the civil war and the Spanish-American war, the American Legion, and other organizations, formed their lines after several of the veterans had struggled through the police lines to shake the Colonel's hand.

"Good for you, comrade. Let that veteran by there," the Colonel was heard shouting. The blare of a band interrupted further remarks. The long string of gayly decorated automobiles fell into line and the procession began to wind its way slowly along Grand Avenue, followed by a crowd that taxed the police arrangements and threatened at any moment to carry paraders and guests away in a mad rush. Another throng, unable to find a footing anywhere near the Colonel's car, was strung along the streets parallel to the avenue. Almost every one had taken the precaution to bring an American flag, and the line of march and the adjoining thoroughfares were a riot of Red, White, and Blue.

A Welcome From 100,000.

The Colonel stood in his automobile most of the way to the hotel, waving his hat and answering shouts of welcome. There were crowds on every side, and thousands of spectators hung out of the windows of office buildings, stores, and manufacturing plants to add their shouts to the demonstration. It was estimated that not fewer than 100,000 persons joined in the welcome.

At the Hotel Muehlebach the Colonel had a surprise. As he hurried up the steps to the lobby of the hotel he was confronted by sixty-four girls and boys of a dramatic class. The girls, none of them more than ten years old, were dressed in red, white and blue to represent the Goddess of Liberty, and the boys in sailor uniform. As the Colonel burst upon them they began to sing "America, I Love You." The crowds in the balconies overlooking the lobby cheered and waved American flags. The Colonel halted suddenly and stood with head uncovered while the children danced and sang and then passed before him to drop a curtsy or salute him, as the case might be, and shake hands. The Colonel made an address to the children, in which he talked of straight Americansim and the inspiration he had obtained from the spectacle enacted before him.

"I want to tell you," he said, "that if there had been no other reason for my coming to Kansas City I would have come all the way here just to see this."

The ex-President turned to two veterans of the civil war who were standing at his side.

"Here, children," he said, "here is a man who wore the blue, and here is a man who wore the gray in the civil war, but we are all Americans and nothing else."

The veterans shook hands and the Colonel grasped their hands, and the people cheered.

There was a crowd of 10,000 persons then in the streets, just outside the hotel. Mr. Roosevelt heard them cheering and hurried to a balcony and talked to them about Americanism. Colonel Roosevelt held conferences in his rooms until the time arrived to go to the dining hall, where in his honor was given a luncheon by 300 members of the Commercial Club. As the Colonel took his place, two men in the balcony sang:

For he's the man all the nations fear,
So he's the man we need this year.

Diners Cheer Preparedness.

There was more of the song. The diners, many of them stanch old Republicans and not a few Democrats, raised a cheer. There was plenty of enthusiasm and no end of political talk at the luncheon after that. The Colonel's remarks about preparedness were received with enthusiastic applause.

"People have told me that the West isn't interested in preparedness because the West would not suffer in the event of a foreign war," he exclaimed. "I know that is a lie."

The diners arose and cheered. When he could continue, Mr. Roosevelt said:

"I'd shrink with shame, I wouldn't have the courage to bring this message to you if I felt that there was one American who was not interested in the welfare of another."

Another remark greeted with cheers came when he was discussing the Venezuela incident and the letter Admiral Dewey wrote recently regarding it, which was published in THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"In international affairs," said Colonel Roosevelt, "it is perhaps fair to say that I was free from prolonged and indulgent note writing."

He spoke of some of the pacifists as "the old women of both sexes," and added:

"If an enemy comes to take hostages it will make no fine distinctions. It will take Mr. Ford or Mr. Carnegie as quickly as any one else. And then we will have to fight to protect them."

"Billy" Sunday, the evangelist, who is conducting a revival here, sat at the Colonel's right hand during the luncheon. He had come to pledge the Colonel his support and to tell him that the people were with him. The Colonel received Mr. and Mrs. Sunday at his rooms later in the day and expressed his thanks for Mr. Sunday's interest in his fight.

Mr. Sunday brought this message to the Colonel: "I don't know what the delegates to the convention know about it, but I have been out among the plain people, and I know they all want you. I don't think it, I know it, and if you are nominated at Chicago you will receive the biggest vote given a candidate in the history of the country."

The Convention Hall Meeting.

The huge meeting at Convention Hall, where W. J. Bryan once was nominated for the Presidency, was scheduled for 4 o'clock. Long before that time all but a few of the reserved seats had been taken, and a great crowd was still fighting to get inside. An estimate placed the number of those who got in at not less than 16,000. There were at least that number of American flags, for everybody had one. Perhaps a third of the men and women in the great hall had come from the surrounding country. It was intensely hot in the hall, and perhaps half the men in the crowd stripped off their coats and sat in their shirt sleeves, wiping the perspiration from their foreheads.

That was the scene the Colonel faced when he appeared at the top of the long inclined runway which leads from the upper part of Convention Hall to the speakers' rostrum. Instantly the 16,000 were on their feet, cheering and waving the flags—a huge, agitated blanket of red, white, and blue. Two large American flags outlined in red, white, and blue electric lights were flashed on at the rear of the hall behind the Colonel.

The cheering continued for two minutes. Colonel Roosevelt, waving a flag which had been handed to him by a boy in the press pit, joined in the demonstration. The band struck up "America." The cheering died down and the crowd joined in singing the anthem. There was renewed applause when Colonel Roosevelt was introduced by William Warner, ex-United States Senator, and ex-Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, as "the chief apostle of Americanism—patriot, statesman, soldier, man of the people."

The Colonel made few digressions from his prepared address. He was frequently interrupted by applause, especially when he spoke in behalf of universal training and attacked the peace-at-any-price advocates.

After further conferences at the hotel, following the meeting in Convention Hall, the Colonel visited ex-Governor Herbert S. Hadley, one of his supporters in the pre-convention fight of 1912, who is ill at his home with pleurisy. The Colonel said it was purely a social visit.

The Colonel's appearance here and the demonstration have served to renew talk of a third ticket if he is not nominated at Chicago by the Republican Convention. The Colonel refused to discuss politics with the newspapermen. He will spend tomorrow in St. Louis. He is understood to intend to talk straight-out Americanism in that town, where, according to reports, the pro-German and anti-Roosevelt sentiment is strong.

COL. ROOSEVELT'S SPEECH.

Memorial Day Address "A Message to All Americans."

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 30.—The Memorial Day address delivered here today by Theodore Roosevelt follows in part:

I come to Kansas City, here in the Great West, to speak on Memorial Day to the farmers and merchants and wage workers and manufacturers who dwell west of the Mississippi. What I have to say to you is exactly what I should say to your fellows who dwell on the Atlantic Coast, or the Pacific Slope, or beside the Greak Lakes, or on the shores of the Gulf of Mexico. My message is a message to all Americans. My appeal is to the spirit of thoroughgoing Americanism in all our people in whatever portion of the land they dwell.

But I make no appeal to the spirit of the peace-at-any-price men of '61 to '65. I ask that we in this generation prove ourselves the spiritual heirs both of the men who wore the blue and of the men who wore the gray. But I make no appeal to the memory of the Copperhead pacifists who put peace above duty, who put love of ease and love of money getting before devotion to country, and whose convictions were too weak to stir to action their tepid souls.

A Year of Decision.

This is one of the great years of decision in our national history. The way in which we now decide will largely determine whether we are to go forward in righteousness and power or backward in degradation and weakness. We are face to face with elemental facts of right and wrong, of force or feebleness. According to the spirit in which we face these facts and govern our actions, we shall determine whether in the future we shall enjoy a growing national life or suffer a lingering national decay.

First and foremost, friends, I ask you to beware of the false prophets, both the prophets of sordid materialism and the prophets of that silly sentimentalism which refuses to look truths in the face if the truths are unpleasant. We cannot meet the future either by mere gross materialism or by mere silly sentimentalism; above all we cannot meet it if we attempt to balance gross materialism in action by silly sentimentalism in words.

In actual practice the professional pacifists do not serve good. They serve evil. They do not serve high ideals. It is not righteous to fail to fight on behalf of assailed righteousness. Such a course probably means sheer cowardice, and certainly means moral surrender. The men who are the torch carriers of world civilization are those, and only those, who acknowledge the supreme duty of protecting sacred spiritual things when attacked. In actual practice the professional pacifist is merely the tool of the sensual materialist who has no ideals, whose shriveled soul is wholly absorbed in automobiles, and the movies, and money making, and in the policies of the cash register and the stock ticker, and the life of fatted ease.

Two years ago the false prophets who said that there never would be another war were applauded by all our people who were wholly absorbed in money-getting; by all who cared only for lives of soft ease and vapid pleasure; by all who liked to satisfy their emotions cheaply and safely by applauding high sounding phrases; and by the great mass of well meaning men who had not thought out the matter with conscientious thoroughness.

Let us not be misled again. Undoubtedly as soon as this war ends all the well-meaning, shortsighted persons, who two years ago said there never would be a war again, and who have been obliged to be silent on this particular point during the past two years, will once more begin their shrill pipings that the last war has occurred. Once more they will demand or announce the invention of some patent device by which strong and ruthless and cunning men will be held in place by timid men without anw preparedness, without any display of acceptance of endurance, risk, labor and hardship.

Peace and Preparedness.

When this war is over it is possible that some one of the combatants, being fully armed, will assail us because we offer ourselves as a rich and helpless prize. On the other hand, it is also possible that there will be temporary exhaustion among the combatants and a willingness, even on the part of the most brutal and ruthless, to go through the form of saying that they are peaceful and harmless. In such event there will be real danger lest our people be influenced by the foolish apostles of unpreparedness to accept this condition as permanent, and once more to shirk our duty of getting ready.

I wish to say, with all the emphasis in my power, that if peace in Europe should come tomorrow it ought not in the smallest degree to affect our policy of preparedness. As a matter of fact we probably cannot now prepare in any way that will have a material effect upon the present war. Our folly has been such that it is now too late for us to do this. All we can now do is to prepare so that the war shall leave no aftermath of horror and disaster for our nation. If we fail so to prepare then assuredly some day we or our children will have bitter cause to rue our folly and to remember too late the words of old Sir Thomas Browne: "For since we cannot be wise by teachings * * * there is an unhappy necessity that we must smart in our own skins."

If at the outset, if three years ago, we had resolutely and with foresight prepared to act, and then, if necessary, acted, in Mexico, that country would today be as peaceful and prosperous as Cuba—where we actually did take the very action I advocate for Mexico. If, the instant that the great war broke out in July, 1914, our fleet had been mobilized, a competent man put at the head of the Navy Department, our army put into proper trim, and steps taken by our representatives at Washington, both Executive and Legislative, to show that we were making ready to meet any exigency that arose, there would have been no trouble of any kind with any belligerent.

Of course, when we submitted to wrongdoing from one side, we invited a repetition of that wrongdoing by that side, and the infliction of similar wrongs by the other side. The thousands of noncombatants, men, women, and children, including many hundreds of American men, women, and children, who have been killed on the high seas, owe the loss of their lives primarily to the supine inaction of this nation; to our failure to prepare, and our failure in instant insistence on our own rights and on those rights of others which we had guaranteed to protect.

Earned Contemptuous Dislike.

The professional pacifists insisted that such lack of preparedness on our part, and the observance by us of that kind of neutrality which consists in tame acceptance of injury from all sides, would make us popular with all the combatants and insure our well being. On the contrary, the only effect has been to earn for us the contemptuous dislike of all the warring nations and to bring us to the verge of trouble with them.

If we had prepared we would have saved thousands of lives and we would have guaranteed our own peace. The failure to prepare, the failure to stand up for the rights of ourselves and of others, the yielding to wrongdoing, resulted both in deferring the day when it was possible for this nation to act as peacemaker, and in bringing us measurably nearer to the danger of ourselves being involved in the conflict.

Weakness invites contempt. Weakness combined with bluster invites both contempt and aggression. Self-respecting strength that respects the rights of others is the only quality that secures respect from others. If, in our foreign policy, we are weak, if we use lofty words at the same time that we commit mean or unworthy actions, and above all, if we fail to protect our own rights, we shall not secure the good-will of any one, and we shall incur the contempt of other nations; and contempt of that kind is easily turned into active international violence. If we cannot protect ourselves we may be sure that no one else will protect us.

I believe in international duty. I hold that we cannot assert that we are entirely guiltless of responsibility for the outrages committed on well-behaved nations, particularly on Belgium, and on noncombatants, particularly on women and children, in the present war. Prior to the war we had become parties to the various conventions and treaties designed to mitigate the horrors of war, and to limit the offenses that can, with impunity, be committed by belligerents either on neutrals or noncombatants. When we declined to take any action under these conventions and treaties we ourselves treated them as "scraps of paper." Such being the case, while our guilt is not as great as that of the strong and ruthless nations who committed the misdeeds, we nevertheless occupy, in some respects, an even meaner position. For we possess strength, and yet we refuse to make ready this strength and we refuse to use it for righteousness. We possess strength, and yet we decline to put it behind our plighted word when the interests and honor of others are involved.

International Duty to Others.

Performance of international duty to others means that in international affairs, in the commonwealth of nations, we shall not only refrain from wronging the weak, but according to our capacity, and as opportunity offers, stand up for the weak when the weak are wronged by the strong. Most emphatically it does not mean that we shall submit to wrongdoing by other nations. To do so is a proof not of virtue, but of weakness, and of a mean and abject national spirit. To submit to wrongdoing is to encourage wrongdoing; and it is, therefore, itself, a form of iniquity—and a peculiarly objectionable form of iniquity, for it is based on cowardice.

The first step in securing international justice is that every peaceful well-behaved nation shall develop its own strength and its intelligent will power, so as to prevent ill-behaved nations from wrongdoing. The second step is that the strong among these ill-behaved nations shall, in some way or shape extend aid and comfort to their weak well-behaved brothers, when the latter are wronged.

The duty of a nation like ours cannot be considered as if we stood alone in the world. We are one of a community of nations and the effective condemnation of wrongdoing by that community is the great force of civilization. If we shirk our part of that duty to condemn, and if necessary more than condemn, the wrong we are aiding to break down the force of the public opinion of mankind in the support of justice and righteousness, and with that we are helping to destroy the forces of peace and justice which serve to prevent others from doing wrong toward us and thus serve to preserve our peace and safety. It is, however, worse than idle, it is mischievous, to indulge in visionary plans about world-action in the future, until, in the present, we act as we should in two vital matters; in the first place by abandoning the pernicious habit of making reckless promises which cannot, or ought not, or will not be kept, and in the second place, and most important of all, by preparing our own strength so that we can protect our own rights.

Preparedness, instead of being provocative of war and injustice, tells in favor of peace and justice. Only through preparedness can we secure justice for ourselves. Well-meaning persons who have not thought seriously or deeply on the subject sometimes assert that we are too far away from the Old World ever to fear assault or invasion. The answer is twofold. In the first place we have under our flag the Canal Zone and Alaska, and various islands. These it is absolutely impossible to protect from any formidable foe except by a first-class navy and army. In the next place, the events of the present war show that the ocean is now a highway for any power whose ships control it.

Moving Armies Overseas.

We have just witnessed the transfer by sea of a Russian army from Eastern Siberia to France—a sea voyage three times as long as that across the Atlantic. We have seen a huge army gathered at the Dardanelles from England, France, and Australia, and the distance from Australia to the Dardanelles is far greater than the distance from Asia to our shores.

There gathered for the attack on Constantinople a host of fighting men drawn from the great island-continent of the South Pacific, and they were joined by the fighting men of the British Isles, who dwelt on the opposite side of the world. From the northern and the southern hemispheres the transport steamers have carried with speed and safety, over the two greatest oceans, masses of troops ten times as numerous as our whole mobile army. If any army half the size of that which attacked the Dardanelles was landed near New York or San Francisco in a time no longer than that occupied by the British and Australians in reaching the Dardanelles we should in the present condition of our forces be utterly at its mercy. The immediate loss would fall on the Atlantic or Pacific coast, but we are all Americans, and the disgrace would be shared by all of us wherever we live, and the blow to our self-respect and our material well-being would shake our whole country to its foundations.

If such an invasion took place, against it we would pit an army of ill-trained men—an army of about one-third the size of the invading army, untrained, badly armed, and without the necessary artillery, and we would send the young sons of America to be butchered, to make good for the fact that we had not prepared in advance.

Those who confidently assert that there is no danger of our ever being attacked are either ignorant or forgetful of the multitude of examples which show how international conflicts arise. The pressure of population and a desire for wealth and power now as in former ages are urging nations in the old world to get possession of all the unoccupied or weakly held parts of the earth from which profit can be derived. This is what has often brought rival European nations face to face and to the verge of war in Asia and Africa. It has played a great part in bringing on the present war.

It is possible that some nation will attack us out of hand, making of some action on the part of our people a plausible cause of quarrel. It is much more likely that if we are not strong enough to maintain our rights, including the assertion of the Monroe Doctrine, we shall be subjected to a series of aggressions upon our rights growing more and more grievous until we reach a point where we ourselves shall be obliged to resent the aggression or else to abandon policies essential to our national greatness and well-being.

The prime needs in preparedness, the needs which can be immediately met, are to give us, first, the navy we require, and, second, the regular army we require. I have elsewhere given the reasons why we require the second navy in the world and a small, highly efficient regular army of 250,000 men, with a proper reserve. Here let it suffice to say that such a navy and such an army would be our best insurance against war and for peace.

When I ask you to prepare by seeing that your representatives provide a first-class navy and a first-class regular army I am merely asking you to prepare to have the other fellow do your fighting for you. This does not satisfy me. It ought not to satisfy you. You and I, friends, cannot be loyal to the memory of Washington, and of Grant, and of Lee unless we are fit and ready to do our own fighting in time of need. I do not wish us, the people, to sink into a condition where we are so soft, so ease loving, so fond of pleasures, or so wrapped up in money getting that we cannot do the hard work that brave men must do when the need calls. I speak for universal service based on universal training.

The farmers and wage workers, the business men and professional men who are not men of large means, and whose wives have to exercise proper economy in order to keep their homes happy and comfortable—these are the people who, beyond all others, should realize that such training should not be reserved for the boys whose fathers or friends are rich enough to pay for it, but should be given to all American boys at the expense of the nation. It is the present lack of system, the present method of allowing only those boys to train whose fathers have money, which is unfair and undemocratic. It breeds class distinction, among other unhealthy things.

I do not believe as a permanent thing in a system that merely puts the Harvard boy alongside the Yale boy or the Princeton boy, the big merchant's son or railroad President's son beside the big lawyer's son, or, perhaps, beside the employe of the rich man who is patriotic enough to pay his expenses. All this is the best that we can get at present, and until the people as a whole wake up. But it is not enough. I believe in the system that will put all the boys I have mentioned alongside the boy whose father is a brakeman here in Missouri or a hardworking farmer in Kansas, or a factory operative in Massachusetts or New Jersey, or a bookkeeper or stenographer in New York or Chicago; that will put all of them beside the boy from the mountains of North Carolina who has never seen a railway train and has always gone barefoot.

Let all these boys be given the same kind of training, and let the best boy out of the bunch become an officer. Let no one be allowed to shirk the duty of preparing himself, for if he does he is putting on the shoulders of a better man the burden which he himself should carry.

Flintlock Statesmanship.

In order to make this country worth living in we must develop a real national purpose controlled not only by moral motives but by cool intelligence. If our people put a premium upon the demagogue by supporting the man who makes impossible promises, and who either does not attempt to reduce these promises to action or else fails in attempting to do so, then we shall go down. The people must choose as their executive and legislative leaders at Washington men absolutely national in spirit, men whose theory of government is as far as the poles from the pork-barrel theory—and this, whether the pork barrel be considered from a personal, political, or sectional standpoint—men who look forward and not back, men who face the facts as they actually are.

After this war we shall see a new Europe, a Europe energetically developing new social and economic means of meeting new problems. If, under these circumstances, we take refuge in formulae dug out as fossils from the workings of principles in the past, instead of developing these principles so as to meet the future, we shall be as foolish as if we were to arm our soldiers with flintlocks and send them against an army possessing machine guns, high-power rifes, and modern artillery. The time for flintlock theories of statesmanship in this country is past.

This applies as much to industry as to national defense. To let the interstate transportation systems of the country, for example, be regulated by forty-eight small conflicting sovereignties is just as foolish as to trust to forty-eight conflicting sovereignties in military matters. The nation must regulate the arteries of traffic for the whole country in the interests of the whole country. It must control the armed forces of the whole country in the interests of the whole country. In such matters there cannot be divided sovereignty without national weakness. Moreover, what applies to railways directly or indirectly concerned in interstate business also applies to all great corporations engaged in interstate or international business.

If any man, whether workingman or capitalist, believes that he owes nothing to this country, then the sooner he gets out of the country the better, for he is unfit to do good to himself or to anyone else. Such a man is not entitled to claim companionship with you veterans of the civil war who are here today. He is unfit to live in the land which is proud of the memory of your deeds.

On the other hand the great business men must recognize more and more that there must be full and frank co-operation between them and the Government to secure the public welfare. On the part of the Government this co-operation must be given with the sincere desire to increase the efficiency of our industrial organization, not to hamper it, and with full recognition of the fact that much of modern industry must be carried on by great industrial units. The aim of Government should be not to destroy these units but, while encouraging them, to regulate them in the interests of the people as a whole. At the same time the big business man must with equal frankness recognize the fact that his business activities, while beneficial to himself and his associates, must also justify themselves by being beneficial to the men who work for him, and to the public which he serves.

A nation to survive must stand for the principles of social and industrial justice.

Legislation to help the business man is eminently proper, but only on condition that we show equal zeal for the working and living rights, the social and economic rights, of farmer and wage earner; in short, the rights of all productive citizens must be safeguarded with equal care.

A protective tariff with the duties adjusted outside of factional politics is essential in the industrial world of today. But the protective tariff by itself means nothing but the rudimentary beginning of the needed policy, or rather policies, for the broadest national development of our economic life along lines designed to secure real, substantial justice.

Our national resources must be conserved, but the conservation must be in the public interest, and on this, as on all other points, the prosperity and growth of industry must, so far as possible, be made to go hand in hand with a reasonably equitable distribution of its returns.

WANTS COLONEL NOMINATED

Chicago Herald Calls Him "Fittest Man" to Lead Republicans.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, May 31.—The Chicago Herald, in an editorial printed this morning, comes out squarely for Colonel Roosevelt as its choice for the Republican nomination for President. It says, in part:

"Looking at the situation from the standpoint of an independent newspaper, interested in partisan politics only as they are bound up with the welfare of the nation, The Herald has no hesitation in expressing the opinion that Theodore Roosevelt is the fittest man for the Presidential nomination of the Republican Party. * * *

"What of the other candidates for the Presidential nomination? Justice Hughes is the most conspicuous of these. What does he stand for? The convention is almost here. So far his platform has been silence. Friends and associates have intimated that he stood thus and so on this and that question. Not thus must the views of a candidate who has the instinct and will of leadership be determined. The other candidates in the Republican Party apparently stand pat on the great principle of 'favorite sonship.'

"The Herald believes that it is best for the Republican Party to have a real leader for a nominee. It is absolutely certain that it will be best for the nation to have a real leader for President in case the Republican Party should win in November. A party success with an inconspicuous favorite son, who may be a tool, and who might be only an incompetent, would be a national failure.

"The Democratic leader's record and Theodore Roosevelt's program both stand out above the ruck of petty politics and stamp them as the men to lead the warring hosts against each other."

EVEN MONEY ON ROOSEVELT

Colonel and Hughes Are Split Favorites on Detroiter's Slate.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., May 30.—Levi Cottington, a Detroit betting commissioner, has prepared a slate of the Presidential possibilities. Roosevelt and Hughes are figured as even choices in the fight for the Republican nomination. The betting commissions which Cottington is trying to execute are:

$1,000 even against Roosevelt; $1,000 even against Hughes, $1,000 to $500 against Root, $1,000 to $400 against Cummins, $1,000 to $300 against La Follette, $1,000 to $300 against Weeks, and $1,000 to $200 against Ford.

GERMAN EDITORS BAR ROOSEVELT

Continued from Page 1.

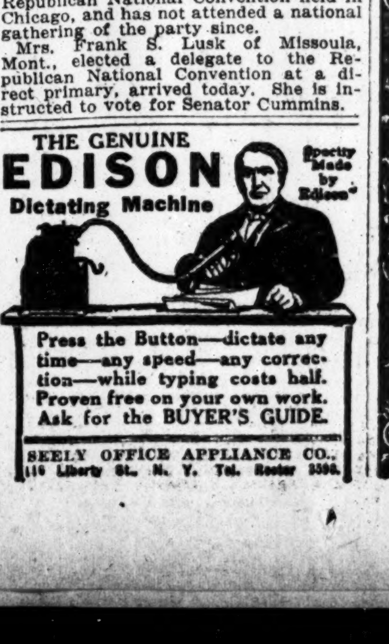
were barred from the convention hall. Both factions are said to favor Roosevelt.

The contest in the Tampa, Fla., district is said to be local and involves one delegate who is uninstructed.

Sergeant at Arms William F. Stone of Baltimore today completed the organization of his staff to maintain order at the convention, by the appointment of 1,500 Assistant Sergeants at Arms, 100 doorkeepers, 100 ushers, 100 pages, and 100 messengers.

The Marion Club of Indianapolis, one of Indiana's leading Republican organizations, will come to Chicago on a special train next Monday to boom Fairbanks for President. There will be 1,000 members in the party, according to Ralph A. Lemcke and Charles W. Jewett, who were here today arranging for accommodations for the club. The organization was formed in 1888 to boom Benjamin Harrison for President at the Republican National Convention held in Chicago, and has not attended a national gathering of the party since.

Mrs. Frank S. Lusk of Missoula, Mont., elected a delegate to the Republican National Convention at a direct primary, arrived today. She is instructed to vote for Senator Cummins.



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PERKINS AND STRAUS SEE GOV. WHITMAN

Progressives Silent on Result of Conference with Hughes Advocate.

MEYER OFF FOR CHICAGO

Roosevelt Republican Committee to Voice Demand for Colonel There Up to Convention Time.

The Republican Roosevelt Committee moved westward yesterday to be on the ground at Chicago when the big fight is made at the Republican National Convention next week to have Colonel Roosevelt nominated for President. The committee has been bending every effort for nearly two weeks to convince Republican delegates that a tidal wave of Roosevelt sentiment is sweeping the country. The committee's organizers fear but one opponent, Justice Charles E. Hughes, and they say this fear will dissipate when the Hughes supporters realize the tremendous enthusiasm the Colonel has aroused during his present trip.

George von L. Meyer, Chairman of the committee, before leaving for Chicago last night, said he had a few pertinent questions to submit to Republican State Chairman Frederick C. Tanner, whom he regarded as the real leader of the Hughes boom in New York State.

"Mr. Tanner is experienced in public matters, and no doubt has a well-matured opinion as to the issues upon which the voters will divide in the election," said Mr. Meyer. "Nevertheless my attention has not thus far been called to any expression on Mr. Tanner's part dealing with the issues. On these he apparently is as silent as his candidate, though he has no such reason for reticence as Mr. Hughes has.

"I should like to ask Mr. Tanner whether he regards Americanism and preparedness—of the kind, for instance, urged by Mr. Roosevelt in his Detroit speech—as the supreme issue, or does he think the voters have their minds fixed on something else—the tariff, or partisan politics, or some other question? Does Mr. Tanner urge Justice Hughes as the best candidate to put forward on the issue of Americanism, or does he select him as his favorite because he thinks when the final test comes the electorate will apply some other test to the candidate nomiinted?

"If Mr. Tanner does regard Amercanism as the real issue and favors Justice Hughes as the best exponent of a firm policy in upholding national honor at home and abroad, has he any information not vouchsafed to the public bearing upon his candidate's attitude on these issues? If so, is it not due to the public, and especially to Republicans, to share this information with them?"

The committee has already opened headquarters in Chicago, and Mr. Meyer and his lieutenants will conduct an active fight for the Colonel's nomination right up to convention time. The local headquarters at the Biltmore Hotel here will also be maintained until then. Among the visitors there yesterday was Harry S. Joseph, a delegate from Utah. He said the only man to nominate if the Republicans wanted to carry Utah was Colonel Roosevelt.

"I am a Republican," said Mr. Joseph, "and shall support the nominee of the convention, whoever he is, but in my opinion Roosevelt is the only candidate who, if nominated, would be sure to carry Utah. Utah has suffered greatly from the difficulties in Mexico, and the State is a unit for a firm policy in upholding American rights in Mexico and in Europe and on the high seas."

Utah was one of the two States that went for Taft in 1912.

Governor Whitman had a political conference yesterday with George W. Perkins and Oscar S. Straus, both Bull Moose leaders. It could not be learned if the visitors had tried to induce the Governor to give his support to Colonel Roosevelt, but if such persuasion was made it evidently failed of its purpose, for the Governor said he was still for Hughes, and was firmly of the opinion that he would be nominated.

Neither Mr. Perkins nor Mr. Straus would discuss the conference. When Mr. Perkins was asked if the Colonel's name had been brought up, he said:

"Why, we talked of many pleasant things, among them the weather."

"Did you discuss with the Governor whether or not the Progressives of this State would indorse him for renomination"? Mr. Perkins was asked.

"We did not come within forty miles of that subject," was the reply.

Mr. Straus was equally uncommunicative, but in a general way he admitted that the political situation had been the topic of conversation.

William R. Willcox, ex-Chairman of the Public Service Commission, also had a conference with the Governor. When he left he was full of confidence that Governor Hughes would be nominated, either on the first or the second ballot.

Before he returned to Albany the Governor indicated that he still expected to make the nominating speech for Justice Hughes. If the honor should go elsewhere, however, he said he would be the first to acquiesce in the plan. The Governor did not appear to be impressed with the report that ex-Governor Hadley of Missouri was to make the nominating speech and that Governor Whitman was to make a speech seconding the nomination.

It was announced at the Roosevelt headquarters that Bird W. Spencer, President of the People's Saving and Trust Company of Passaic, N. J., as temporary Chairman of the New Jersey State Roosevelt Republican Committee had called a meeting of that committee at the Essex Club, Newark, for tomorrow night. At this meeting reports will be received from committee members in the various counties. It was also announced that several of the New Jersey delegates to the Republican Convention, led by William A. Lord of Orange, have stated that they would give their votes to Colonel Roosevelt on the first ballot. Another member is Douglas Herr of Caldwell, N. J., a nephew of ex-Secretary of War Garrison, who recently left President Wilson's Cabinet after a disagreement in regard to the Army bill.

At the Roosevelt Nonpartisan League, 12 Vanderbilt Avenue, a letter was received by Secretary Guy Emerson from Francis M. Carroll, a prominent Boston Democrat, who was Chairman of the Boston Woodrow Wilson Executive Committee in 1912. After stating that the league's program had his hearty indorsement Mr. Carroll wrote:

"I believe your Nonpartisan League is enlisted in a cause which gathers from all parties a strength that must finally be overwhelmingly for the return of Theodore Roosevelt to the White House."

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WILSON REPLIES TO CRITICS OF PEACE

Continued from Page 1.

point staring them in the face." The President expressed himself in favor of voluntary universal military training, but, he added, "America does not wish anything but the compulsion of the spirit of America."

The President motored to Arlington with Mrs. Wilson, her mother, Mrs. Bolling; Miss Margaret Wilson, Miss Helen Woodrow Bones, and Colonel W. W. Harts, U. S. A., his military aid. The White House party arrived early at the amphitheatre, where the exercises were held, and sat throughout. A canvas top had been spread over the amphitheatre, but this was not sufficient at all times to shelter those below from the rain squalls that sent spectators in the open scurrying to cover. The President was obliged to shift his seat several times to avoid a wetting.

Little applause marked the delivery of the earlier portions of the President's address, but the crowd responded heartily when he spoke of the purpose of the United States to defend its rights.

The President's Speech.

The President said:

"Whenever I seek to interpret the spirit of an occasion like this I am led to reflect upon the uses of memory. We are here today to recall a period of our history which in one sense is so remote that we no longer seem to keep the vital threads of it in our consciousness, and yet is so near that men who played heroic parts in it are still living, are still about us, are still here to receive the homage of our respect and our honor. They belong to an age which is past, to a period the vital questions of which no longer vex the nation, to a period of which it may be said that certain things which had been questionable in the affairs of the United States were once for all settled, disposed of, put behind us, and in the course of time have almost been forgotten.

"It was a singularly complete work that was performed by the processes of blood and iron at the time of the civil war, and it is singular how the settlement has ruled our spirits since it was made. I see in this very audience men who fought in the Confederate ranks. I see them taking part in these exercises in the same spirit of sincere patriotism that moves those who fought on the side of the Union, and I reflect how singular and how handsome a thing it is that wounds such as then were opened should be so completely healed, and that the spirit of America should so prevail over the spirit of division. It is the all-prevailing and triumphant spirit of America, where by our common action and consent governments are set up and pulled down, where affairs are ruled by common counsel, and where by the healind processes of peace all men are united in a common enterprise of liberty and of peace.

"And yet, ladies and gentlemen, the very object for which we are met together is to renew in our hearts the spirit that made these things possible. The Union was saved by the processes of the civil war. That was a crisis which could be handled, it seems, in no other way, but I need not tell you that the peculiarity of this singular and beloved country is that its task, its human task, is apparently never finished, that it is always making and to be made. And there is at present upon us a crisis which seems to threaten to be a new crisis of division. We know that the war which is to ensue will be a war of spirits and not of arms. We know that the spirit of America is invincible, and that no man can abate its power, but we know that that spirit must upon occasion be asserted, and that this is one of the occasions. America is made up out of all the nations of the world. Look at the rosters of the civil war. You will see names there drawn from almost every European stock. Not recently, but from the first, America has drawn her blood and her impulse from all the sources of energy that spring at the fountains of every race, and because she is thus compounded out of the peoples of the world her problem is largely a problem of union all the time, a problem of compounding out of many elements a single triumphant force.

The war in Europe has done a very natural thing in America. It has stirred the memories of men drawn from many of the belligerent stocks. It has renewed in them a national feeling which had grown faint under the soothing influences of peace, but which now flares up when it looks as if nation had challenged nation to a final reckoning, and they remember the nations from which they were sprung and know that they are in this life-and-death grapple. It is not singular, my fellow-citizens, that this should have occurred, and up to a certain point it is not just that we should criticise it. We have no criticism for men who love the places of their birth and the sources of their origin. We do not wish men to forget their mothers and their fathers, their forebears running back through long, laborious generations which have taken part in the building up of the strength and spirit of other nations. No man quarrels with that. From such springs of sentiment we all draw some of the handsomest inspirations of our lives; but all that we do criticise is that in some instances—they are not very numerous—but in some instances men have allowed this old ardor of another nationality to overgrow their ardor for the nationality to which they have given their new and voluntary allegiance. And so the United States has again to work out by spiritual process a new union when men shall not think of what divides them, but shall recall what unites them; when men shall not allow old loves to take the place of present allegiances; when men must, on the contrary, translate that very ardor of love of country of their birth into the ardor of love for the country of their adoption and the principles which it represents. I have no harshness in my heart even for the extremists in this thing which I have been trying in moderate words to describe, but I summon them, and I summon them very solemnly, not to set their purpose against the purpose of America. America must come first in every purpose we entertain, and every man must count upon being cast out of our confidence, cast out even of our tolerance, who does not submit to that great ruling principle.

Champion of Mankind's Rights.

But what are the purposes of America? Do you not see that there is another significance in the fact that we are made up out of all the peoples of the world? The significance of that fact is that we are not going to devote our nationality to the same mistaken aggressive purposes that some other nationalities have been devoted to; that because we are made up, and consciously made up, out of all the great family of mankind, we are champions of the rights of mankind. We are not only ready to co-operate, but we are ready to fight against any aggression, whether the sort of aggression which would be unworthy of America. We are ready to fight for our right when those rights are coincident with the rights of man and of humanity. It was to set these rights up, to vindicate them, to offer a home to every man who believed in them, that America was created and her Government set up. We have kept our doors open because we did not think we in conscience could close them against men who wanted to join their force with ours in vindicating the claim of mankind to liberty and justice.

America does not want any additional territory. She does not want any selfish advantage over any other nation in the world, but she does wish every nation in the world to understand what she stands for and to respect what she stands for. And I cannot conceive of any man of any blood or origin failing to feel any enthusiasm for the things that America stands for, or failing to see that they are infinitely elevated above any purpose of aggression or selfish advantage.

I said the other evening in another place that one of the principles which America held dear was that small and weak States had as much right to their sovereignty and independence as large and strong States. She believes that because strength and weakness have nothing to do with her principles. Her principles are for the rights and liberties of mankind, and that is the haven which we have offered to those who believe that sublime and sacred creed of humanity. And I also said that I believed that the people of the United States were ready to become partners in any alliance of the nations that would guarantee public right above selfish aggression. Some of the public prints have reminded me, as if I needed to be reminded, of what General Washington warned us against. He warned us against entangling alliances. I shall never myself consent to an entangling alliance, but I would gladly assent to a disentangling alliance, an alliance which would disentangle the people of the world from those combinations in which they seek their own separate and private interests, and unite the people of the world to preserve the peace of the world upon a basis of common right and justice. There is liberty there, not limitation. There is freedom, not entanglement. There is the achievement of the highest things for which the United States has declared its principle.

A Preparedness Test.

We have been engaged recently, my fellow-citizens, in discussing the processes of preparedness. I have been trying to explain to you what we are getting prepared for, and I want to point out to you the only process of preparation which is possible for the United States. It is possible for the United States to get ready only if the men of suitable age and strength will volunteer to get ready. I heard the President of the United States Chamber of Commerce report the other evening on a referendum to 750 of the Chambers of Commerce of the United States upon the question of preparedness, and he reported that 99 per cent. of them had voted in favor of preparedness. Very well, now, we are going to apply the acid test to those gentlemen, and the acid test is this: Will they give the young men in their employment freedom to volunteer for this thing? I wish the referendum had included that, because that is of the essence of the matter.

It is all very well to say that somebody else must prepare, but are the business men of this country ready themselves to lend a hand and sacrifice an interest in order that we may get ready? We shall have an answer to that question in the next few months. A bill is lying upon my table now ready to be signed which bristles all over with that interrogation point, and I want all the business men of the country to see that interrogation point staring them in the face.

I have heard a great many people talk about universal training—universal voluntary training. With all my heart, if you wish it, but America does not wish anything but the compulsion of the spirit of America. I for my part do not entertain any serious doubt of the answer to these questions, because I suppose there is no place in the world where the compulsion of public opinion is more imperative than it is in the United States. You know yourself how you behave when you think nobody is watching; and now all the people of the United States are watching each other. There never was such a blazing spotlight upon the conduct and principles of every American as each one of us now walks and blinks in. And as this spotlight sweeps its relentless rays across every square mile of the territory of the United States, I know a great many men, even when they do not want to, are going to stand up and say "Here," because America is roused, roused as she has not been in a generation. And this spirit is going out conquering and to conquer until, it may be in the Providence of God, a new light is lifted up in America which shall throw the rays of liberty and justice far abroad upon every sea, and even upon the lands which now wallow in darkness and refuse to see the light.

VATICAN ORGAN LAUDS WILSON

Thinks He Has Set Forth Momentous Principles.

ROME, May 30.—The Osservatore Romano, a Vatican organ, in a long article praising President Wilson's peace speech, says that the President has given a clear manifestation of his intention to pass from the ideal to the practical field.

"The authoritative head of the big American confederation," says the paper, "has clearly set forth some general principles which may serve as a foundation for the solution of the present struggle and also prevent its renewal."

After recalling that the Pope, since the beginning of the war, has done everything in his power to shorten the conflict, the article continues:

"The President's words cannot fail to rejoice every soul loving justice and fraternity among the people and every sincere friend of civilization."

The long concluding passage of the article was obliterated by the censor.

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CROMER IS AGAINST WILSON MEDIATION

Asserts That English Confidence in His Statesmanship Has Been Shaken.

DOESN'T SEE ALLIES' VIEW

Entente Powers Will Not Conclude Peace, He Says, Except on Their Own Terms.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, May 31.—In a letter to The London Times Lord Cromer says:

"Both the politicians and the press of this country so far exercise very praiseworthy restraint in discussing the attitude adopted during the present war by the Government of the United States.

"It would, however, appear advisable that President Wilson and those associated with him should be left under no doubt as to the views on the subject of his most recent utterance held by many who, as in my own case, have throughout their lives persistently entertained and still entertain most friendly feelings toward America and Americans.

"I can, of course, only state my personal opinions, but I believe that those opinions are shared by many of my countrymen. In the first place President Wilson cannot too clearly understand that, desirous as the people of this country are to bring this terrible war to a close and willing as they would eventually be to listen to any rational and practical proposals having for their object the diminution of the risk of future wars, they would altogether reject the idea of concluding peace save on terms wholly acceptable to themselves and their allies.

"We know nothing very definite as to the terms which Germany is prepared to propose or to accept, but from the feelers put forward by the inspired German press we can come to no other conclusion than that they are not worthy of a moment's consideration or discussion.

"In the second place it is well that President Wilson should fully realize the fact that the meaningless and misleading phrase, invented in Berlin, about the freedom of the seas is generally regarded in this country as a mere euphemism for the destruction of that naval supremacy on the part of Great Britain which has in past been of such infinite benefit, not only to Englishmen, but to the rest of the civilized world."

"Without in any way wishing to disparage the valuable assistance rendered by the gallant land forces of the empire, it seems certain that if as will, I feel assured, be the case we emerge victoriously from the present contest, the victory will be mainly due to the British Navy.

"It is inconceivable that any responsible British Government would be disposed to listen or that the nation would be prepared to accept any proposals having for their object the diminution of the relative naval strength of this country.

"A third point is deserving of notice. We may all recognize President Wilson's good intentions and his lofty aims, we may assume he is impartial, but it is more than doubtful in spite of the very friendly feelings entertained toward America and Americans generally that the people of this country would under any circumstances welcome the idea that President Wilson should assume the rôle of mediator.

"As note has succeeded note and speech followed speech, the conviction has been steadily gaining ground that President Wilson has wholly failed to grasp the view entertained by the vast majority of Englishmen on the cause for which we and our allies are fighting. This opinion will certainly be confirmed by the amazing statement that America is not concerned with the causes and objects of the war.

"Confidence in President Wilson's statesmanship has been rudely shaken. Neither for the moment does it appear likely to be restored to the extent of acquiescence in the proposal that he should be in any way vested with the power of exercising any decisive influence on the terms of peace, upon which the future destinies of this country and of the civilized world will greatly depend."

ARCHBISHOP UNDER FIRE.

Primate of England Has an Exciting Time at the Front.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, May 31.—The Morning Post correspondent writes from France:

"While the Archbishop of Canterbury was on a recent visit to the British Expeditionary Force in France he had an experience of a certain liveliness such as does not usually fall to the lot of noncombatants. Soon after his arrival the motor car in which he traveled went badly wrong. The front wheels ran away on their own course while the car sat upon its back wheels. Next, when his Grace was approaching a certain place he was preceded by an enemy aeroplane which dropped bombs for several minutes. By way of celebrating the occasion finally when the Archbishop was inspecting one of the front trenches he suddenly found himself in the midst of a very heavy bombardment. The Germans had chosen that moment for turning their guns on this particular part of the line, and for half an hour or so the Primate of all England had a very real taste of what it is like to be shelled in the trenches."

GATHER HUGE ARMIES TO CONQUER VERDUN

Continued from Page 1.

ploded a mine south of Cuinchy. Two German mines near Souchez and northeast of Neuville-St. Vaast failed to do appreciable damage to our trenches.

Today was quiet. There were no infantry actions and little artillery activity. Near Fricourt and Mametz there was an unimportant artillery duel.

Further north our trenches southeast of Neuville-St. Vaast were shelled, but between Neuville-St. Vaast and La Bassée Canal there was a marked decrease in the artillery activity. There was some shooting about Richsbourg.

North of the Lys our counterbatteries engaged successfully the enemy's artillery near Messines.

Excepting unimportant shelling near Dickenbusch and Ypres there is nothing to report from the north.

The Belgian communication reads:

The artillery fighting has been very moderate.

SAY GERMANY IS TIRED.

Russians See No Sign of the Great Offensive They Expected.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, May 30, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—There is a good deal of speculation here as to the probable plans of the Germans. The expected German offensive on the Russian front has not begun, and there are no signs of its beginning in the near future.

On the Riga and Dvinsk fronts, where a German offensive is considered possible, a state of minor warfare prevails. There is a continual exchange of artillery fire, in which the Russian artillery, by virtue of its admirable marksmanship, more than holds its own. The Germans keep up the bombardment of Illukst bridgehead with varying intensity. Their scouting is now limited to aerial reconnoissance, and, apparently with a view of economizing men, they have stopped sending out infantry as scouting parties. But they continue to strengthen their fortifications, and from time to time bring up fresh artillery.

One very curious and characteristic fact may be noted. In the German army on the Riga front there are persistent rumors of an early peace. It is even asserted that on June 1 an armistice will be concluded between the belligerents. The German soldiers believe these reports, in spite of von Hindenburg's order of the day telling them that peace will not be made until Riga and Dvinsk are taken. This attitude is very interesting, in view of the peace rumors that Germany is diligently spreading just now all over Europe, but all suggestions of peace at the present stage of the war are indignantly rebuffed here. As the Novoye Vremya says:

"There are able men in Germany, and they are clever enough to see it would be a good thing to conclude peace now before Germany is completely exhausted. The present German kite, like that of August of last year, is not a decisive symptom on which strategy might base its calculations. Germany admits she is tired. All the better. We have long looked forward to this moment. Germany is tired: let us redouble our blows. No other answer can be given to the Kaiser's proposals."

FIGHTS ON RUSSIAN FRONT.

Rushes on Trenches by Germans and Austrians Fail.

PETROGRAD, May 30.—The official communication from General Headquarters issued today reads:

After artillery preparation, the enemy tried on Monday night to take the offensive in the region northeast of Augustinhof, but was driven back to his own trenches by our fire.

Enemy airmen threw bombs on Vileyka station and the town of Voystom, northwest of the station.

Galicia.—In the region of the village of Gliadki the enemy opened a violent fire with light and heavy guns, bomb throwers, and mine throwers on our trenches, at the same time attempting an infantry offensive. Having driven back our advance post, the enemy exploded two of our mine galleries, which were not completely charged. Reinforcements hurried to the spot and dislodged the Austrians by a counterattack. They recaptured the post and restored the previous situation.

Northeast of Zelena, north of Boutchache, an enemy attempt to approach our trenches was frustrated by a fusillade and hand grenades.

DESIRE AMERICAN AID.

British and Germans Want Commission to Distribute Polish Relief.

LONDON, May 30.—Berlin advices intimating that the German Government will not accept Great Britain's counterproposals for the relief of Poland were not unexpected by persons interested in the plan. Several offers to undertake the work have originated in Norway and Sweden, but both the British and the German Governments have indicated a preference to have the work done by the American Commission for the Relief of Belgium in the event of an agreement.

Such work would be entirely supervisory, as, according to the original agreement, Germany undertook to appropriate $5,000,000 monthly to purchase food, as well as to provide ships for its transportation. Therefore it would not be necessary to make an appeal to the outside world for funds to feed the Poles.

Reports of neutral relief investigators bear out the German assertions that there will be a heavy crop in Poland this year. The portion of Poland occupied by Austria had a surplus last year. Cereals raised in that region have been supplemented by rations distributed by Austrians, who may duplicate such work in Serbia.

30 RAIDS ON YARMOUTH.

English East Coast Towns in Distress Through Zeppelin Attacks.

LONDON, May 30.—Distress in east coast towns as a result of the war was discussed in the House of Commons today, and members for the constituencies affected made an appeal for relief to the Government. It came out during the debate that Zeppelins have visited Yarmouth more than thirty times.

Tourists to Yarmouth and other resorts, who in former years numbered thousands, have dwindled to almost none. Many residents of the towns have departed, while others, chiefly women and children, proceed to interior places each night.

Arthur Fell, Conservative member for Great Yarmouth, pointed out that 40 per cent. of the people of Grimsby had been dependent in the past on visitors for a living and were now without this means of obtaining a livelihood. Thirty per cent. depended upon fishing, which also has been interfered with. Shopkeepers have been hard hit.

Sir Edward Beauchamp, Liberal member for Lowestoft, said that town had been ruined by the loss of visitors.

CONTENT WITH SPRING-RICE.

Grey Says No Special Mission Is to be Sent Here.

LONDON, May 30.—On being asked in the House of Commons today whether any diplomatic visit to the United States on behalf of the British Government had been determined upon, Sir Edward Grey, the Foreign Secretary, replied in the negative.

"Ambassador Spring-Rice possesses the full confidence of the Government," he added.

SIX BILLION CROWNS IN LOAN

Nearly That Total Subscribed to Austro-Hungarian Issue.

BERLIN, May 30, (By Wireless to Sayville.)—The subscriptions to the new Austrian and Hungarian war loans reached a total of nearly 6,000,000,000 crowns, (approximately $1,200,000,000,) according to a Vienna dispatch to the Overseas News Agency today.

"All the newspapers," says the News Agency, "express satisfaction at the notable result of the loans."

The complete correspondence, never before published, of

Mark Twain

and a young girl with whom he had contracted a remarkable friendship; letters full of humor and sentiment, and including a poem addressed to his correspondent—a rarity, indeed, from his pen.

IN NEXT SUNDAY'S NEW YORK TIMES.

Order Sunday's Times Now. It Is Always Sold Out Early.

HUGHES FOUGHT RING IN FUSE CONTRACTS

Militia Minister Says He Was Balked by Associates of Sir Courtenay Bennett.

FIGHTS BRITISH AGENTS HERE

Declares His Suggestions, if Followed, Would Have Saved His Government $100,000,000.

OTTAWA, May 30.—Major Gen. Sir Sam Hughes, Minister of Militia, against whom charges of favoritism have been made in connection with the awarding of fuse contracts in the United States, took the witness stand this afternoon before the Royal Commission of Inquiry which is investigating allegations made in Parliament against the methods of the Canadian Shell Committee.

General Hughes referred to Sir Courtenay Bennett, former British Consul General in New York, as the "head of a ring of British agents." He had been describing his relations with Colonel John Wesley Allison, who was associated with B. F. Yoakum and other Americans in the organization of munitions companies and the obtaining of Canadian contracts.

"There was a string of British agents in New York," declared the Minister of Militia. "They set to work publicly and privately to defame everybody not contracting with them. Some of this trash (referring to letters produced at the morning session) emanated from some of them—some of Sir Courtenay Bennett's hirelings in and around New York. This thing went on, and Allison, who had been sent to New York, General Hughes declared, in an effort to break the high fuse prices, was discouraged. If my suggestions had been carried out they would have saved the British Government $100,000,000."

Sir Sam again referred to Sir Courtenay Bennett when telling of inquiries he said he had made concerning companies figuring on fuse contracts.

"I also made inquiry into Dowler-Forbes, the Sir Courtenay Bennett outfit," he asserted. "It was a fake scheme, run by people in the pay of Germany. Other interesting facts could be brought out. I dropped that company."

General Hughes made these assertions apart from his statement regarding his relations with the Shell Committee, and has not yet been questioned concerning them.

He said that after the war began he arranged with Colonel Allison, who lived at Morrisburg, on the border, to ship munitions across to Canada from the United States for the use of the British and Canadian forces.

"We practically smuggled millions of dollars' worth of goods across the border for the British," said he.

These goods were shipped by arrangement with the Canadian Minister of Customs and with the help of the railways to a port on the St. Lawrence in New York, from there to Allison's island home, thence to Morrisburg, and finally to England.

Then Colonel Allison found that these goods could be labeled "something else" and sent to New York, whence they were transferred in British or American or any other bottoms outside the three-mile limit and then turned on to Halifax.

Shortly afterward they found, said Sir Sam, that they could ship direct to Great Britain.

SEIZE EAST AFRICAN TOWN.

British Occupy Neu Langenberg—Garrison at Marema Invested.

LONDON, May 30.—The British force which is invading German East Africa from the southwest and which yesterday was reported to have penetrated 20 miles into German territory on the front between Lakes Tanganyika and Niassa, has made still further progress, according to an official statement issued tonight. The statement says:

In continuing the report of his operations sent on May 25, Brig. Gen. Northey telegraphs that his operations against Neu Langenberg (north of Lake Niassa) were successful. The enemy was compelled to evacuate the town. We occupied it today, capturing large quantities of ammunition, food and stores of all kinds.

An enemy garrison which is holding Marema, 23 miles east-northeast of Abercorn, (on the Rhodesian border,) has been invested.

SUDAN REBELS GIVE UP.

British Victory There Complete—Sultan of Darfur in Flight.

LONDON, May 30.—Further reports on the fighting last week in the Sudan in which Colonel Kelley's force defeated some 3,000 troops of Ali Dinar, Sultan of Darfur, show the British victory to have been greater than at first announced, according to an official statement today which says:

The completeness of the victory over the Sultan of Darfur on May 22 is confirmed by a further telegram by the Sirdar. All the Sultan's best troops and commanders were present. Most of the latter were accounted for or have since surrendered. The disarmament of the tribesmen is proceeding satisfactorily. Several thousand rifles and a large quantity of ammunition already have been handed in.

On the morning following the battle our aeroplanes threw bombs on a large body of men fleeing from El Fasher with Ali Dinar. The latter was last seen at the head of a following of only 300 men. He was faced by a journey of one and a half days across a waterless desert before he could reach Gebel Marra.

TURKS CLAIM SUCCESSES.

Surprise Attack Against British—Skirmishes with Russians.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 30, (via London.)—The following statement was given out by Army Headquarters today:

Mesopotamia Front—In the Felahle sector, on the right bank of the Tigris, our artillery silenced two guns of the enemy. In a surprise attack on the same bank we captured twenty-four Englishmen.

Caucasian Front—On the right wing and in the centre there was patrol fighting, and on the left wing skirmishes occurred. In the Smyrna sector our guns drove off three enemy airmen over Phokia. Some enemy warships ineffectively shelled the hill west of Kesten Island.

LIFE TERM FOR MacNEILL.

Sentence on President of Sinn Fein Volunteers Confirmed.

DUBLIN, May 30.—Professor John MacNeill, President of the Sinn Fein Volunteers, who last week was found guilty of complicity in the Irish revolt, has been sentenced to life imprisonment and the sentence has been confirmed.

HU-NAN PROVINCE REBELS.

With Population of 22,000,000, It Rises Against Yuan Shih-kai.

SHANGHAI, May 30.—The Province of Hu-Nan declared its independence yesterday.

Hu-Nan is an inland province, drained by the southern tributaries of the Yangtse-Kiang. Its population is estimated at 22,000,000. Several neighboring provinces have declared their independence since the beginning of the uprising against President Yuan Shih-kai.

PRAY NOW FOR PEACE.

American Women of German Descent Hold Memorial Meeting.

The American Women of German Descent, who prayed for a German victory at their memorial meeting a year ago, prayed for peace at a similar meeting in the Hotel Astor last night. America was urged to aid in bringing about that peace. In opening the meeting Miss Edith A. Reiffert, President of the society, urged the thirty persons present not to applaud the speakers because of the religious character of the service.

"Instead of applauding, concentrate your emotions into a prayer for peace," she said. "At our memorial service a year ago we prayed for a German victory; now we pray for peace. Germany has achieved her victory. She has punished her enemies. She has prevented her own destruction."

In exhorting the women to do their share in bringing about peace, she described Germany as "a nation second to none," and said:

"God expects more of an American than he expects of a Hottentot, and he expects more of an American of German descent than he expects of an American of any other descent."

Dr. Julius A. Bewer of the Union Theological Seminary said that the war had welded together the German States and peoples as nothing but blood could weld them, and that it marked the moral and spiritual regeneration of the nation.

TRIBUTE TO AMERICAN DEAD.

Paris Honors Memory of Those Killed in Present War.

PARIS, May 30.—Impressive ceremonies were held in the Place Des Etats Unis today in commemoration of Americans who had been killed fighting for the cause of France in the present war.

The statues of Washington and Lafayette were buried under masses of flowers. President Poincaré sent a beautiful wreath, and the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies sent committees bearing elaborate floral offerings.

The American aviators were represented at the ceremonial by Lieutenant William Thaw, and the American Ambulance by Professor A. Piatt Andrew. Addresses were delivered by Abbé Felix Klein and the Rev. Dr. Samuel N. Watson, rector of the American Church of the Holy Trinity. A poem was read by Alan Seeger of the Foreign Legion.

The list of Americans killed was read as follows: Kenneth Weeks, Cambridge, Mass.; Henry Farnsworth, Boston; Harman Edwin Hall and Réne Thelizot, Chicago; John Erle Fiske, Wooster, Ohio; Russell Kelly, Fred Stone, and Frank Surrey, New York; Jack Janz, Kentucky; Henry Walker, New Orleans, and Sergeant Duval.

TO TIGHTEN BLOCKADE.

Lord Robert Cecil Arrives in Paris to Consult French Authorities.

PARIS, Wednesday, May 31.—Lord Robert Cecil, British War Trade Minister, arrived here today to confer with Premier Briand and Denys Cochin, the French Blockade Minister, as to the best methods of tightening the blockade of Germany.

TWO MORE STEAMERS SUNK.

British Vessels Dalegarth and Southgarth Reported Destroyed.

LONDON, May 30.—Two more British steamers are reported sunk in dispatches received today by Lloyd's shipping agency. The scene of the sinkings is not disclosed. The vessels destroyed are the Dalegarth and the Southgarth. Twenty-two members of the latter ship's crew have been picked up.

The Dalegarth was a vessel of 2,265 tons and was owned in Newcastle. Last reports of the steamer showed her in the Tyne April 14.

The Southgarth was a vessel of 2,414 tons. She was built in 1891. Her home pore was North Shields. Her recent movements are not given in available shipping records.

AUSTRIAN TRANSPORT SUNK.

Italian Warship Destroys Troopship in Trieste Harbor.

ROME, May 30.—A large transport steamer was torpedoed and sunk by an Italian warship in the Austrian harbor of Trieste on the night of May 28, it was officially announced this afternoon.

THE VERDI'S VOYAGE COSTLY

Uses $8,000 Worth of Extra Coal in Escaping Submarines.

The Italian liner Guiseppe Verdi arrived yesterday from Genoa with two 3-inch guns mounted on her stern and 1,934 passengers. On the night after leaving Palermo the Captain received word that two steamships, one Italian and one Spanish, had been torpedoed not far away, and he increased the speed of the Guiseppe Verdi up to 19 knots for twelve hours until she passed out of the danger zone. This cost the company $8,000, as coal costs $42 a ton in Italy and the increase in the consumption was nearly 200 tons.

When the liner arrived in quarantine yesterday sixty-two of the 800 Greek refugees in the steerage were taken off and sent to Hoffman Island for observation. Captain Luigi Zannoni of the Verdi was decorated by King George with a gold medal for saving the crew of the British steamship Pollentia last January after she had been torpedoed. He also received medals from the King of Italy, Lloyd's Insurance of London, and the Italian Marine Society.

EARL'S SON HONORED.

Lord Francis Doune Wins Military Cross for Air Battle.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 30.—The military honors list includes Lord Francis Doune, eldest son of the Earl of Moray, who is awarded the Military Cross for bringing down a Fokker.

When on patrol duty with Lieutenant Walker he sighted the Fokker 1,000 feet below. Doune dived down to within sixty feet, and Walker opened fire. Doune then headed straight for the Fokker, which had to rise steeply in order to avoid a collision. Walker and Doune both opened fire, and shot away the wing of the Fokker, which fell behind the British lines.

Walker also receives the Military Cross.

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People of culture, refinement and education invariably prefer Deities to any other cigarette.
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RUSSIA'S PRISONERS RAVAGED BY DISEASE

American Embassy Attache Finds Nearly One-third Died of Neglect.

LACK CLOTHING AND FOOD

Camp of Austrians a Scene of Great Destitution—Its Governor Accused of Graft.

VIENNA, May 14, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Seventeen thousand Austro-Hungarian prisoners of war out of about 80,000 confined in the camp at Orenburg, Eastern Russia, have died owing to the absence of good sanitary measures, bad food, lack of clothing, and exposure to the cold, according to Report No. 5,879 of the American Embassy at Petrograd, dated March 15, 1916.

This report evidently is by an attaché of the Petrograd embassy who recently made a tour of inspection of the Russian camps in which prisoners of war from Austria-Hungary and Germany are being held. It charges the Governor of the Orenburg camp with having misappropriated large sums of money and of paying no attention to the complaints of the prisoners.

Several months ago the Austro-Hungarian Government asked the American Government to inquire into the state of affairs prevailing in Russian prison camps in which Austro-Hungarians had been confined. To The Associated Press correspondent a high Government official states that at that time the Austro-Hungarian Government was afraid to let the truth become known, and that it still hoped that the reports which had come to Vienna were greatly exaggerated.

Since then the Government has received a number of reports, among them several from the American Embassy at Petrograd. Today the Austro-Hungarian Government has despaired of ever getting many of its prisoners of war back from Russia. Though accurate figures are still lacking, it is believed that so far more than 30 per cent. of all Austro-Hungarian prisoners in Russia have died, most of them from camp or filth diseases of the order spread by vermin, typhus having the lead.

The report of the American Embassy at Petrograd here cited, and which the correspondent has read, shows that the camp at Orenburg has forty-five sheds, none of which is suitable for human habitation in the Winter. Each shed has a stove, but at the time the investigation was made the prisoners said that they were given no wood, despite the fact that wood for fuel is plentiful in that part of Russia.

The prisoners are obliged to sleep on wooden benches without even a straw mattress. No blankets have been issued them, according to the report, and the men have no other covering than their own clothing and the rags left by those who have died. Vermin abound, and the result is wholesale infection. Nearly all the men have been sick at one time or another. As a rule they are given no medical attention, and are left to die, the report states, their suffering being eased by their comrades as best this may be done.

Attached to the report is a statement by the investigator that after he had been in camp at Orenburg the Russian authorities prevented him from visiting other points, and that for this reason he had made up his mind to report what he had seen.

The Austro-Hungarian Government has so far withheld from the people any account of what conditions in the Russian prison camps are, fearing that thousands of families would be subjected to great mental torture should the actual state of affairs become known to them.

It has hoped at the same time that the American Government would on its own initiative make representations to the Russian Government, the impression being that such a step would receive better attention by the Russian Government that protests from Vienna.

MORE MAIL IS SEIZED.

Liners United States and Hellig Olav Are Searched at Kirkwall.

Officers of the Scandinavian-American liner Hellig Olav, which arrived yesterday from Copenhagen, said there were twenty-one neutral steamships in the harbor of Kirkwall on May 21, including one American freighter. The United States of the same line was in Kirkwall on May 21, and had been waiting there three days. The mail on both vessels was taken ashore by the British authorities.

The officers and passengers on the Hellig Olav were informed by men who came on in the shore boats that a steamship of the Johnson Line of Liverpol had sailed with a cargo of coffee after having been detained there five and a half months.

GERMANS FREE DR. BELAND.

Wanted to Exchange ex-Canadian Official for von Rintelen.

MONTREAL, Quebec, May 30.—A dispatch from Paris to The Montreal Star says Dr. Henri Severin Beland, former Canadian Postmaster General, captured when the Germans took Antwerp, and held prisoner in Germany, has been released. The doctor has so notified his friends in Paris, the dispatch says.

It was reported some time ago that the Germans tried to exchange Dr. Beland for Franz von Rintelen, believed to be held as a spy in the Tower of London.

TO MAP BERLIN FOR FEEDING

Population Will Be Asked About Patronizing Municipal Kitchens.

BERLIN, May 30.—The new committee for feeding the population by means of central kitchens held its first meeting today, under the Presidency of the Mayor of Berlin. The city will be divided into twenty-five or thirty districts, each of which will have several kitchens for wholesale feeding at cheap prices.

The population will soon be asked whether they desire to participate in the new scheme.

SEE 'CALIBAN' DESPITE RAIN.

Crowd, Defying Showers, Stays Throughout Performance.

When Sir John Falstaff, at last night's performance of "Caliban" at City College Stadium, embraced Mistress Ford and exclaimed: "Let the sky rain potatoes, let it thunder to the tune of green sleeves, I will shelter me here," there was a roar of laughter from the audience. It was practically the only instant throughout the performance when it didn't drizzle.

Nevertheless few of the spectators left their seats until Miss Anna Case of the Metropolitan Opera House forces concluded the performance by singing "The Star-Spangled Banner" in the costume of Liberty. The audience joined in the chorus.

It was announced last night that Adolph Lewisohn had provided tickets for 100 children from the New York Juvenile Asylum and 100 more from the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society to view the performance Thursday night. Part of the proceeds that evening will be given to the National Committee on Prisons.

Percy MacKaye, author of the masque, and Thomas Mott Osborne, ex-Warden of Sing Sing Prison, visited the prison yesterday. Last night Mr. Osborne said he wished every prisoner in Sing Sing could view the masque, which, he said, in its portrayal of the obstacles in the path of self-government closely paralleled the problems of prison reform.

QUAKERS DEFY DRILL LAW.

Liberal Friends Won't Let Children Have Military Training in School.

The yearly meeting of Liberal Friends voted yesterday afternoon to refuse to submit to the law requiring military training for public school children. This action was taken on the recommendation of the Peace Committee, which tried to prevent the passage of the act. The committee was joint, being made up of both Liberal and Orthodox Friends. When the Orthodox Friends meet at Poughkeepsie today the same report and the same recommendations will be presented.

About 3,000 Quakers are represented by the faction that determined to oppose the operation of the law. The orthodox faction has about 2,000. These are all the Quakers of New York State.

According to Miss Anna M. Curtis, publicity agent of the meeting, the Hickites, or Liberal Friends, have four schools which are attended by most of their friends. These are in Manhattan, Brooklyn, Locust Valley, and Chappaque. The schools are run by the meetings, and all Quakers are at liberty to send their children to them. Few Quakers in this faction choose the public schools. The orthodox faction has no schools, and, if they determine also to refuse to allow their children to be trained, they will either have to open their own schools or suffer the consequences of disobeying the laws. The only trouble that can come under the present law to the Quakers who have no military training at their schools is that the Regents will refuse to recognize their diplomas. They say that they don't care much about that. They have a fund to send the children of poor parents to their own college, Swarthmore.

Colonel William F. Blauvelt Dead.

Colonel William F. Blauvelt, U. S. A., retired, a veteran of the Indian and Spanish-American wars, died yesterday at his home in Piermont, N. Y., in his sixty-sixth year. When he retired he was in command of the Tenth Infantry and stationed in Panama. Colonel Blauvelt was born here, and joined the army in 1878, later taking part in several battles with the Sioux Indians, under Sitting Bull, while a Lieutenant of the Fifteenth Infantry. He was a Captain during the Spanish-American war, later fighting in the Boxer uprising. He was appointed a Colonel in 1905. Colonel Blauvelt was a member of the Loyal Legion and the Sons of the American Revolution. He is survived by his wife, a daughter, and two sons, one of whom, Lieutenant X. F. Blauvelt, is serving with the Twenty-fourth Infantry in Mexico.

*B*EAT the heat in my cool-as-can-be Tropical Worsted Suit, tailored to your individual measure for only **$25.** Don't bracket these Suitings with the sleazy, trashy stuffs that crumple up like a moth scorched by a candle.

Tropic-Weight Suitings, above all others, MUST be custom-needled to keep shape, and custom-fitted to possess the thoroughbred air. I tailor these with extraordinary smartness. Come to be measured or send for cloth clippings!

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GERMANS RUB LEMON ON SUSPECTED SPIES

Citric Acid Shows or Effaces Maps or Wording Printed on Human Skin.

NUMBER SYSTEM ADOPTED

Traveler's Status Indicated by Numeral All Along the Line—Much Red Tape Used.

WARNEMUENDE, Germany, May 16, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The last impression of a traveler leaving Germany nowadays is likely to be that of a "lemon rub"—a measure intended to bring to light, or efface, as the case may be, such maps and military information as may have been intrusted to the traveler's skin.

According to the German frontier survey officers the practice has been common enough, but recently great vigilance at all border points has discouraged such a method of getting information out of the country.

The purpose of the lemon rub is to develop the drawing or writing upon the skin, or remove the chemical which, through the action of another agent, would become visible. Lemon juice, or its principal constituent, citric acid, will do this without injuring the skin or causing pain.

At a certain frontier point, the name of which was not given, 127 persons were detained and treated to the lemon rub in March, and one of the officers said that a number of long-term imprisonments had resulted. He also explained that while the actual spying was being done by men, the information obtained was in most cases carried out of the country by women, so that for some time it has been very difficult for women to get permission to leave the Central Empires, and quite recently the order went out that no woman who could not be vouched for by some responsible official was to have permission to use the Balkan train.

On the whole, it has become almost impossible now to cross a border of the central group of belligerents. A veritable gauntlet of examinations has to be run by the would-be traveler before the necessary papers are obtained. These permits and visés have now been standardized in Germany, Austria-Hungry, Bulgaria, and Turkey. Getting them is equally difficult in all these countries.

The "number" system in use to some extent is of special interest. Usually those people who travel a great deal, or who have been indiscreet in conduct and language, are designated by numbers. The number is known to every frontier post and police and military headquarters of the Central Power group, and it sticks to the traveler like his shadow. The number shows to what extent and in what respect he is obnoxious and fixes his treatment at the border automatically.

The number is given also to subjects of the various Governments, though in their cases it usually means no more than that the commercial transactions of the numbered person do not please the authorities. In the case of foreigners espionage is generally assumed, though a distinction is drawn between willful and unintentional transmission of information considered to be of military or political value.

Under certain conditions the traveler may have to start his trip with the following papers: Certificate of good conduct, certificate showing that he had no debts, certificate showing him to be free from vermin, certificate from the secret police attesting that he is not suspected, a similar certificate from the military authorities, his travel permit, passport duly viséd by the various diplomatic and consular officers, permission of the station commander for the use of a certain train, and finally the stamp of the secret police showing that to the moment of boarding the train the traveler was in good standing at the place from where he started.

At the frontier point or points to be passed another thorough examination of the traveler's person and his baggage is undertaken. The lemon rub and possibly a chemical bath are incidents of this, and so, in the case of women, is a thorough inspection of the hair. The persons charged with the work are generally polite, but firmness is as much a part of their make-up. The male or female inspector will say to protesting persons that the necessity is compelling.

GREECE SUPPRESSES NEWS.

Rigorous Censorship on Reports of What Is Happening There.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, May 31.—The Daily Chronicle says:

"The unopposed Bulgarian invasion of Greece is not the same as a German or Austrian invasion might have been. The regions which King Constantine's Government has seen fit to surrender without a blow to the hereditary enemy are the very regions rescued from the Bulgars in 1913 by the help of the Serbs and at heavy cost in Greek casualties. The Bulgars always professed their intention to recapture them and now they are doing so.

"It would be surprising if in these circumstances the Greek people did not feel and manifest profound emotion, but any real knowledge of what is going on in Greece is unobtainable. We are cut quite off by the Greek censorship, which temporarily has descended on the allied correspondents there with iron severity. It is impossible at present to get any message through unless it depicts the Greek situation in the colors which the Skouloudis Cabinet desires. This state of things has only to be appreciated for obvious inferences to be drawn."

WOMAN FALLS WITH THAW.

Aviator and His Cousin, Miss McClintock, Barely Escape Injury.

Alexander Blair Thaw, 2d, of New York and Pittsburgh and his cousin, Miss Elma McClintock, narrowly escaped death yesterday when Thaw banked too steeply while flying at the Hempstead Aviation Field, and his aeroplane fell more than 100 feet and was wrecked. When their friends rushed to the wreck they were surprised to find that neither Thaw nor his passenger was hurt, their worst injuries being a few scratches.

Thaw, who is a son of Mrs. Benjamin Thaw, and a brother of Lieutenant William B. Thaw of the French Flying Corps, now in active service, is a member of the New York National Guard Aviation Corps, and has been flying at Hempstead for the last few weeks, in company with other aviators.

He was in the air the greater part of yesterday afternoon, both his mother and cousin being among those watching him, and when he finally landed he agreed to take Miss McClintock for a short flight. He was flying the same Huntington military biplane in which he landed in the sheep meadow in Central Park last October.

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You are, in fact, buying from the silversmith himself, like any patron of Cellini, and you are assured in advance of the integrity of your investment.

Value and Variety these are the paramount Virtues at Gorham's.

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Clearance Reductions Offer Many Opportunities

This is the moment to complete the young girls' and misses' wardrobes before departing for the country.

Opportunities exist for the next few days to secure the latest De Pinna productions at clearance concessions in price.

In the Girls' and Misses' department will be found these once-a-season reductions in De Pinna tailored suits, sport suits and tailored dresses of imported linens, serges and pongee.

Misses' tailored shirts of handkerchief linens—exclusive De Pinna models—are offered in great variety.

Reductions in the Misses' Department

Misses' Dresses, plain tailored, white and colored linens; sizes 14 to 20 years.

Formerly up to $35.00.

Reduced to $16.50

Tailored Dresses of navy serge; sizes 14 to 20 years.

Formerly up to $55.00.

Reduced to $22.50

Misses' Suits, plain tailored and sport models, in all the newest fabrics, including knit-cloths in heather mixtures and high colors; 14 to 20 years.

Formerly up to $60.00.

Reduced to $16.50 & $27.50

Reductions in the Girls' Department

Many unusual values will be found in the Girls' imported linen dresses, which are so useful during the Summer in the country.

Girls' First Suits and Spring Coats are also included in the list of reductions.

Wash Dresses, tailored in the season's newest styles; best quality French linens, imported ginghams and piques—white and colors. Sizes 3 to 14 years.

Formerly up to $18.00.

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Girls' Spring Coats, handsome, plain English models; navy serge, black-and-white checks and a few fancy mixtures. Sizes 3 to 14 years.

Formerly up to $25.00.

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Girls' First Suits, Norfolk and other plain-tailored models of correct English materials. Sizes 10 to 14 years.

Formerly up to $30.00.

Reduced to $12.50

Sweaters, Outing Hats and Shoes

For both girls and misses—exclusive model sweaters, in all the fashionable sport colors, are offered at very reasonable prices.

One specially new model blazer-striped Shetland sweater, in various colors, at $12.00.

The entire line of outing hats and many of the "Anniped" shoes for girls and misses are also greatly reduced.

DE PINNA
Exclusive Outfitters to Young People
Fifth Ave. at Fiftieth St.

PRAISES LOYALTY OF AUSTRALIANS

War Councilor Says All, Even German-Born, Will See the War Through.

RAISE 360,000 VOLUNTEERS

Fighting Force Can Be Increased to 600,000, W. W. Forwood Asserts Here.

W. W. Forwood, President of the Associated Chambers of Manufacturers of Australia, a member of the Australian War Council and President of the Municipal Council of the City of Adelaide, talked yesterday of Australia and the war, the future business, and other relations of the continent with this country, the Japanese situation, and other matters of present day interest. Mr. Forwood has been in this country several weeks, but yesterday's was his first public utterance. He left New York on his way back to Australia yesterday afternoon.

"The Australians," said he, "are determined to see this war through to the end, and with them the only end possible is a complete and absolute allied victory, and when I say this I believe firmly that I speak also for those Australians of German parentage, who in this war have proved themselves loyal and true citizens of the Commonwealth.

In Australia our population is less than 5,000,000 and yet today we have already sent, or have in camps ready to send, more than 360,000 of our best young men, and every one of these men is a volunteer. Furthermore, Australia stands ready whenever the word comes to increase this fighting force to 600,000 men.

"There is hardly a family in all Australia that does not number one or more sons or near relatives among our fighting units in Europe. I myself have two sons at the front, one in France and the other in Egypt. The war is now costing the Commonwealth of Australia more than $5,000,000 every week, but this counts little in the opinion of our people when the great issue involved is taken into consideration.

"The Right Hon. Andrew Fisher, former Premier of Australia and now Lord High Commissioner for the Commonwealth in London, said, when Premier, that Australia stood ready to spend her last farthing and give her last son to the mother country in this war. What he said expressed in a nutshell, so to speak, the attitude of Australia in this war. And the women are a unit with the men in the fight."

"Do you believe that the relations between the United States and Australia will undergo any change as a result of this war?" Mr. Forwood was asked.

"I believe," he answered, "that there is an opening for greater trade between this country and my own. I believe the economic relations between the two countries will be strengthened, because we in Australia are convinced that a great deal of the money that we paid in the course of trade to Germany before the war can and will be spent in the United States. Australia produces a great many things that America needs and you produce a great deal that we need, and there is no reason in the world why both countries should not profit by the changed economic conditions that are to be one of the results of this war.

"I cannot make it too emphatic when I say that we of Australia have determined that we will do no business with Germany, and I am confident that this situation will obtain for a great many years to come.

"In Australia we have many citizens of German origin and we have no fault to find with them, neither do we have any feeling of hatred against the German people as a people. But we do detest the German system which has brought all this misery into the world. You ask if Australia has been overrun with spies as was the case of Belgium and France. To that question I must answer no. We have had a few cases, but very few. The Germans in Australia have proved themselves splendid colonists."

Mr. Forwood was asked to say something about the Australian system for the military training of the youth of the Commonwealth, a system which many American army officers and other American citizens have urged as the best solution of the preparedness problem in this country.

"Our system for training our youths," he replied, "has justified itself in every possible respect. It has made possible the quick mobilization of our forces and has simplified the whole military problem created by the war. No one other thing has done so much for Australia as this system of training for our young people, for the girls as well as the boys receive the training. It has made our young men better men mentally, morally, and physically, it has made them better business and better professional men, and it has raised the whole standard of Australian life. I know what I am talking about, for I have been in Australia for more than sixty-five years."

Mr. Forwood was asked what the attitude of Australia is on the Japanese question, particularly as regards immigration rights.

"Under the laws of the Australian Federation," he replied, "Australia is a white Commonwealth. I can answer your question by simply stating that she will remain white always."

"What do the Australians think of the attitude of the United States in this war?"

"On that question the opinion is what I may describe as diversified. The great mass of the people, however, are as they have always been, friendly to America. Some there are who think America might have acted differently regarding the invasion of Belgium and the sinking of the Lusitania. But for that matter there are a lot of your own people who look at that matter in the same light."

GUARDSMAN IS ARRESTED.

Freed in Court After Chase of His Motor Gun Carriage.

"Mind your own business. You are out of your territory," said Michael Hickey, machine gun militiaman, to Policeman Ackerman when stopped at Forty-seventh Street and Broadway last night for knocking over a police stanchion. On his big motor cycle carrying a rapid-fire gun were half a dozen Boy Scouts.

"I'll do it by giving you a summons," said the policeman.

The guardsman leaped on his gun carriage, the Scouts climbed aboard, and they raced away. Ackerman got on his own motor cycle and gave chase. At Thirty-fifth Street and Eighth Avenue he arrested Hickey, and in the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station charged him wiht disorderly conduct.

ickey had taken part in the Memorial Day parade as a member of the First Naval Battalion of the Twenty-second Regiment. At the armory, 168th Street and Fort Wadsworth Avenue, the Boy Scouts urged that he take them for a ride.

Magistrate Groebl in the Night Court dismissed the charge against Hickey.

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TAFT ASSAILS WILSON POLICY

Criticises Administration's Views on Mexico and Philippines.

WASHINGTON, Penn., May 30.—William H. Taft, speaking at Washington and Jefferson College here today, criticised the foreign policy of the present Administration toward Mexico and the Philippines, advocated a navy which would be at least equal to that of Germany, and an army reserve that would bring out an effective fighting force up to half a million men. Regarding Mexico he said:

"Mexico has become an international nuisance, but there is no use to cry over that spilt milk now. We have really intervened two or three times. If we had left the Mexicans to work out their own salvation entirely, it could not be a worse job. I do not want to intervene. I know too much of the cost."

Mr. Taft pointed out the need of amply fortifying Alaska and declared that the proposed neutralization of the Panama Canal was shown by the violation of the neutrality of the Suez Canal to be a farce.

The best neutralization of a canal is enough guns to defend it effectively. We have enough at Panama he said.

Mr. Taft also took issue with the peace advocacy of W. J. Bryan.

"When Mr. Bryan says he is in favor of resistance when attack comes and that a single call for volunteers would raise one million between sunrise and sunset, I think he is yielding to the intoxication of the rhetorical moment."

Regarding the policy of the present Administration toward the Philippines he said he could not express himself, "in the presence of ladies."

SISTERS WED SECRETLY.

Misses Adams Said They Wanted to Avoid Fuss of a Large Wedding.

BLOOMFIELD, N. J., May 30.—In order to avoid the "fuss" of large weddings, the youngest and oldest daughters of Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Adams of 392 Franklin Street, wedded secretly, it was announced today. Miss Jessie Reid Adams, the younger, informed her parents Saturday that she and Walter Noteboom of Brooklyn were married New Year's Day in Baltimore by the Rev. C. R. Beale, rector of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Saturday afternoon, as a Fall River boat left its New York pier with Mr. and Mrs. Noteboom aboard for a belated honeymoon trip, Miss Emma Morris Adams, the elder sister, turned to her parents on the pier and said that she and Robert E. McCloud of West Orange had been married a week ago in Grace Church, Orange, by the rector, the Rev. Charles Wakeley. Both couples will live in Bloomfield.

HILL BARES PLANS AT FATHER'S BIER

Continued from Page 1.

estate is believed to own about 90,000 shares each. That is a great deal, and by far the largest individual holding in either road, with a possible exception of the Morgan estate, whose exact holdings are not an open secret. Large blocks are held abroad. With the Morgan influences linked to the Hill power and liberal proxies added, control has been pretty steady. Whether this outside support will stand with the son at the wheel is to be seen. But all this is informal guess work. Louis dismissed the matter by saying:

"The interests of the shareholders are the interests of the roads; the financial interest in the roads is in the profits; dividends are made by the producing end, not by Wall Street. I think every one interested is interested in the dividends, which are evidences not only of profit, but of sound methods, substantial conduct, and true values."

The Northern Trust Company of St. Paul, a recent Hill financial arm, with a capital and surplus of some $6,500,000, will probably manage the endowment, with Louis Hill managing the managers.

The extent of the property can be sized by the fact that in J. J. Hill's steel treasure-box alone repose something more than $100,000,000 worth of sterling securities.

The Hills have here the First National Bank, with some $56,000,000 deposits, in addition to the trust company. They control the Great Northern iron ore properties, capitalized at $100,000,000. James J. Hill was a stockholder in the Chase National Bank of New York and the First National Bank of Chicago, and his companies own the Great Northern Pacific Steamship Company, as well as no end of bonds of the railroads he controlled, the Great Northern, the Northern Pacific, and the Burlington.

Louis Hill himself owns 60,000 shares in Shattuck-Arizona mining stock, which he bought at about 5 cents and holds at about 50 cents, and is a stockholder in several of the big properties of his father in his own right.

There is another son, Walter, the youngest, and there are six sisters. Walter is an agriculturally-inclined youth, who comes into St. Paul now and then for an airing, but who is satisfied to manage the Hill farm of 6,000 acres on the Canadian border of Minnesota.

Louis Hill Aspired to Art.

So Louis, who started out to be an artist and still paints a bit as an infrequent diversion, is the business man of the family.

"Whenever I find an artist," he said, "I put him to work painting my children's portraits."

And then he led me upstairs to the most remarkable room that I have ever seen. It was as large as a banquet hall in a big hotel.

"I built this big room," he said, "so I would have a place to hang a picture of my father and my mother as large as I want to see it," and on the wall, done by Caro Delvail of Paris, was a huge oil painting of his parents. And what do you suppose they were doing in the picture? He was smiling down on his wife. She was sitting at a table—knitting a stocking.

Through the door behind them came romping a half dozen of their grandchildren. In that big room I found a monster pipe organ that any movie theatre would be proud to own, and in fact a movie theatre—a private one where films are run for the children. On the walls were painted masterpieces and on the floor were toys in scrambled confusion, where they had been hastily left when the hushing word had come that grandfather had gone away.

I was introduced to Louis's eldest son, James J. Hill, 2d, a lad of 11 years, who showed me some amazingly good sketches he had done, and recited to me a poem he had composed after an inspiration on seeing the spot where his grandfather is to be buried on the family farm. It was good poetry—as good as most of the magazines yield.

"That's fine," said I, after the lad had been sent away. "What are you going to make of him?"

"Railroad man," said Louis Hill, triumphantly.

"That frail, poetic, artistic child?" I exclaimed.

"Best sort of a railroad man," said the proud father. "The railroad business is a poem and a work of art. I believe that my father's naturally artistic temperament gave him his prophetic imagination and his natural and sure foresight in laying out maps and plans. He loved poetry, too. And so do I.

"Railroading isn't the hard and bitter business some folks think it is. It is very close to the people. It is an affair of sympathies and sentiments. Jimmy will make a fine railroad man or I shall be very disappointed."

Louis Hill inherits power and responsibility second to that of the namesake son of the great Morgan, who was 46 when he assumed the world's most extensive private financial responsibilities.

He will co-operate with J. Ogden Armour in the proposed $2,000,000 packing plant soon to be erected at South St. Paul, a project highly favored by his father. He will probably work hand in hand with the younger Morgan, who shares with him large holdings in the Hill railroads. Thus the sons of J. Pierpont Morgan, P. D. Armour, and James J. Hill link arms, a triple alliance of the second generation which may remember the warm friendship and frequently close business affiliations among three departed titans of commerce stretching across the land.

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CITY TO PAUSE AT FUNERAL.

Business in St. Paul Will Be Suspended Today for Five Minutes.

ST. PAUL, May 30.—Beginning at 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon and continuing for five minutes there will be a complete cessation of business in St. Paul as a city's tribute of respect to the late James J. Hill, whose funeral is scheduled to begin at that time. Scores of other cities and towns throughout the Northwest also will honor the memory of the railroad builder who is considered to have done so much toward the upbuilding of the country. All trains on the Great Northern and Burlington Railroad system, of which Mr. Hill was the recognized head, will stand still for five minutes.

The body lay in state today in the big drawing room of the Hill mansion in Summit Avenue. It is estimated that more than 5,000 persons filed past the casket. These included a large number of employes of the Great Northern Railroad, many of whom had known Mr. Hill since he first began his railroad activities. These latter, for the most part, wore the well-known bronze insignia of the association known as "Veterans of the Great Northern Railroad."

WASHINGTON, May 30.—In response to a request, President Wilson today sent this telegram to a St. Paul editor:

"Along with the great majority of my fellow-countrymen, I recognize in the death of James J. Hill the loss of a man who has been extraordinarily useful in the economic development of the country. He belonged to a generation of builders to whom the country owes a real debt of gratitude, and in that generation stood among the most foremost figures."

30 MORE SUBMARINES ADDED IN NAVY BILL

House Republicans Succeed Only in Augmenting the Submersibles to 50.

OTHER AMENDMENTS LOST

Chairman Padgett Insists We Will Excel Germany in Broadside Fire if Not Numerically.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—The Republican advocates of a bigger building program for the navy won a partial victory in the House today when, 114 to 104, the House amended the naval budget to provide for fifty submarines instead of the twenty proposed by the Democrats of the Naval Affairs Committee. All other amendments to the building program offered by the Republicans were voted down.

Of the fifty submarines authorized, forty-seven will be of the coast defense type and three will be ocean-going submersibles of the 800-ton type.

About a score of Democrats joined the Republicans in voting for a larger number of submarines. The vote was taken in Committee of the Whole, where a rollcall cannot be ordered, but the minority believe the submarine amendment will stay in the bill on its final passage in the House.

Secretary Daniels was a visitor upon the House floor during the comparatively brief debate on the naval budget this afternoon. He was present when the members recorded their vote by tellers for fifty submarines.

The amendment sponsored by the Republicans to authorize two dreadnoughts was defeated, 180 to 114. The bill makes no provision for dreadnoughts, but authorizes the construction of five battle cruisers. After the defeat of the motion to appropriate for two battleships the minority endeavored to provide for six instead of five battle cruisers. This amendment was defeated, 109 to 88.

Other amendments offered by Representative Butler, ranking Republican of the Naval Affairs Committee, to increase the building program as carried in the Democratic bill, were rejected on viva voce votes. These amendments included proposals for two additional scout cruisers, twenty-eight in lieu of ten destroyers, and two fuel ships in lieu of the one recommended by the majority. The Republicans also sought to add to the building program one transport, one supply ship, one destroyer tender, and one repair ship.

After winning a victory on the submarine amendment, which was carried amid cheers on the Republican side, the minority did not force a vote by tellers on amendments relating to other auxiliary vessels.

Chairman Padgett of the Naval Affairs Committee earnestly fought opposition for an authorization of more than twenty submarines.

"These vessels," he said, "may be built quickly if they are needed. There is no necessity for loading up this bill with an appropriation for fifty submarines."

"Have we not more submarines at present than Germany had when she entered the war?" asked Representative Hensley of Missouri, who is opposed to a large navy.

"We have," saild Mr. Padgett.

Opposing the minority amendment for six battle cruisers, Mr. Padgett charged that the Republicans of the committee had originally been for five cruisers, but boosted their program to six when they ascertained the Democrats would propose five. Mr. Butler attempted to gain recognition to answer this charge, but the limit of time for debate on the paragraph had been reached.

Mr. Padgett further insisted that the building authorized in the pending naval bill would put the United States Navy ahead of Germany, despite opposition claims that an opportunity to go into second place had been sacrificed in the Democratic bill.

"With the completion of the proposed program," said Mr. Padgett, "our navy in broadside fire will be superior to that of Germany, although in the aggregate of ships it may not be as large. The five cruisers we authorize will be superior to the eight which Germany had at the beginning of the war and since that time we have heard that she has sold one to Turkey."

Among the Democrats who voted for the two-dreadnought amendment were: Representatives Coady, Maryland; Driscoll and Farley, New York; Sherley, Kentucky; Stone, Illinois; Tague, Massachusetts; Gallagher, McAndrews, and McDermott, Illinois; O'Shaunessy, Rhode Island; Price, Maryland, and Dupre, Louisiana.

Republicans voting against two dreadnoughts were: Cramton, Michigan; Good, Ramseyer, Haugen, and Green, Iowa; Mondell, Wyoming; Ellsworth, Minnesota, and Nelson, Wisconsin.

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

What is to be done for our Navy?
How the matter stands in Congress!
A MEETING OF GREAT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE AND INTEREST
WILL BE HELD AT THE
HOTEL ASTOR at 4:45 P. M. Thursday, June 1st,
Under the Auspices of the
NATIONAL SECURITY LEAGUE
The public is cordially invited to attend. Admission Free.

A most interesting and illuminating address will be delivered by Mr. J. Bernard Walker, Editor of the Scientific American, on the subject of the proposed naval bill now before Congress. Short addresses on the same subject will be made by distinguished speakers.

Do You Know What the Needs of the Navy Are, and What Is Proposed?

The question is of the greatest interest and importance to every patriotic citizen. Resolutions will be offered at this meeting calling on the National Conventions to adopt strong preparedness planks in the political platforms.

Join the National Security League in its efforts to secure adequate National defense. The support of every individual patriotic American is needed. Partial naval defense is of no value to the country. The navy is the first line of defense and must be adequate.

The discussion at the Hotel Astor meeting on Thursday, June 1st, 4:45 P. M., will be of great interest.

Your Presence is of Importance to the Cause.

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MEN'S GOLF SUITS
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are specially featured in the stock of the Men's Wear Department. These Suits are smartly tailored in a variety of appropriate fabrics, the model (designed especially for golf wear) being semi-belted, with wide inverted plaits at the back, and finished with bellows pockets.

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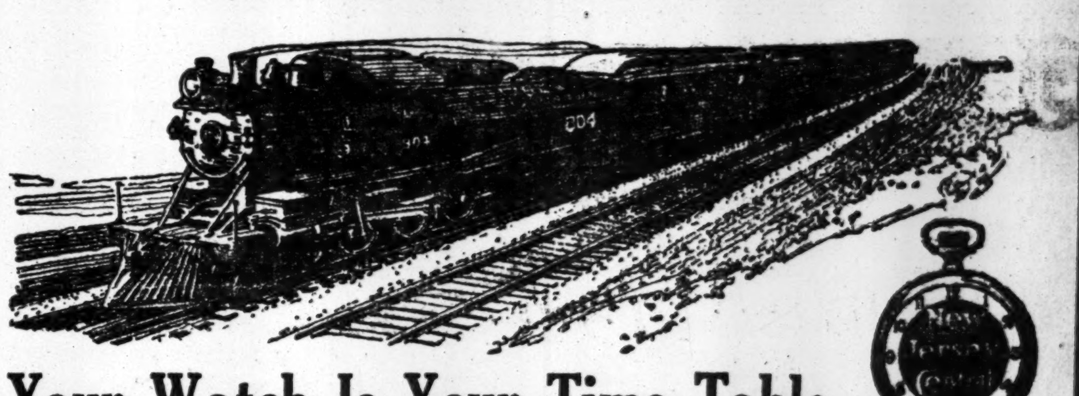
Twice a Week in 1776
Every Hour On the Hour Now

In 1776 the New Yorker going to Philadelphia had little choice as to means of travel. He took passage on John Mercereau's stage, "The Flying Machine," for either the Monday or Thursday trip, and "the weather permitting and God willing" arrived in Philadelphia after a weary, jolting ride of two days in the springless, strap-hung cab of the old stage coach.

To-day when Mr. New Yorker goes to Philadelphia, he simply decides what hour he wants to leave, then looks at his watch to see how much time he has, for he knows a fast train leaves every hour on the hour on the New Jersey Central. Instead of two days on the road he is barely two hours. He can transact his business and be back in New York without losing a minute's time. Should he be en route at meal time he will find the cuisine the equal of that of his club or favorite restaurant.

Leave Liberty Street from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M. weekdays; 8.15 A. M. and hourly from 9 A. M. to 11 P. M. Sundays. Midnight train daily. Sleeper ready 10 P. M. (Leave West 23d Street 10 minutes earlier for all trains.)



Your Watch Is Your Time Table

Your Duty

YOUR duty—yes, individually yours—your duty as a citizen, your duty to your country, it is your duty to humanity to support and to belong to the American Red Cross.

It is needless to tell YOU the work of the Red Cross. You know it as a very symbol of humanity. You know it as the one great organization for relief in times of disaster—the Galveston Flood, the San Francisco Fire. You know its war-time work. You know it merits a thousandfold your individual support.

And yet, YOUR support, you, loyal citizens of New York, still withhold. Just consider the comparison:

Japan,	Population, 40,000,000	Red Cross Members,	1,800,000
America,	" 100,000,000	" " "	27,000

One Dollar Is All We Ask—But We Ask That Dollar Now

May and June are Red Cross months—months set aside for 100,000 New York Citizens to start the Nation-wide campaign for One Million members for the Red Cross.

New York must take the lead. Your membership given today means much to the Red Cross; it means a help towards a brilliant success that will place our Red Cross where our civilization demands it be placed.

Your Duty! Yes, your duty as a citizen, your duty to humanity demands YOUR support of the Nation's Red Cross.

One Dollar is all the Red Cross asks. You would give the dollar gladly—but unless you clip this coupon now—before you turn this page—you may forget.

Won't you take this appeal to heart—as seriously as it is made? Won't you now cut out this coupon—and send it in today?

We publish this advertisement individually for YOU—to secure YOUR help, to get YOU—Individually YOU—to send in today the coupon below.

Others will join, yes, thousands will join, but until you—individually you—send in your name, YOUR duty to the American Red Cross is unfulfilled.

Won't you now, clip this coupon and do your part in overcoming the shameful neglect America, as a Nation, has shown its Red Cross?

LEST YOU FORGET!

H. D. GIBSON, *Treasurer,*
Metropolitan Red Cross Campaign Committee,
289 4th Avenue, New York City
I enclose one dollar. Please enroll me as a member of the Red Cross.

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Street……………………………………

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40,000 PERSONS SEE PAGEANT AT NEWARK

Important Scenes in City's History Since 1666 Reproduced in Weequahic Park.

MORE THAN 4,000 IN DRAMA

Pictures from Indian, Colonial, Revolutionary, and Civil War Days Call Forth Enthusiasm.

Newark lived over again the history of its past, from the year of its founding in 1666 up to the time of the civil war, last night, when the first performance of the long heralded historical pageant was given before an audience of more than 40,000 persons in a beautiful amphitheatre in Weequahic Park. It was a blending of poetry, music, symbolism, and animated spectacle. The natural surrounding in which the production was given added greatly to the mechanical illusions employed.

More than 4,000 performers participated in the drama. The story is unfolded in a prologue of four movements, showing the chief events in the city's history from its beginning to the dark days of the rebellion, concluding with a masque which is idealistic of the city struggling toward the higher things in its municipal life. In this movement the pageant passes from the historical to the symbolical and allegorical side, presenting civic virtues in the form of law, education, and justice, as against the evil counselors of greed, strife, and ignorance.

The pageant opens on a natural stage, with tall green trees and shrubbery as a background. There is a lagoon 300 feet long and 165 feet wide separating the stage from the audience. The introductory prologue depicts the episodes previous to the arrival of Robert Treat, the founder of Newark, being a delineation of the "peace legend" of the tribe of Lenni Lenapes and the exploring expedition of Henry Hudson. Upon the arrival of Hudson's ship the Indians are discovered disporting in a festival dance. The dance is stopped and the Indians gather their forces, attack the palefaces, and drive them off.

Then follows the first movement of the play, showing the landing of Robert Treat and his little band of Puritans from Connecticut and the enactment of the bartering with the Indians for the purchase of the early Newark settlement. Among the historical characters figuring prominently in this founding incident are Paster Abraham Pierson, Jasper Crane, and a party of the Branford settlers.

The concluding historical incidents of the first movement were the first town meeting, naming the new settlement Newark, the conference of Dividend Hill, the arrival of the Dutch officers, demanding the oath of allegiance to Holland, and Governor Andros's claim to the land for New York. Between the close of the first movement and the opening of the second there appeared pedestals, the modern counterpart of the drummers, who were conspicuous in the early days of Newark.

The land riots of 1746 was the opening episode of the second movement. This was followed by the chartering of the New Jersey College, which later became Princeton University. Then there was the welcoming home of Colonel Peter Schuyler from the war of 1775. Close on this came the scene of the town meeting of 1775 that passed resolutions protesting against the tyranny of the British.

One of the lively incidents portrayed in the second movement was the passing through Newark of General Washington and a part of his tattered army on his retreat through New Jersey. This was followed by the British raid on Newark in 1780, the capture of Justice Hedden, and the burning of the Academy. An interlude revealed the character of the Bellman and other important persons of the early Newark days.

The opening incident of the third movement was the visit to Newark of General Lafayette on his tour of the country in 1824 and the scenes of welcome by the people of the city. Following this came the fiftieth celebration of American Independence Day in the year 1826, Seth Boyden's discovery of a process for the making of malleable iron, the incorporation of the City of Newark in 1836, closing with the reception of Abraham Lincoln as he passed through Newark in 1861 on his way to his first inaugural.

After an intermission at the end of the third movement the pageant concluded with the mask. This was enacted in a blaze of light and colors, interpretative dances and music. The music was written by Henry Hadley, a well-known composer and director of music. The music evoked much favorable comment. Mr. Hadley directed the band of ninety-two pieces.

The production was the creative work of Thomas Wood Stevens, who has been called the "father of American pageantry." He was assisted by Sam Hume, a theatrical director, and Miss Mary Porter Beegle, Chairman of the New York Shakespearean Tercentenary Committee. Dr. Andrew G. Vogt is Chairman of the Pageant Committee.

If the weather permits performances will be given tonight, tomorrow night, and Friday night.

POSTMEN PARADE IN JERSEY.

More Than 1,750 from New York Guests at Paterson Convention.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., May 30.—More than 1,750 letter carriers from New York City and Brooklyn were guests of honor today at the eighteenth annual convention of the New Jersey Association of Letter Carriers, in session here. The New Yorkers marched in the annual parade, and they almost equaled in numbers the delegations from all cities in New Jersey.

A feature of the convention was the fight made for a pension for veteran letter carriers. At the head of the New York delegation walked ten men who had served more than forty years in the department, in mute appeal for some form of salary for men grown gray in the service. The convention indorsed the bill introduced by Congressman Griffin of Brooklyn, which provides for an indefinite leave of absence, with pay of $50 a month, for carriers and other postal employes incapacitated by age or disability. Senator James E. Martine and Congressman Scully of New Jersey both appeared before the convention and pledged their support to the pension bill.

These officers were elected: President—C. E. Doyle, Hoboken; First Vice President—Harry A. Lane, Bloomfield; Second Vice President—W. J. Hope, Rutherford; Secretary—W. F. Kelly, Jersey City; Treasurer—Joseph M. Brennan, Orange; Sergeant at Arms—James A. Morrisey, East Orange.

ARNOLD J. D. HEINS A SUICIDE

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., May 30.—Arnold J. D. Heins, a retired real estate operator of New York, was found dead in the den of his home at 108 Clarewill Avenue this morning, having locked himself in the room and turned on the gas. Ill-health is given as the reason for the act. Mr. Heins went to New York yesterday, apparently in the best of spirits. He had not returned when the family retired last night, and when Mrs. Heins arose early this morning she smelled gas.

The family had planned a holiday automobile trip today and the only daughter, Miss Charlotte, was arranging for her wedding on Thursday to Melville C. Bailey of Montclair and New York.

J. M. Gidding & Co.

564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue. 46th and 47th Sts.

Will commence—today

Important Sales

Each of the Five Selling Salons offering its quota of VERY EXCEPTIONAL VALUES—in

GOWNS—WRAPS—COATS—SUITS—BLOUSES AND MILLINERY.

Simco INC

Reductions

IN OUR

Special Order Dept.

DURING THE MONTH OF JUNE WE WILL TAKE SPECIAL ORDERS AT A REDUCTION OF 25%, IN ORDER TO DISPOSE OF MATERIALS ON HAND.

535 FIFTH AVE. BETWEEN 44TH & 45TH STREETS.

KOCH & Co. INC.

Established 1860

125th Street, West

To-Day We Place On Sale

1822 Men's $1.69 Shirts at $1.15 Each

Nobbiest patterns, broad stripes; in fine quality woven Jacquard weaves, full bosoms with five first-grade pearl buttons; French cuffs.

Main floor.

Gimbels

Broadway and 33rd Street

Here's a Chance to Get a Custom Tailored Suit, Men, for $19.75

—and you can have all your own ideas regarding details included free of charge. It's an opportunity you can't afford to let slip by in view of the constantly rising cost of materials.

Snappy, New and Distinctive Models. All the Latest Patterns and Innumerable Colors

When you see them you'll be better able to appreciate the excellent value you are getting—the quality is right up to our highest standard—work is executed by master tailors and we can guarantee their long service and durability.

A Perfect Fit—such as you get here—will make you feel right at home

—and a GIMBEL Custom Tailored Suit will put you in the lead with the best-dressed men in New York.

10% added to price for size 44 or over

Men's Custom Tailoring Section
GIMBELS—Fourth Floor

R. H. Macy & Co.

Macy's

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Herald Square Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

Holiday Roll Films Developed Free of Charge

The pleasures of holiday Kodaking are not complete until you have well finished prints before you. We make no charge for developing roll films when prints are ordered. Our big laboratory—complete with modern equipment—enables us to do this in spite of the increased cost of chemicals. Macy Prints and Sepia De Luxe Enlargements have attained an enviable reputation and made many satisfied customers. The following are Macy's prices for unmounted prints:

Vest Pocket Kodak	2c ea	3½ x 3½ inches	4c ea
No. 1 Brownie	3c ea	3¼ x 4½ inches	4c ea
No. 2 Brownie	3c ea	3¼ x 5¼ inches	5c ea
No. 2-A Brownie	4c ea	4 x 5 inches	5c ea

Prices for Developing Film Packs

1⅝ x 2½, 2¼ x 3¼, 2¼ x 4¼ and 3¼ x 4¼ inches, per dozen exposures	18c
4 x 5, 3 x 5¼, and 3¼ x 5¼ inches, per dozen	24c

Macy's—Fifth Floor, Centre.

Safe Storage for Furs in GIMBELS Vaults.
Moderate Rates.
Phone Madison Square 8200.
Extension 34, now.

Gimbel Brothers

Broadway and 33d Street

Portieres and Draperies stored. Lace Curtains cleaned, and after cleaning stored without charge.
Phone Madison Square 8200.
Extension 235.

Actual $37.50 to $55 Lovely Silk Dresses in a Most Unusual Sale at $25

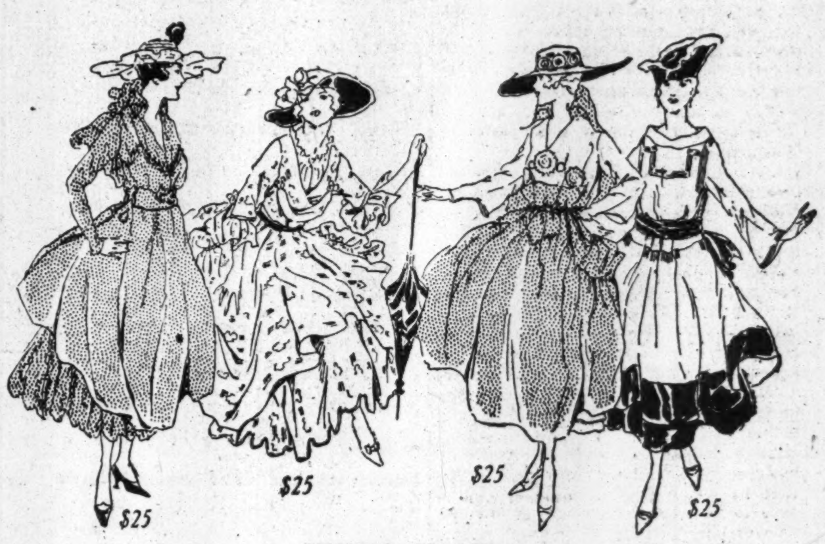
One of the Most Fortunate Dress Opportunities We Have Ever Offered

Styles—Only the newest and most authentic. Many exclusive Afternoon Gowns and a few very desirable Evening and Dancing Frocks.

Bouffant Skirts, ruffled and flounced. Diaphanous bodices, transparent sleeves and yokes, sailor collars, Callot collars; tunic effects and all the 1916 notes of fashion.

Actual $37.50 to $55 values, superior in materials and designs.

$25



GIMBELS—Third Floor

Materials—Many taffetas, chiffon-taffetas, embroidered taffetas and taffetas in wonderful floral designs. Charmeuse combined with silk marquisette, Georgette crepe combined with taffeta, and malines for evening wear.

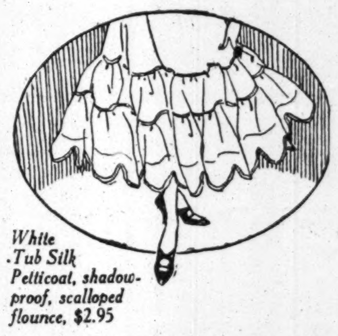
Colors range from the most delicate pastels to the vivid Bakst colors, with a large assortment of dark blues; as well as white and black.

150 Exquisite Dresses. Many individual Models with few duplicates.

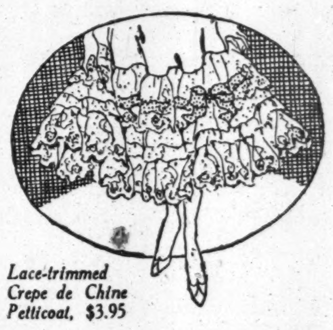
$25

Petticoats and Bloomers

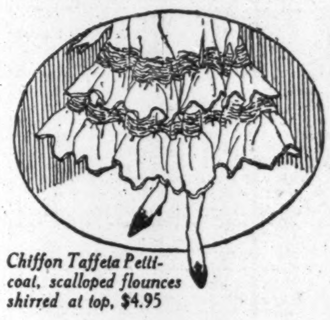
At least 25% Below Present Market Prices



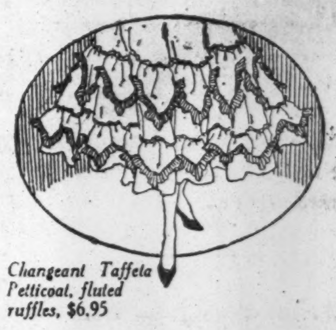
White Tub Silk Petticoat, shadow-proof, scalloped flounce, $2.95



Lace-trimmed Crepe de Chine Petticoat, $3.95



Chiffon Taffeta Petticoat, scalloped flounces shirred at top, $4.95



Changeant Taffeta Petticoat, fluted ruffles, $6.95

Every style, every color, and every desirable material is included in this Great June Sale. Many copies of imported models with elaborate flutings and a number of unusual models introducing the "hoop-skirt" effects and reminders of the polonaise. And a complete assortment of the more conventional petticoats for practical and "dress" wear.

At $2.95, $3.95 and $4.95. Numerous styles. All plain colors and delicate shades. Changeable effects and novelty stripes. Taffeta and Peau de Cygne.

At $5.95, $6.95 and $8.95. Immense assortment at these prices, plain colors and changeable effects. Taffetas and Messalines.

At $1. Irma satine petticoats, white figured with pink or blue.

Extra Size Petticoats

At $1.25 and $1.50. Specially priced for this Sale. Shadow-proof white satine.

At $1.95. Fifth Avenue Taffeta Petticoats, (new cotton material,) striped and Pompadour effects.

At $2.95, $3.95, $4.95 and $5.95. Tub silk Petticoats in a variety of models.

At $4.95, $5.95, $6.95, $8.95 and $10.50. Wide range of styles in Taffeta and Messaline, including all desirable colors and shades.

Tub Silk Petticoats

At $1.95. Tub Silk petticoats with tailored flounces.

At $2.95 and $3.95. White shadow-proof petticoats, lace trimmed or scalloped flounces.

At $4.95. White shadow-proof models, panelled throughout. Scalloped and hemstitched ruffles.

Bloomers

At $1, $1.95, $2.95 and $3.95. White satine, Jap silks, Crepe de Chine and Washable Satins. Many styles, tailored "knickers" and fancy models trimmed with laces and ribbon rosettes. Pink or white.

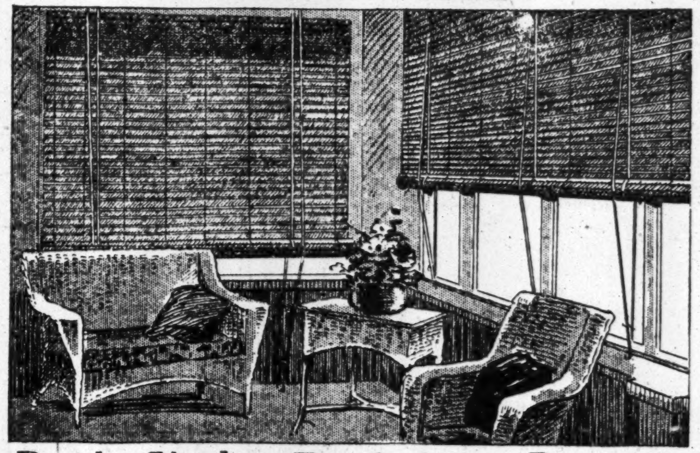
At $10.50. The quality of Taffetas in these petticoats is extra heavy. Among the assortment are models with graduated flounces as well as new designs in application of ruffles.

At $12.50 and $15. Handsome models, including petticoats with the bouffant effects, bustle effects and polonaise.

Crepe de Chine and Washable Satin Petticoats, lace and ribbon-trimmed. Pink and white. **$3.95 and $4.95.**

GIMBELS—Second Floor

AEROLUX
NO-WHIP
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
PORCH SHADES



Porch Shades Finished in Beautiful, Restful Tones

Aerolux Porch Shades

Add to the Appearance of the Porch.

Make the Porch Cool, Comfortable, Seclusive.

Roll up from the bottom, or, specially equipped, roll from top, if desired.

Permit Vision from Within, but not from Without.

Most Efficient, Durable and Economical Porch Shades.

Aerolux Veranda Shades

Colors—Olive, Combination Brown and Olive.

3¼ ft. x 7 ft. 6 in..$1.85	6 ft. x 7 ft. 6 in..$3.50	9¼ ft. x 7 ft. 6 in..$5.25
4 ft. x 7 ft. 6 in..$2.50	7¼ ft. x 7 ft. 6 in..$4.00	10 ft. x 7 ft. 6 in..$5.75
5½ ft. x 7 ft. 6 in..$3.00	8 ft. x 7 ft. 6 in..$4.50	12 ft. x 7 ft 6 in..$7.75

Furnished in special sizes up to 20 feet wide and any desired drop. Prices on request.

Aerolux Bungalow Shades

Color—Green.

3¼ ft. x 6 ft. 8 in..$1.35	6 ft. x 6 ft. 8 in..$2.65	10 ft. x 6 ft. 8 in..$4.25
4 ft. x 6 ft. 8 in..$1.80	7¼ ft. x 6 ft. 8 in..$3.00	12 ft. x 6 ft. 8 in..$6.85
5¼ ft. x 6 ft. 8 in..$2.30	8 ft. x 6 ft. 8 in..$3.35	

Above prices are for the regular Porch Shade Hangings.

Aerolux Adjustable Hanging Attachments

To drop the shade from the top as well as roll up from the bottom:

Up to 10 feet....each $1	10 feet to 12 feet....each $1.25

Japanese Bamboo Screens

Green painted, narrow slat, inside bark screens.

4x8 ft....$1.35 ea.	10x8 ft....$3.30 ea.
6x8 ft....$2.00 ea.	12x8 ft....$4.00 ea.
8x8 ft....$2.65 ea.	

Green painted, wide slat, inside bark screens.

4x8 ft....$1.65 ea.	10x8 ft....$4.10 ea.
6x8 ft....$2.45 ea.	12x8 ft....$4.95 ea.
8x8 ft....$3.25 ea.	

Natural color, wide slat, outside bark screens.

4x8 ft....$1.00 ea.	10x8 ft....$2.60 ea.
6x8 ft....$1.50 ea.	12x8 ft....$3.15 ea.
8x8 ft....$2.00 ea.	

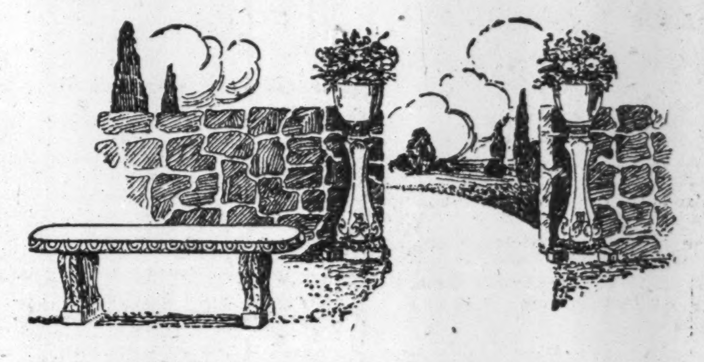
Natural color, narrow slat, outside bark screens.

4x8 ft.... 65c ea.	8x8 ft....$1.35 ea.
5x8 ft.... 85c ea.	10x8 ft....$1.65 ea.
6x8 ft....$1.00 ea.	12x8 ft....$2.00 ea.
7x8 ft....$1.20 ea.	

These screens are the very best selected quality procurable in the Orient. Those in natural colors are equipped with wooden pulley and hemp cord and those in green are equipped with iron pulleys and cotton cord.

The painted screens are not the cheap dyed quality now in the market, but are painted with American weatherproof paint.

GIMBELS—Sixth Floor



Shipment Just Received!

Genuine Carrara Marble Garden Furniture

Has Been Greatly Reduced in Price Owing to Belated Arrival

From Pietra-Santa via Leghorn, on S. S. Napoli, have come to us 53 Cases of exquisite pieces of adornment for the garden in Genuine Carrara Marble, especially selected by our Florentine expert, but unfortunately delayed, owing to existing conditions abroad.

These pieces, many of which are reproductions of historically famous works of art, are offered now at prices that must command the attention of all who believe in enhancing the beauty of the Summer Home surroundings.

$450 Marble Fountain, $350
$175 Bench, with back, $125
$150 Flower Urns, $110.
$300 Massive Flower Stand, $225.

Marble Benches, with or without backs, at $30, $55, $75, and up to $250.

Bird Baths, $18 and $25.

Also an Exhibition and Sale of

Concrete Garden Furniture

Concrete Benches, $17, $28, $30, $32.
Bird Baths, $20, $21, $22.50, $25.
Pot and Pedestal, $11.75, $12.50, $19.25.

Flower Boxes, $5, $7, $8.50, $12.50.
Flower Boxes on Supports, $22.50.
Flower Pots, $2.50, $3.25, $3.50, $5, $7.50, $12.
Fountains, $54.50.

Vases, $11, $17.50.
Gray Stone Bird Baths on Pedestal, $7, $8.50, $10.
Extra Special.
Gray Stone Low Bird Baths, $3, $4.

GIMBELS—Fifth Floor.

TIME

The Owner who realizes that economy of time in the conduct of his building operation means a quicker rental return and a corresponding saving in his investment can hardly afford to overlook this Company, which has a reputation for using less time, consistent with the best results, than any other contractor in the business.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

People Like That

By KATE LANGLEY BOSHER

She would not consent to stay behind the walls of traditions and of class—this heroine of this new novel by the author of "Mary Cary." She wanted to find out what "people like that" less fortunate than herself were like. So she went among them to learn, and she taught the man who loved her to widen his love. Full of warm human interest, a book that will appeal particularly to women.

$1.25 net.

HARPER & BROTHERS
Established 1817.

Newark Bay Drawbridge of the Lehigh Valley Railroad

will be closed to river navigation between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M. on Thursday, June 1, for repairs.

Storage for Household Goods

The Manhattan Storage & Warehouse Co

Lex. Ave. & 42d St. 7th Ave. & 52d St.

ARREDONDO DENIES KNOWLEDGE OF NOTE

Carranza's Ambassador Insists Chiefs Have Not Told Him of Any Message.

NO THREAT FOR AMERICANS

Report That Herrera Said He Would Attack Pershing's Men Officially Corrected.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—Eliseo Arredondo, Ambassador-designate of the Carranza Government, tonight denied the published reports from Mexico City that General Carranza had ordered that the note supposed to have been sent to Washington should not be delivered to the United States for the present, but should be held for future use.

"If there is a note being sent to Washington by my Government," said Mr. Arredondo, "I know nothing whatever about it. No such note has been received by me. I have not been notified by my Government that any note has been sent or that one is being sent. Reports that Señor Manuel Mendez of the Mexican Foreign Office, who arrived here yesterday, was bringing a note were without foundation. Señor Mendez brought no communication. I asked him whether he knew anything about the note, and he told me he had no information whatever regarding any note.

"Señor Mendez read in American newspapers when he arrived in St. Louis that he was supposed to be bearing a note to the American Government. As he was bearing no such communication, he came to Washington to find out what it was all about. After remaining here about three hours he proceeded to New York, which was his destination. I can assure you most positively that I have received no note and that my Government has not informed me that any note was being sent. According to newspaper reports there is a messenger en route to Washington with a note, but I do not know whether that is correct."

Mr. Arredondo said that he had been in daily telegraphic touch with his Government during the last week and had received many messages, none of which contained any allusion to the dispatch of a note, and he had received no instructions regarding the presence of American troops in Mexico since the conclusion of the border conference between Generals Scott and Obregon. He received a telegram today denying the report current along the border that General Luis Herrera, commanding the Carranza forces around Parral, had issued a proclamation to the people of northern Mexico informing them that unless the American troops were withdrawn within the next two weeks they would be forced to fight.

"I saw the published statement yesterday," said Mr. Arredondo, "that General Herrera was reported to have issued such a proclamation. I immediately telegraphed to ascertain whether the report was true, and today received an official telegram denying that General Herrera had promulgated any such proclamation."

It was said by Mr. Arredondo that he had been informed the conference between General Gavira and General Pershing was scheduled to be held tomorrow in the Casas Grandes region, and that its purpose was to discuss co-operation between the American and Mexican forces. In this conference General Gavira is expected to make an explanatory statement to General Pershing regarding the disposition of Mexican forces commanded by General Gavira so as to avoid misunderstanding as to certain Mexican troop movements.

Mr. Arredondo will call at the State Department tomorrow to make oral representations in favor of the release of some shipments of copper and machinery consigned to the Carranza Government which appear to have been held up by United States customs authorities at New York.

NO NOTE SENT, SAYS AGUILAR.

Mexican Foreign Minister Does Not Tell Why It Was Withheld.

MEXICO CITY, May 30.—Foreign Minister Aguilar stated today that no note had been sent to Washington by General Carranza. He intimated that a communication had been under consideration, but offered no explanation as to why it had been withheld.

Manuel Mendez, an attaché of the Mexican Foreign Office, arrived in Washington yesterday. Prior to his arrival State Department officials had been informed unofficially that he was a special messenger from General Carranza and carried a note which probably would renew the suggestion that American troops be withdrawn from Mexico.

Officials of the de facto Government in Washington had received the same information, but Mr. Mendez, on his arrival, said he carried no note and was simply on a vacation.

CARRANZISTAS SEIZE TROOPER

Tenth Cavalry Corporal Says Soldiers Held Him Captive.

EL PASO, Texas, May 30.—A story of being held captive by Carranza soldiers for ten days was told here today by Corporal J. Peters of the Tenth Cavalry. Peters, a negro, was taken into custody by immigration officers on the American side of the international bridge here. He said he had strayed from his command near Namiquipa, General Pershing's field base, ten days ago, and while sleeping on a river bank was captured and bound by the Mexican soldiers.

The Carranza forces moved several times, taking Peters with them, until two days ago they reached Villa Ahumada, about eighty-three miles south of El Paso, from which point he escaped, making his way to Juarez.

General Bell and the local police are investigating the man's story.

FLOCK TO BAIL OUT DOYLE.

Leader of Staten Island Garbage Fight Backed by His Neighbors.

When Edward P. Doyle, leader of the fight against the placing of the city garbage plant on Staten Island, surrendered in the West Brighton Police Court yesterday morning in answer to the warrant sworn out for his arrest on a charge of obstructing navigation the day before by James B. Crimms, Superintendent of the Gaffney, Gahagan & Van Etten Contracting Company, he found most of the wealthy residents of the Island waiting there to go on his bail. If the charge against him had been serious enough to warrant it, he would have had no difficulty in finding bondsmen and bondswomen, for there were a number of women on hand, to go his bail for several hundred thousand dollars.

As Crimms did not appear at the court the warrant was not served and Magistrate Ivins allowed Doyle to go on his promise to appear in court on Thursday, when it is expected Crimms will appear.

Doyle said after leaving court that he had taken a load of lumber to Lakes Island yesterday, intending to erect a bungalow, for which he had obtained a permit. He found 90 policemen, in charge of Capt. Turley and several Sergeants guarding the Island, assisted by 30 private detectives. They refused to allow him to land on the Island or to unload the lumber. And he says that Captain Turley was rude to him. Doyle asserted he gave the Police Captain 48 hours in which to write him an apology for his remarks, and if he did not do so, would prefer charges against him. He said he would also start impeachment proceedings against Mayor Mitchel for using the city police to keep him off Lakes Island, which he said was his property.

Asks $50,000 for Nurses' Home.

Contributions to the amount of $50,000 were requested in an appeal sent out yesterday by the trustees of Flower Hospital. The fund will be used for the construction and equipment of a new and modern home for the nurses attached to the hospital. The accommodations at the command of the nurses are said to be not only inadequate but inconvenient as they are situated too far from the hospital wards. Contributions may be sent to Henry L. Langhaar, Treasurer Flower Hospital Society, Avenue A and Sixty-fourth Street.

ULTIMATUM FROM THE TELEGRAPHERS

Will Delay Calling Strike Until June 6, but Union Must Be Recognized.

MEDIATOR WILL SEE W. U.

Conciliation Commissioner Mahany Says This Is No Time to Tie Up Country's Business.

The convention of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America yesterday served notice on United States Commissioner of Conciliation Rowland B. Mahany that if by June 6 the Western Union did not accede to their demands or agree to submit the differences between the operators and the company to arbitration, without reservation, a national strike would be called on that day.

Commissioner of Labor Wilson sent Mr. Mahany to New York yesterday morning to try to avert the strike, and after a three-hour conference with the union heads at the Hotel Continental yesterday afternoon, Mr. Mahany was told that the convention would stay in session until a settlement was reached. The operators fixed the time limit at June 6, purposing to call their strike on the eve of the Republican National Convention at Chicago if the Western Union did not give in.

The radical faction in the convention was in favor of striking at once. In a stormy session yesterday morning speakers were frequently interrupted by cries of "Now is the time to act." But President S. J. Konenkamp prevailed with his argument that Mr. Mahany should have every chance to settle the dispute without a strike. It was decided that the convention would mark time while Mr. Mahany used his good offices. The mediator will confer with Western Union officials this morning, and meet the leaders of the Telegraphers' Union again at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

The delegates to the convention believe matters will come to a head this week—that is, that Mr. Mahany will learn whether the Western Union is willing to treat with the union or whether it will continue to penalize the members of the organization. The demands of the telegraphers include recognition of the union—that is, an agreement that membership in the union will not involve discharge—the eight-hour day, and a 10 per cent. increase in pay. The freedom to be a union man is the minimum demand of the delegates and the convention is practically unanimous in the declaration that the delegates will not go home until the Western Union has promised this or a national strike of the 30,000 commercial telegraphers has been called.

The one thing that has caused the most bitterness among the telegraphers is the alleged employment by the Western Union of "spotters" who are sent into the various offices of the company as operators for the purpose, the telegraphers say, of reporting to the company what operators are members of the union. They allege that the men whose names are reported as union men are invariably discharged.

There was talk yesterday that the Postal, which has not been as severe against the union as the Western Union, might recognize the union and grant an increase in pay, and thus absolve itself from the danger of a strike. But the majority of the delegates are in favor of a general strike against the Western Union, the Postal, and The Associated Press, in the belief that a complete tieup of the service will bring a public demand for an immediate settlement. The Western Union employs 20,000 operators, the Postal 10,000, and The Associated Press 500.

An interesting sidelight of the situation is that the wires of the telegraph companies will be used to declare the strike if that course is decided upon.

The railroads would be little affected by a strike of the commercial operators, as most of the systems have agreements that strikes shall affect only commercial business handled by operators employed by railroads. The movements of trains would not be disturbed.

United States Commissioner of Conciliation Mahany, when seen last evening by a representative of THE TIMES, said:

"I would prefer not to make any statement, but, as some comment has already been made, it is perhaps as well briefly to touch upon the principal facts of the telegraphic situation.

"In a conference this afternoon of over three hours with the executive officers of the telegraphers' convention, now in session in this city, the seriousness of the matter was made evident. I make this statement because it is of interest to the business world aside from the merits or demerits of the controversy between the men and the Western Union Company.

"Much depends upon the reasonableness and good judgment of the company officials. It must appeal to all thoughtful citizens that this is no time to risk the possible tying up of a large part of the country's business if by any honorable means such a calamity can be averted. The public is entitled to have this phase of the situation made plain. As the result of the opinion expressed with practical unanimity this afternoon, I could not fail to gather the impression that drastic action will be taken by the convention unless the Western Union Company accedes at least to the minimum demand of the telegraphers—which at my suggestion the executive officers changed to request—that membership in a union shall not cause the discharge of an operator.

Newcomb Carlton, President of the Western Union, laughed last night when he was told that the telegraphers had delivered an ultimatum.

"A mere handful of men is stirring up this agitation," he said. "There is nothing to it. I do not expect any strike."

Mr. Carlton was asked if the union's complaint that the Western Union discharged a man for belonging to the union was correct.

"We say to the men that they may join a union if they wish, but we don't want them to work for us if they do," he replied. "We hold that it is our duty to the public to conduct our business in the best way. We believe the best way is not to turn it over to the domination of a small set of men who may be union officials."

"What is often forgotten in these controversies is that the public is frequently the chief sufferer, and it is to prevent just this that the Government is exerting its good offices."

The convention will reconvene in the Hotel Continental this morning at 10 o'clock.

WANTS 'WELFARE MINISTER.'

Cult's Backer Would Aid Party Promising Such a Cabinet Office.

Misha Applebaum, founder and leader of the Humanitarian Cult, who is to go to Detroit on June 6 to attempt to organize a branch of the movement there, with Henry Ford as leader, made this comment yesterday upon a newspaper story referring to the question as to who paid the bills of the movement:

"An organization that has no membership dues, refuses donations and contributions, gives clean literature free, wonderful concerts to the masses free of charge, and asking only in return kindness to someone in need, I think should be sufficient to please the most exacting.

"But if that is not sufficient, and the principal interest is 'who pays the freight?' then that question is the best answer to justify the necessity of the Humanitarian Cult, and to change conditions, as outlined in our advertising campaign."

Mr. Applebaum referred to his assertion in The Humanitarian Magazine: "The expense of the hall, advertising, &c., is being borne by one individual, who does not wish to have his name known." The leader of the cult continued: "Now, that individual feels that the success recently attained by the cult and the splendid humanitarian platform developed is much dearer than being known as a philanthropist or to have his merits judged by the amount of money spent."

Friends of Mr. Applebaum yesterday said they thought he was the "mysterious" benefactor and patron of his own cult, and that, tired of contributing charity in other ways, he had sought to use the profits of his copper business by inducing other persons of means to aid those who needed help.

The cult leader said the movement was non-political, as it was non-sectarian and non-religious, and that, as soon as the Cabinet was changed to include a Minister of Welfare, reason for its existence would vanish. If any party embodied the aims of the cult in its platform then the mysterious benefactor would use his funds to elect the Presidential candidate who ran on the plank.

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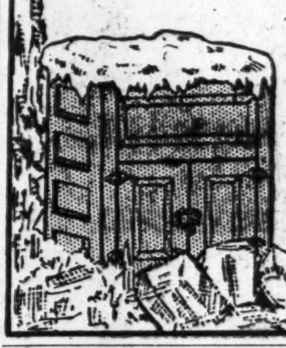

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SON DIES IN REGATTA AS PARENTS LOOK ON

Two Boats Sink in the Harlem and Melvin McKenna Is Lost in Full View of Thousands.

SWAMPED IN WHIRLPOOL

Girls Chant Prayer from Pier While All but One of Eight Oarsmen Are Taken from River.

More than 5,000 persons along the Speedway, on the opposite shore of the Harlem River, and on Washington Bridge and High Bridge, cheered late yesterday afternoon when the senior four-oared shell of the University Barge Club of Philadelphia pulled over the finish line victor in the senior four-oared event of the New York Rowing Association's annual regatta. A length and a half behind came the Wahnetah Boat Club crew of Flushing, L. I.

There was another cheer as the second crew flashed over the line, rested oars, and sank over their grips, winded and all but exhausted. Then there was a warning cry. The shell, with the bow oar, who was also the steersman, almost in collapse and letting the boat run free, was headed straight for an eddy, in which the Manhattan Boat Club eight had been swamped earlier in the day.

Raymond Mendenhall, the Wahnetah's oar, did not hear the cries or failed to comprehend their meaning. The shell was swept into the Washington Bridge whirlpool and was sent spinning against the stern of the coast guard cutter Manhattan.

The shell crumpled like paper and its crew were tossed into the river just as the shell of the St. Alphonsus Club of Roxbury, Mass., came over the finish line, ran into the whirlpool, and was smashed against the wreckage of the Wahnetah boat.

The eight boys in the river were exhausted and struggled heavily. Cries of horror rose from the watching crowds as the oarsmen sank from sight, and Mr. and Mrs. George McKenna of 18 Monroe Street, Flushing, parents of Melvin McKenna, stroke of the Wahnetah boat, followed by their daughters, Evelyn, 20 years old, and Virginia, 15, broke through the police lines and ran down to the pier.

Launches and motor boats meantime had shot toward the wreck, and ropes had been thrown from the Manhattan's deck. One by one the oarsmen were taken aboard the cutter. Some were senseless, all were nearly gone, and it was several minutes before it was noticed that only seven men had been pulled from the river.

Mrs. McKenna collapsed when she learned it was her son who was missing. A group of girls directly above the pier drew forth prayerbooks and in unison chanted a prayer for the missing boy.

Young McKenna was 18 years old and a senior in Flushing High School. The race was the fourth in which he had contested.

The accident was the third of the day, for even before the Manhattan crew had been swamped in the whirlpool the eight of the Stuyvesant High School had foundered in the wash of a launch.

MAY LIFT EMBARGO SOON.

New Haven Asks Patrons to Cooperate to Help Situation.

The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company issued a statement yesterday in which it said that with the co-operation of shippers and consignees it would soon be possible to lift the embargo from New England freight. The railroad suggsts that its patrons ship at an average rate in order not to clog the line's facilities, load and unload every car promptly, get the Winter's supply of coal now and save congestion in the Fall, and avoid accumulations in freight houses. The statement said:

"The New Haven is beginning to handle the heavy Summer passenger travel, and needs the assistance of all in line with these suggestions if the transportation service of New England is to be restored to normal conditions, and the necessity of embargoes done away with. The suggestions have been made because when the embargo was last lifted some shippers and consignees ordered freight in such quantities that it was necessary within a short time to place the New Haven territory again under a tight embargo. The interests of the patrons of the road and of the road are inseparable, and there is therefore every reason that all concerned should work for the protection of their common interests."

LET A ROOSEVELT SPEED.

Franklin D., Hurrying to Make Speech, Unmolested by Police.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ROCHELLE, May 30.—Assistant Secretary of Navy Franklin D. Roosevelt broke the speed laws in an automobile ride from Harmon on the Hudson to attend a peace, patriotism and preparedness demonstration in New Rochelle today where he was the principal speaker. Accompanied by former Mayors Henry S. Clarke and Frederick H. Waldorf of New Rochelle, he started in a high powered car from Harmon at 4:10 o'clock in the afternoon, arriving in Hudson Park, New Rochelle, at 5 o'clock. Police Captain Timmons of New Rochelle had requested the police of the towns through which the party would pass to suspend the highway laws in their case

Mr. Roosevelt and Senator Towne spoke in favor of preparedness, the latter predicting war with Japan within five years unless the United States had the military and naval power to defend its rights in the Pacific. Three destroyers commanded by Lieut. Commander Johnson anchored in Echo Bay took part in the demonstrations. Five thousand men, women and children marched with United States troops and sailors in a preparedness parade.

WALTER RUNCIMAN ILL.

Lewis Harcourt in Charge of British Board of Trade.

LONDON, May 30.—Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, has been made ill by the strain of his public duties and probably will be obliged to rest for six weeks. It is expected he will be unable to attend the forthcoming Economic Conference at Paris.

Lewis Harcourt, First Commissioner of Works, has been appointed to take charge of the Board of Trade during Mr. Runciman's illness.

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The Most Popular Shoe in the World-Why?

THRIFT means getting the most for your money. Of course, but you should be sure that you *get* it. And you can't be so sure, if the maker doesn't back up his goods by stamping his *name* and *price* upon them.

For a quarter of a century Regal Shoes have been certified checks for *standard price, standard quality* and *standard fashions* in footwear—not faked price, false quality or freak styles.

We produce 36,000 pairs of trademarked shoes a week. We distribute them from factory-to-foot and from coast-to-coast at *one small profit above cost* stamped on the sole.

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*Broadway at 27th
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*6th Av. at 21st St.
*14th St. at 3d Av.
**125th St. at 7th Av.
**152d St. & 3d Av.

BROOKLYN.
*301 Broadway
**1049 Broadway
*1375 Broadway
357 Fulton St.
**466 Fifth Ave.
**Flatbush, cor. Fulton

NEWARK, N. J.
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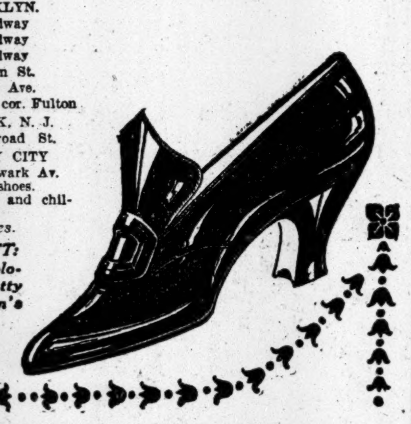
*Shows stores selling women's shoes.
**Shows stores selling both women's and children's shoes.
All stores sell men's shoes.

One example of THRIFT: Lille Patent Leather Colonial, $4.50 and other natty Colonials. This season's most popular style.



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THIS Sale includes richly upholstered Chairs and Divans for Living Room and Library; Tables of all kinds; complete Dining Room Sets in various woods; odd pieces of Bedroom Furniture and Sets in Walnut and beautifully decorated woods—in most cases but one of a kind.

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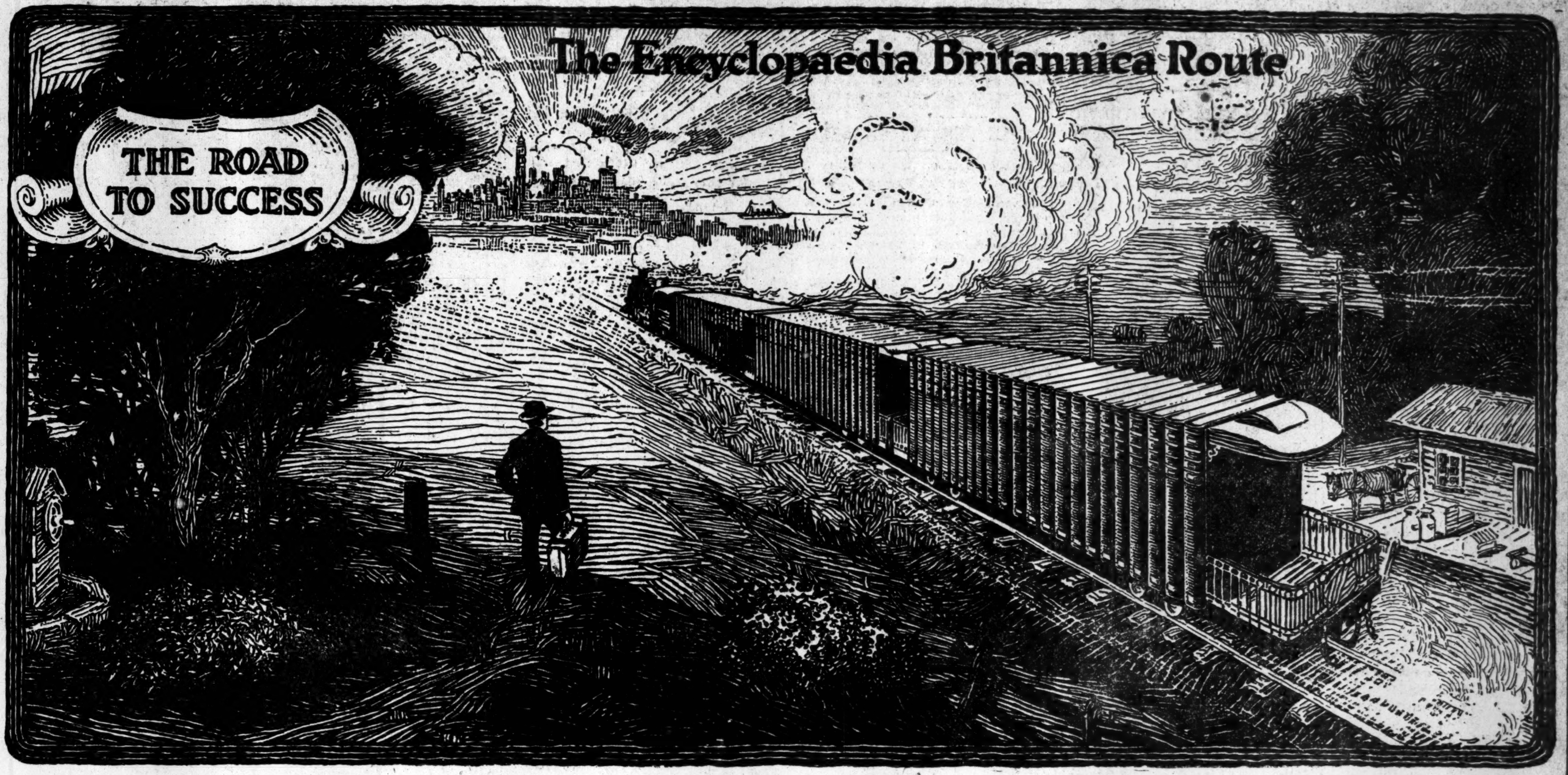

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Think of it!

—*A hundred million people*—the largest and most populous republic in history.

—with the highest annual income of any nation in the world. (Not less than 25 or 30 *billions* of dollars. The mind can't grasp it.)

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—More automobiles than all the rest of the world put together.

—More farm tractors than on all the rest of the earth.

—More motor-boats, more telephones, more magazines and newspapers, more miles of telegraphs, more public libraries, more school houses, more sewing machines, more phonographs!

—The first real republic in the widest, freest sense!

—The only nation that spends more on education than on armies and navies—nearly 500 *millions* a year!

—And all this from a slender colony of farmers fighting for existence on the shores of the Atlantic less than a century and a half ago! Nothing like it in all the world's history.

How did it come? Because of that act of Massachusetts Colony in 1674 which gave to the world the first example of universal and free education.

—And along with all this has gone the other big fact

—the United States has bought more BOOKS and paid more for them than any other two nations in history,

—and for one single great work of reference it has paid more than 60 million dollars—the work that from the days of George Washington to the present time has been the foremost work of its kind, in any language—**THE ENCYCLOPAEDIA BRITANNICA.**

The astonishing sale of the Encyclopaedia Britannica in the United States—the fact that not less than 14 or 15 million volumes of this great work have been sold here cannot have been without a real and decisive influence in American life.

It is still more remarkable that for the latest issue, the new Eleventh Edition, a larger sum has already been paid by the people of the United States alone than for all other large encyclopaedias ever printed in the English language.

IN the ears of DICK WHITTINGTON sang the Bow Bells of old London—calling him!

And in the ears of most every American boy (and many American girls, too) has rung the same call—to achievement, to adventure, to a larger life,—to the American ideal—*SUCCESS.*

It still rings.—It is calling to twenty million boys and girls of fifty states—

—eager to carry on the true American tradition:—High pressure, high wages, high deeds, invention, resourcefulness—*the bound-to-get-there determination.*

What has been the mainspring behind this American *VIM?* One great factor has been the wide dissemination of education, knowledge, *books!*

Universal education, paid for by all the people is an AMERICAN idea, and America's GREATEST contribution to civilization; for it was the pioneer idea which led to the foundation of the American Republic.

This American idea has now spread all over the world; but America is still far in the lead.

No other nation has ever spent such tremendous sums on *education.*

Nowhere else is the general average of intelligence so high. In no other country on earth have so many *books* been sold.

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Still more remarkable has been the unprecedented diffusion of works of universal information—encyclopaedias and the like.

Of a single work more copies, with a total of a larger number of volumes have been sold than the combined sale of all other large works of reference in every language on earth, since books began to be printed.

Needless to say what work has had this amazing distribution, for there is only one work like it in all the world—

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In the 148 years of its existence, the Encyclopaedia Britannica has had a total sale, in volumes, exceeding that of any other book ever published, save the English Bible, and perchance Shakespeare. This total, for the eleven editions since 1768, now reaches the staggering figure of more than a million sets, or far above 20,000,000 volumes. And the total paid for them exceeds a *hundred million dollars!*

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So long as the new Eleventh Edition of the Encyclopaedia Britannica was to be had only in the expensive Cambridge University issue there was ample excuse why many homes should go without it. Now there is none.

We believed this splendid work ought to be in every wide-awake family in the United States and we were so convinced of the possibilities in a cheaper edition that we arranged with the publishers of the Britannica to make for us a new issue, absolutely the same as the Cambridge University issue, unabridged, unchanged, except for the size of page and type. And we contracted with them for a huge printing, probably the largest single printing order ever given in this country.

This issue we offer now at one-third the price charged for the Cambridge University issue; and we send you the complete work, the entire 29 volumes, upon receipt of a single dollar—the balance in small monthly payments. But this is not all.

We knew there would be a great number of people who could not believe that we could offer the complete new Eleventh Edition at such a price and on such terms. There was only one way really to convince them. That was for them to see the books. Therefore we make this offer:

We send you the books when you have paid a single dollar and you may then keep them three weeks, use them freely, examine them and find out their worth to you. Then, if for any reason whatsoever, you do not wish to keep them, you may send them back, and without any question, we will refund the dollar you have paid and shipping charges as well.

But you must take advantage of this offer now if you wish to obtain this new "Handy Volume" Issue on these prices and terms. We had hoped to go on selling the Britannica at these prices indefinitely. But the war has come and brought a great scarcity into many lines of trade and forced prices to prohibitive figures. The publishers now notify us that they cannot supply us with any more sets at these prices after those which we have contracted for are delivered.

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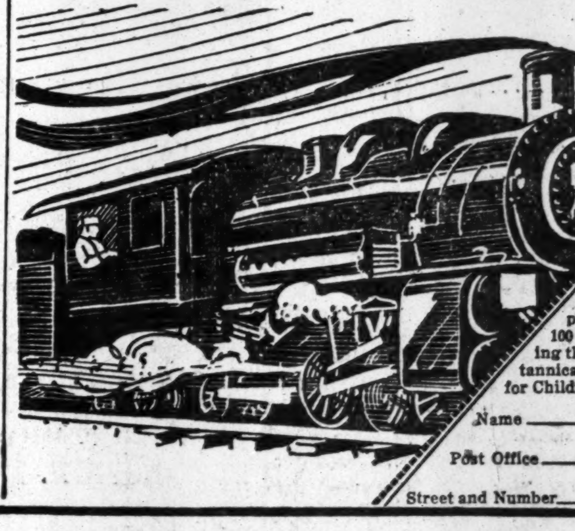

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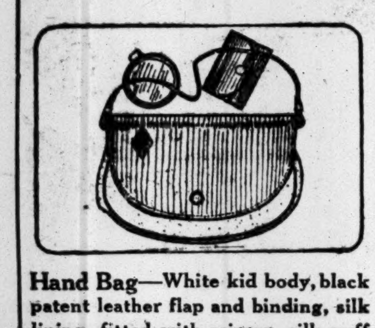

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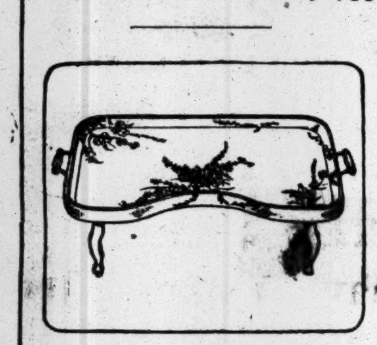

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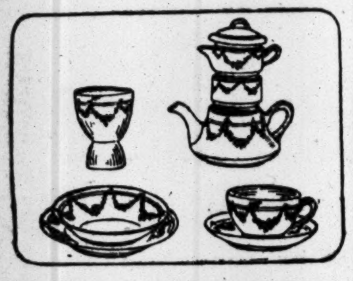

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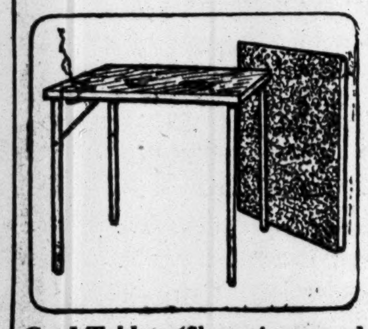

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Dealers Throughout the World

400 GARMENT SHOPS TO OPEN BY JUNE 14

Manufacturers Believe Locked-Out Employes Will Return to Work.

NO MORE ARBITRATION

Their Statement Says Right of Discharge and Closed Shop Are Non-Arbitrable Issues.

With the union still holding out against them in the fifth week of the strike of the cloakmakers, the employers have decided to reopen all their shops on some day between June 7 and June 14. The exact date is being kept a secret. The manufacturers' busy season begins the first week in July.

The reopening of the 400 and more shops will mean a repetition of the picketing of 1910, which led to fights by the score and kept the police busy. The difference will be that in 1910 the strikers walked out and the shops were kept running in a desultory fashion all through the twelve weeks of the strike. This year the employers locked out the workers, and so the shops have been closed. Therefore there has been almost no picketing in the 1916 strike.

The employers are depending on thousands of the garment workers deserting the union leaders and returning to work. They know that the savings of many of the workers have been exhausted by the four weeks and more of idleness, and believe need will bring many back to work. While officials of the Manufacturers' Protective Association refused last night to affirm or deny the plan to reopen the shops, it was learned from two big manufacturers that the reopening plans were almost completed.

Benjamin Schlesinger, President of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, said last night that if the manufacturers opened their shops they would not get more than 1,000 workers back.

"They are bluffing," said Schlesinger; "they cannot go back to manufacturing until they settle with the unions. Of course, there will be the talk of importing workers, but that can't be done, for the workers are well organized all over the country."

The Manufacturers' Association yesterday issued a sixteen-page defense of its position, asserting that the lockout was taken to forestall a later strike by the workers, and in an effort to settle the disputes in the dull season; that the granting of the demands of the Union would drive cloak and suit manufacturers out of the city; and that it had refused arbitration because it had found that means of settlement did not do substantial justice.

The statement referred to articles in The New Post, official organ of the union, quoting, among others, one which said:

> Just let the manufacturers wait until July, when our time comes; then we will call a strike that will break every manufacturer, unless they give in to everything that we demand of them.

The statement then went on to say:

"July is the beginning of the busiest season of the year. A strike at that time, when manufacturers are loaded with merchandise and orders, would be disastrous to them and would also result in a total loss of wages to the workers at a time when they would be earning their largest pay.

"To forestall and avoid this, if possible, the employers sought, by stopping work for the time being, to save the situation, believing that, if the issues were met now, during the dull season, there would be a minimum of loss to the employer and employe, and a policy could be inaugurated which would be conducive to the peaceful conduct of the business."

The statement sets forth that the combination of the closed shop with the restricted right of discharge and the mastery of the shop chairman leads to nullification of the principle of industrial efficiency, decreased output, and domination of the industry by the union, and adds:

"The responsibility placed upon the association to combat the socialistic tendencies that underlie the policies of the union is of grave concern to other industries.

"For six years this association has attempted to solve the problems of the industry by arbitration and conciliation. It has experimented with both. It has had sessions without number before all kinds of mediating bodies and has come to the conclusion, based on experience, that adjustments by such methods do not result in substantial justice. Under this form of procedure every question is compromised, and for the sake of peace we have conceded everything but the two vital issues of the right of discharge and the closed shop. These issues we consider to be non-arbitrable, and, so far as we are concerned, there are no other questions in controversy."

MISS PERKINS ENGAGED.

Financier's Daughter to Marry Edward W. Freeman.

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Perkins of Riverdale-on-Hudson announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Dorothy Perkins, to Edward W. Freeman, son of Mrs. B. W. Freeman of Locust Lodge, Riverdale.

Miss Perkins is a popular member of the younger set. Her father is one of the most prominent men in the world of finance and industry. She has a young brother, George W Perkins, Jr., who is a student at Princeton University. During the Winters the family reside at 76 Park Avenue.

Mr. Freeman is a graduate of Yale University, class of '13. His sister is Miss Dorothy Freeman.

No date has been set for the wedding.

PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE.

Some of Those Sailing Today on Two Liners—The Arrivals.

Transatlantic liners sailing today and some of those booked to leave on them are:

FREDERIK VIII., (Copenhagen.)—Miss Edith Abell, Miss Harriet Booth, William Brewster, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Brandt, G. P. Bartholomew, O. S. Bussmann, Merril G. Baker, Miss Helen Burke, Jonas Collin, Bruno Cittadini, Argentine Consul General at Odessa; P. H. Donaldson, G. W. Elderkin, Miss W. Caley, Mrs. Otto Ecker, Mrs. Marie Gallison, Dr. W. C. Huntington, Russel C. Hall, Miss Maud Hess, William Hale, Miss Jenny Johnson, John C. Knapp, Miss Isabel May, Miss G. E. Moller, Miss R. C. Maynier, Dr. J. J. Minke, Miss F. L. Martini, Dr. W. W. Moore, Dr. Paul Martin, Robert S. Neely, C. A. Nielsen, Mrs. Alma Osgood, Gaston Plantiff, Miss Natalie Poleroy, Miss Louise Piel, T. J. Ryan, Mrs. G. J. Randall, Dr. H. C. Roinick, Albert B. Ruddock, Second Secretary United States Embassy at Berlin; Mrs. Ruddick, J. D. Sweeney, George Sherman, Max Thomas, Mrs. Adelina Vogel, Captain J. E. Welhaven, R. Wallberg, H. Wagner, Mrs. W. Wilkinson, Miss Jessica Dewey, Miss Hanna Claussen, Mrs. A. L. Brown, and Mrs. Helen Bender.

LAPLAND, (Liverpool.)—Mrs. J. Armstrong, Miss A. Baynes, Mr. and Mrs. W. Campbell, Miss Elizabeth Clancey, Mr. and Mrs. J. Congrene, Miss H. Corner, Mrs. H. A. Cornett, Mrs. B. Davies, Miss H. A. Durden, John Eckersley, Keith W. Estell, W. F. Hibbs, Mrs. R. Fowler, Mrs. H. C. Moyle, Mrs. E. W. Pickles, Mrs. G. Sharp, Miss Jessie Small, Miss E. M. Taylor, M. Wilson.

Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

ORDUNA, (Liverpool.)—Mrs. G. Bartlett, W. L. Brown, Percy S. Bullen, H. J. Bush, S. Constable, P. Corsini, Colonel George M. Dunn, Military Attache, United States Embassy at Rome; Robert J. Foster, Miss J. Foster, Albert Goodridge, E. N. Grimwade, A. E. Hobson, J. M. Hoffman, F. E. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. John McConnell, G. M. Morrison, Arthur W. Neal, F. P. Ranny, Cyrus Robinson, C. H. Scott, R. W. Starkey, J. H. Stone, G. N. Waggoner, R. R. Wettenhall, H. E. Whitfield, Mrs. C. Whitfield, Captain H. W. Wilkinson, G. G. Greenshields, E. S. Saunders, J. G. L. Stephenson.

HELLIG OLAV, (Copenhagen.)—Mrs. Mary Abrecht, Miss Abrecht, Augustus Blach, Miss Eva Blytt, Dr. and Mrs. M. Elliot, Dr. Arthur Flach, Mrs. Marie Fuller, Curt de Holten, Mrs. Margaret Hawe, August Halverson, Mrs. Mary Halverson, Mrs. Marie Hughes, H. MacMartin, George Martin, Mrs. Mary Martin, Miss Ruth Martin, Dr. K. Mahoe, Milton Rowland, Mrs. Lily Rowland, H. C. Schmidt, Charles Strauss, Dr. Elmer White, Mrs. Mary White, Miss Dorothy Caldwell, Miss Helen Grove, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Jordan, C. Anker, B. Gillow, Louis Grell, C. O. Anderson, Mrs. E. Peterson, Miss Eleanor Stapleton, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Stapleton.

GIUSEPPE VERDI, (Genoa)—Mrs. Olga Nathan, Miss Stella Nathan, Joseph Dimond, Dr. E. L. Hutchinson, Miss Maud Howard, Mrs. Cecilie White, Valentine Hernandez, Ralph Hills, Second Secretary of the United States Embassy at Rome; Mrs. Hills, James Mason, Mrs. Annie Holmes, Miss Marguerite Holmes, and Prince Francisco del Drago.

NEW DESIGNS CHOSEN FOR SILVER COINS

Efforts to Bring Back to General Circulation the Neglected Half Dollar.

FIGURES TYPIFY IDEALS

Civic and Military Glory on the 50-Cent Piece and America Awake on the 25-Cent Coin.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—Dimes, quarters and half dollars of new design will be minted after July 1, Secretary McAdoo announced today. For the first time since 1891 a change will be effected in these pieces. The announcement disclosed that the half dollar has fallen practically into disuse. The new design was selected with the hope of restoring it to more general circulation.

Under the new coinage each piece will be of different design. The half dollar and dime models were made by Adolph A. Weinman and the quarter dollar by Hermon A. MacNeil. Both are sculptors of note.

The face of the new half dollar bears a full length of Liberty with a background of the American flag flying to the breeze. The Goddess is striding toward the dawn of a new day, carrying laurel and oak branches, symbolic of civil and military glory. The reverse side shows an eagle perched high upon a mountain crag, wings unfolded. Growing from a rift in the rock is a sapling of mountain pine, symbolic of America.

The design of the twenty-five cent piece is intended to typify the awakening of the country to its own protection, Secretary McAdoo's announcement stated. Liberty, a full length figure, is shown stepping toward the country's gateway, bearing upraised a shield, from which the covering is being drawn. The right hand bears an olive branch of peace. Above the head is the word "Liberty" and below the feet "1916." The reserve bears the inscriptions "United States of America and E Pluribus Unum." Both the half dollar and the quarter bear the phrase "In God We Trust."

The design of the dime is simple. Liberty with a winged cap is shown on the fore side and on the reverse is a design of a bundle of rods, and a battle axe, symbolical of Unity, "wherein lies the nation's strength."

PRINCE DEL DRAGO ARRIVES.

Spaniard Comes with 40 Trunks to Visit His Brother, Prince Giuseppe.

Prince Francesco del Drago, a relative of the royal family of Spain on the maternal side, arrived yesterday from Genoa on the Italian liner Giuseppe Verdi to visit his brother, Prince Giuseppe del Drago, who married Mrs. Josephine Schmid, widow of August Schmid, the brewer, in May, 1909. This is Prince Francesco's first visit to America, and he hopes to enjoy his two months' stay in the country. He brought with him forty trunks and fifteen pieces of small baggage, and described himself as a gentleman farmer.

The Countess Castelli Silenas arrived on the Verdi to visit friends at London, Ontario, and will later visit Prince and Princess Giuseppe del Drago at the Hotel Gotham before returning to Italy.

Boody-Therrel Wedding Saturday.

The wedding of Miss Edel Catchings Therrel, daughter of Robert Therrel of Atlanta, Ga., and Irving Rickerson Boody, son of Mrs. Henry T. Boody of New Brighton, S. I., will take place on Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock, in St. Mary's Episcopal Church at West New Brighton. A reception will follow at the home of the bride's aunt, Mrs. Silas F. Catchings, 84 Davis Avenue.

KIRCHWEY BEGS FOR A LIFE.

Asks Governor to Commute Death Sentence of Gennero Mazielo.

Warden George W. Kirchwey of Sing Sing urged Governor Whitman at the St. Regis yesterday to commute the death sentence of Gennero Mazielo, sentenced to die within a few days for killing a man in Brooklyn last April. Mr. Kirchwey said it was the first appeal he had ever made for a man's life, but he thought it was well merited.

"I told the Governor," said Mr. Kirchwey, "that since he was going to Chicago this was my last chance to save this young man, who is only 25 years old. Judge Manning and the prosecuting attorney joined in the plea after a very thorough investigation of the case. The Governor agreed to take the papers with him on the train and study them."

The basis of the plea for clemency was that Mazielo was goaded into murder by his victim, who had been a menace to the peace of his neighborhood.

Warden Kirchwey also put in a plea to have the Mohansic farm of 1,100 acres turned over to the State for development as a prison farm. "It is within ten miles of Sing Sing, and we have recently been deprived of the Beekman farm," said the Warden. "We can raise all the vegetables and get all the milk we need from such a farm."

BOY SCOUT KILLED BY AUTO.

Speeding Motor Runs Into a Troop on a Hike.

TRENTON, N. J., May 30.—Aldin E. Williams, 11 years old, of 862 Beatty Street, a member of Boy Scout Troop 3 of the Broad Street M. E. Church, died in Mercer Hospital tonight, a few hours after having been struck by an automobile while on a hike with members of the troop to Scudder's Falls. The auto fractured the boy's skull. Twenty Scouts were in charge of Scout Master Leon A. Rentner of 2413 South Clinton Avenue. They were marching along a road that runs close to the Delaware River when an automobile driven by James W. Rall of Philadelphia came along. The boys scattered to allow the motor to pass, but young Williams was not quick enough to dodge the car, and it knocked his down.

ALBODON.

Habit is a hard thing to overcome. Many people, for example, still use chalk (or powder, as it is also called) for their dentifrice. But powder is inconvenient, mussy and wasteful. A third of every can of powder remains on the washstand, having dropped off the brush.

Something vastly better can be had by using Albodon, which comes in a tube, but is a cream, not a paste. It contains the highest percentage of actual cleansing and polishing properties of any dentifrice on the market. Your dentist, knowing the ingredients, will tell you it is sufficiently abrasive to replace straight powders. It has in addition the merit of being antiseptic. It is furthermore free from grit, which cannot always be said of powders.

Try it to-day.

Price 25 cents a liberal tube wherever toilet articles are sold, and a free sample can be had by sending your name and address to The Albodon Co., Dept. A, 154 West 18th St., N. Y. A postal will do.

Bulletin No. 4

Why Not Face the Facts About Armor Competition?

To the People:

The policy of the United States Government for many years has made any real competition in armor-making ineffective.

The Government has considered it good policy to so distribute its armor business as to maintain a large reserve armor-making capacity ready for emergencies.

The Government might have asked the three armor plants for bids and let the entire tonnage to the lowest bidder. That would have made competition effective.

The result of such a course would have been to drive two of the three manufacturers out of business, and leave the country with the facilities of only one plant in time of need.

The Government in fact has always asked for bids from the three manufacturers, but no matter what the prices quoted, each year's business was divided among them.

These are the results of that policy:

First The United States gets the best armor in the world.
Second It pays a lower price than that paid by any other great naval power, and
Third Without extra expense it has available a large reserve armor making capacity.

Armor makers serve but one customer—the Government, just as a PUBLIC UTILITY serves but one customer—a community.

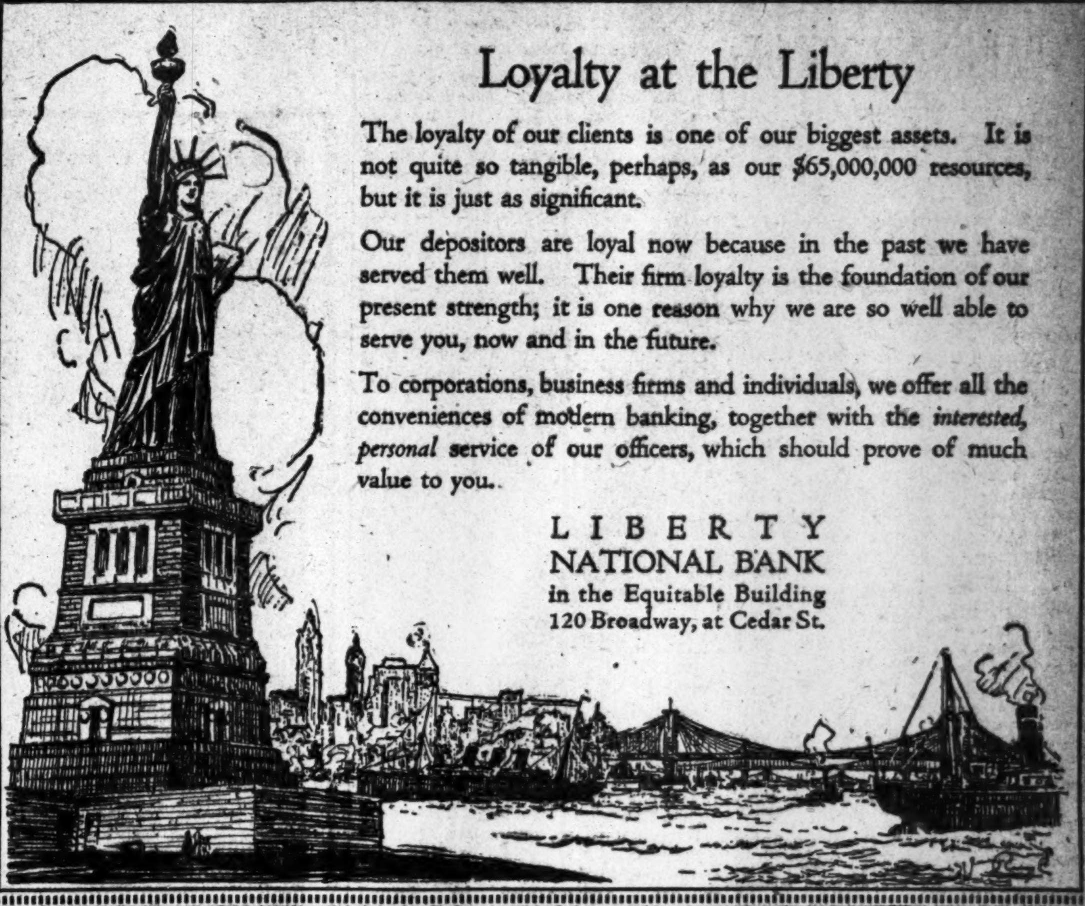
The solution of the public utility problem is regulation of rates.

The solution of the armor problem is for the Government to fix the price.

WE VOLUNTARILY AGREE TO ACCEPT ANY PRICE FIXED BY THE FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION.

CHAS. M. SCHWAB, Chairman
EUGENE G. GRACE, President

Bethlehem Steel Company



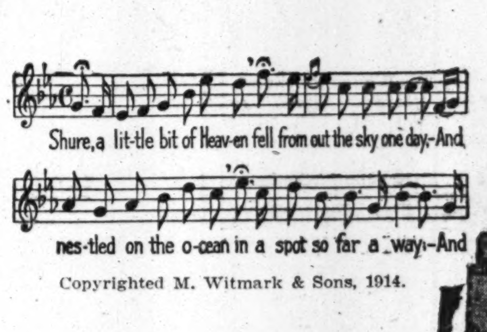
Loyalty at the Liberty

The loyalty of our clients is one of our biggest assets. It is not quite so tangible, perhaps, as our $65,000,000 resources, but it is just as significant.

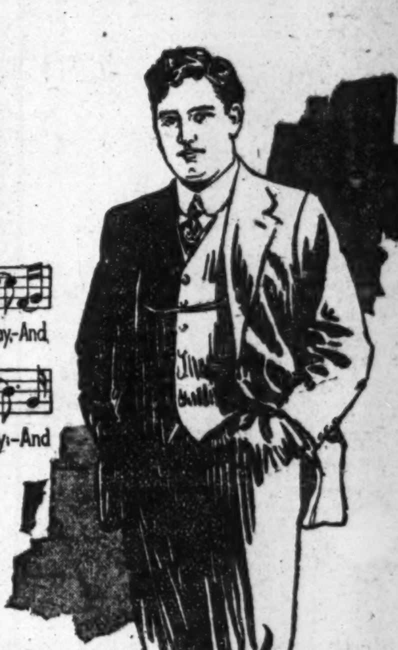
Our depositors are loyal now because in the past we have served them well. Their firm loyalty is the foundation of our present strength; it is one reason why we are so well able to serve you, now and in the future.

To corporations, business firms and individuals, we offer all the conveniences of modern banking, together with the *interested, personal* service of our officers, which should prove of much value to you.

LIBERTY
NATIONAL BANK
in the Equitable Building
120 Broadway, at Cedar St.


Shure, a lit-tle bit of Heav-en fell from out the sky one day,-And
nes-tled on the o-cean in a spot so far a-way,-And

Copyrighted M. Witmark & Sons, 1914.



McCormack

"A Little Bit of Heaven"

The most beautiful Irish ballad in years sung by the greatest Irish tenor.

Let John McCormack bring it to you on the Victrola.

When you hear it on the Victrola you *really hear him sing it.* For McCormack makes Victor Records *only*. And they are to be played on the Victor and Victrola *only*. And with Victor Needles or Tungs-tone Stylus *only*.

With this complete combination you hear McCormack *at his best.*

In the Victor Record catalog there are listed one hundred and eight McCormack records. Any Victor dealer will gladly play for you any of these records, or Victor Records by any other of the world's greatest artists.

There are Victors and Victrolas in great variety of styles from $10 to $400.

Victor Talking Machine Co., Camden, N. J.

New Victor Records demonstrated at all dealers on the 28th of each month

Victrola

The instrument of the world's greatest artists

Important warning. Victor Records can be safely and satisfactorily played only with *Victor Needles or Tungs-tone Stylus* on Victors or Victrolas. Victor Records cannot be safely played on machines with jeweled or other reproducing points.

HINKLE
BRASLAU
WERRENRATH
MURPHY
MARSH
KLINE

Victor
"HIS MASTER'S VOICE"

To insure Victor quality, always look for the famous trademark, "His Master's Voice." Every Victor, Victrola and Victor Record bear it. You instantly identify the genuine.

BEFORE LEAVING NEW YORK

Before going on your vacation instruct your newsdealer to send you The New York Times, or telephone Bryant 1000. Daily and Sunday, 75c. per month. Daily only, 50c. per month.

ABNORMAL, BUT SANE WAITE SAYS, SMILING

No Nerves, Nor Bad Dreams, and Happy to Die, Poisoner Tells Interviewers.

WIFE'S WORDS BRING TEARS

Asserts That It Was Not Women, but Lust for Wealth That Made Him a Murderer.

Dr. Arthur Warren Waite, the convicted poisoner, sent for the reporters to listen to him in the Tombs yesterday, and discussed his crime with occasional tears when he spoke of the suffering he had brought upon members of his family. He said he had no fear of the electric chair, and smiled frequently as he discussed his own feelings.

"You probably will say I have no such thing as nerves," he said. "That may be true. I sometimes mistrust that myself. When I recovered from my attempt at suicide, I was filled with a strange and for me absolutely new sensation—the desire to go straight and take my punishment like a man. That feeling has never deserted me for an instant since that time. When my brother and my father came to arrange for my defense, I told them that I wanted to go to the chair without trial. When they told me that such a thing was impossible, I told them that my only defense would be the truth.

"You know that I told the truth on the stand. I did my best to convince the jurors that I was sane and that I was guilty. Probably they did not need my assurances, but I certainly did not want to have those jurors acquit me on the ground that I was insane.

Knows He Deserves Death.

"As soon as I heard that Mrs. Waite—the Mrs. Waite that was—felt that I ought to go to the chair, then I determined to put nothing in the way of taking my punishment in just that fashion."

It was at this point that Dr. Waite wept.

"Am I afraid to die? Not in the least. I know I deserve it, if ever man did, and I am ready and anxious to go, I know that in six months—yes, in three months— shal ldie. Yet I look forward to it with perfect happiness.

"It was not women but money that drove me to crime, and I know of no better lesson which any young man could derive from my life, than that moral salvation lies only in a fear of God and a determination to do right. I have committed sin before the eyes of man and God, and I am going to die for it."

Speaking of his trial, Dr. Waite said he had absolutely no complaint to make. From beginning to end, he said, it was essentially fair and impartial.

"Of course," said the dentist, "there were some things which they tried to bring up against me that were absolutely unnecessary. For instance they set men to work to watch me here in the Tombs. Then they asked one of my fellow prisoners here, a likeable, intelligent chap, to loan me medical books and a work on insanity. I didn't know that it was intended as a trap, of course, so I took them, not wishing to refuse point blank, but I merely glanced at them. Goodness me, I never read one page through. In fact the subject of insanity never had any interest for me. When I found out that this fellow was stool-pigeoning me I quite resented it. But, pshaw, what of that now. Its all over now. They couldn't hurt me and no one can help me now."

Politely Sorry for Mrs. Horton.

"I can't realize that I am here in the Tombs. I certainly am not used to this life, but I don't seem to mind it. I certainly must be abnormal. But there again, do not misconstrue that. When I say I believe I am abnormal, I do not mean insane. I can't get away from that feeling that everything now will be eagerly misconstrued by those who condemn me utterly."

Dr. Waite was not inclined to discuss Mrs. Horton, dismisisng her with the remark that he was sorry for the "poor girl," and wondered what would become of her now."

"If they loosed all the bolts and doors in this prison this afternoon and engaged a steamer to take me to Europe," said the prisoner, "I would not stir a step. I don't intend to cheat the electric chair of its rightful victim."

Asked why he tried suicide on the night before he was arrested, the dentist replied:

"Well, you see, I realized that I had played the game and lost. It was not because I was nervous. I took the sleeping tablets because I wanted to go to sleep and never awake. I was not troubled with insomnia before that. No, I slept well enough. I sleep from 9 o'clock at night until 6 o'clock in the morning here in the Tombs, and never have any bad dreams."

Denies Writing a Book.

When asked whether the report was true that he was engaged in writing a book to help reimburse his family for the money they had spent in his defense and to afford him more bodily comforts in his imprisonment Dr. Waite replied:

"Well, why should I care about bodily comforts? In three months I guess I'll be in the chair, and all the books in the world would not help me."

At the close of the interview Dr. Waite said that before and during his trial he thought some of the newspapers had treated him unjustly.

"Some of the papers," he said, "have not been content to let me rest a self-condemned murderer. They have gone out of their way to incriminate me further, if such a thing were possible."

PHOTOS MAY SHOW SLAYERS

Policeman Before Death Indicates Alleged Assailants.

Two photographs from the Rogues' Gallery may be instrumental in identifying the slayers of Policeman Henry Schwarz of the Fifth Street Station, who, the police say, told them as he lay dying in Bellevue Hospital with three bullet wounds in his body early yesterday that both of the men whose photographs were displayed shot at him. He did not know which bullets took effect.

The photographs were those of Giovanni Riccobono, 60 years old, of 440 West Thirteenth Street, and his son Damiano, of the same address. They have been on file in the Rogues' Gallery since 1908, when Cosmino, another son, was sentenced to Sing Sing for nine years for implication in the holdup of a messenger. A third son, Antonio, was arrested Monday night a few hours after Policeman Schwarz had been shot in a cellar at 198 First Avenue.

Schwarz ran into the cellar after he had heard a revolver shot fired there. The first theory was that there had been a quarrel of some kind there and that Schwarz had been shot when he tried to stop the disturbance and arrest the offenders. Another theory, however, was that the policeman had been lured to his death as a result of his activities against peddlers.

Vito Pizzo, owner of the cellar where the shooting took place, and Biagio Giannoni, his son-in-law, are held as material witnesses. A score of detectives with a complete description of the elder Riccobono and Damiano Riccobono are combing the Italian quarters of the city for some track of the two men.

COURTS UPHOLD BAR TO WEDDING IN WILL

Highest Bench Sees No Violation of Policy or Rights in Seaman's Restrictions.

NO PRICE ON FASSLER'S LIFE

Judges Do Not Think Mrs. Oakley Will Kill Lawyer to Get Him Out of the Way of Her Bequest.

The long fight to invalidate certain provisions of the will of Egbert B. Seaman on the ground that they were against public policy and placed a human life in jeopardy has been lost. The Court of Appeals has decided that the provisions complained of have not "only received the sanction of judicial authority, but we think may be justified by sound reasoning."

Mr. Seaman died June 27, 1914. His will, dated about two years before, left an estate of about $150,000 in trust to his wife Maria, and after her death it was to pass in equal shares to his children, Egbert B. Seaman, Jr., Mrs. Carrie L. Eidlitz, and Mrs. Frances P. Oakley, widow of John B. H. Oakley.

There was a condition attaching to Mrs. Oakley's share. She was to receive the principal only in the event that she "shall be married to some person other than one Leo Fassler, who now resides in the City of New York, and is there engaged in the practice of law, or provided that at the time of my death the said Leo Fassler be dead." Provisions were then made for various contingencies. If Mrs. Oakley was unmarried and Mr. Fassler were living the trustees were to pay her only the income on her share of the estate. If she married Mr. Fassler and predeceased him her share was to be paid to the other children, but if she married Mr. Fassler and survived him she was to receive the principal as soon as he died.

Previous to the date of making the will Mr. Fassler had represented Mrs. Oakley in a suit for personal injuries, and she retained him to contest the will. But the will was found to be a valid instrument in both the Surrogate's Court and in the Appellate Division, and now the Court of Appeals has decided that the objections were not sufficient to warrant the reversal of the decisions of the lower courts and that the will must stand.

Mr. Fassler contended that the will was invalid because it was "equivalent to putting a price on the head of a person and offering an inducement for the termination of his life." Chief Judge Willard Bartlett of the Court of Appeals, who wrote the opinion, said:

"There is no doubt that under the terms of Mr. Seaman's will the principal sum of one-third of his estate which is to be held for the benefit of his daughter, Mrs. Oakley, cannot go to her absolutely so long as Mr. Fassler lives. She contends on the present appeal, or rather Mr. Fassler contends for her, that the conditions designed to prevent her marriage to him are void, as against public policy, because they put a price upon his life; because they violate the natural and inalienable rights of Fassler to security of life and liberty, and because they are in derogation of rights secured to his person by the Constitution of the United States and of the State of New York.

"We are unable to see how they violate any constitutional right of Mr. Fassler, but the point that the conditions in restraint of marriage with him are invalid is intelligible and one which the appellant is entitled to have considered."

The opinion says that conditions in general restraint of marriage were regarded at common law as contrary to public policy and therefore void. But it held that preventing the marriage of the testator's daughter to a particular individual was similar to provisions that had received the sanction of the courts.

"It is not to be assumed for a moment," read the opinion, "that it was the intention of Seaman to incite his daughter to bring about the death of Mr. Fassler. It might just as well be presumed in every case of a devise for life to one person with a remainder over to another that the remainder man would be thereby induced to compass the death of the life tenant. This would wholly disregard the legal presumption that men do not commit criminal offenses."

"She (Mrs. Oakley) asks us to invalidate a portion of her father's will because its tendency is to induce her to take the life of the gentleman whom she has selected to represent her interests in this court as her counsel. Such a contention would hardly merit serious consideration were it not for the fact that it has been urgently argued before us. It is quite natural that the gentleman who was the object of the testamentary prohibition in this case should feel sensitive at the slight put upon him by the testator, but that fact does not justify him in distorting the provisions of the will into an invitation to murder."

Mr. Seaman was the founder of the Mason-Seaman Transportation Company.

10-20 YEAR MORTGAGE-BONDS

Due Jan. 1st, 1932

at 95

Netting about 5½%

These Bonds are the direct obligation of the Company, with a Capital and Surplus of $2,500,000, and are further secured by deposit with the Trustee of first mortgages on improved real estate in American cities equal in amount to the face value of the Bonds.

Listed on New York Stock Exchange.

THE MORTGAGE-BOND CO. OF NEW YORK
55 Liberty Street

HIGGINS & SEITER
FOUNDED 1887
CHINA AND GLASS MERCHANTS
9 & 11 EAST 37th STREET

WEDDING GIFTS

DINNERWARE
AND
CRYSTAL
FOR
COUNTRY HOUSES

"Built Like a Skyscraper"
SHAW-WALKER

A thin silk thread in the hand of a child pulls the drawer open and does not break.

SHAW-WALKER STEEL LETTER FILES

THE Shaw-Walker Voluntary Slide gives smooth *coasting* action, both outward and inward.

Tests at the factory have proved that the drawers will run silent, smooth and speedy for 100 years without repair or attention. Non-rebounding. Stay closed without superfluous mechanism.

Built throughout of "sky-scraper" channel steel. Built without nuts—bolts—rivets—rods—screws. Cabinet and drawers each electric spot-welded into solid steel.

Highest awards at San Francisco and San Diego Expositions, 1915. Examine a Shaw-Walker File, up against your old equipment, and you'll understand why. You'll understand also our guarantee: Money back if it isn't the best file you ever owned. Phone us now to send you one. Franklin 2261.

SHAW-WALKER
60 Franklin St. New York

Complete catalog of Wood Files, Steel Files, File Desks, File Safes and Supplies for all Files on request.

We can use several experienced filing cabinet salesmen. Call or write us at above address.

"Built Like a Skyscraper"
SHAW WALKER
STEEL LETTER FILES

A Thought of Home
Must Mean a Thought of
Your Kitchen

A CLOSED door may keep your Kitchen from the view of friends, but YOU know the conditions on the other side of that "closed door."

We all like to feel that our meals are cooked under sanitary conditions.

COOKING BY GAS IS ECONOMICAL---CLEAN

Hotels and Restaurants are always proud to show patrons their Kitchens where Gas Ranges, etc., are in use. Gas insures a comfortable, cool Summer Kitchen with no grime from coal, ashes or kindlings.

A "Peerless Junior Range"	we *rent* for **$2.50**	a year;
A "Peerless Double Oven"	" " " **$4.**	a year;
A "Peerless Cabinet Range"	" " " **$6 & $7.**	a year;
A "Peerless Elevated Oven Range"	" " " **$6.**	a year.

We sell Gas Water Heaters on *very easy installments.*

A Gas Water Heater quickly supplies you with any desired quantity of hot water, day or night.

Gas Irons are step-savers, and *burn one cent's worth of gas during three hours' work.* More economical than heating the old-fashioned sad-iron on a coal stove. A hot-weather blessing! Communicate with or visit one of these Gas Offices:

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Tel. Canal 8400
No. 130 E. 15th Street
Tel. Stuyvesant 4900
No. 140 E. 15th Street
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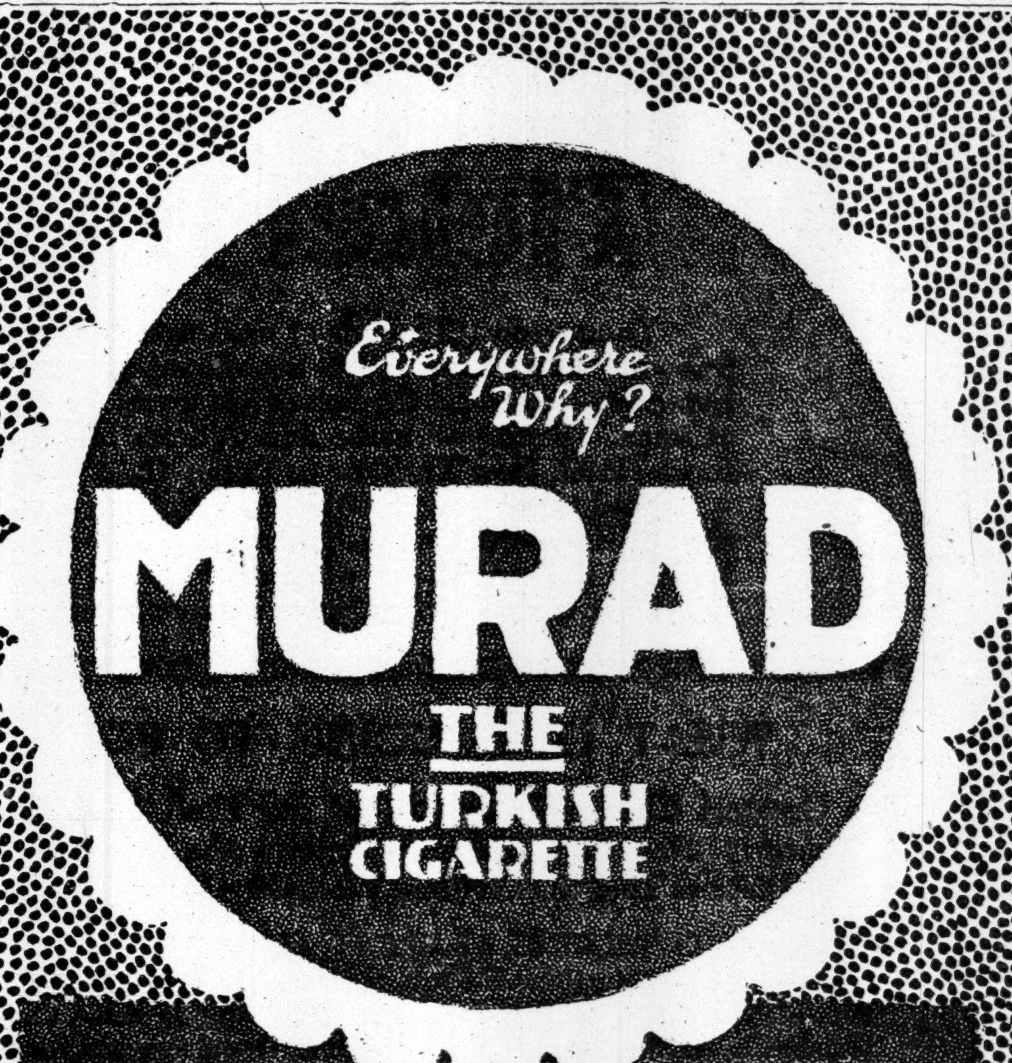
No. 142 E. 15th Street
Tel. Stuyvesant 1303

No. 112 W. 42d Street
Tel. Bryant 9248
No. 2084 Third Avenue
Tel. Harlem 5385
No. 281 Lenox Avenue
Tel. Morningside 190
No. 173 Hunter Avenue
Long Island City
Tel. Astoria 1086

No. 32 West 125th Street
Tel. Harlem 3533
No. 1909 Amsterdam Ave.
Tel. Audubon 8200
Courtlandt Av. & 148th St.
Tel. Melrose 8000
No. 1815 Webster Avenue
Tel. Tremont 2610

"The Right Way is the Gas Way"

Consolidated Gas Company of New York
GEO. B. CORTELYOU, President



Who Smokes Murad?

More people than ever smoked any other high-grade cigarette.

Former smokers of 20 Cent cigarettes who admit **Murads** are better.

Former smokers of many 25 Cent brands who find **Murads** just as good.

Expert judges of cigarettes from everywhere who instantly recognize **Murad's** superiority.

Men who changed from one cigarette to another until they came to **Murads**—and are fully satisfied.

Judge for yourself—compare Murad with any 25 Cent Cigarette

S. Anargyros *Makers of the Highest Grade Turkish and Egyptian Cigarettes in the World*

MURAD
THE TURKISH CIGARETTE
S. ANARGYROS
FIFTEEN CENTS

REMEMBER—
Turkish tobacco is the world's most famous tobacco for cigarettes.

$20,000 FOR ORPHANS IN LEWISOHN GIFT

Announced at Biennial Meeting of Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society.

COTTAGE PLAN PRAISED

Charities Commissioner Kingsbury Says Institution at Pleasantville, N. Y., Is Ideal.

PLEASANTVILLE, N. Y., May 30.—Adolph Lewisohn, President of the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society, presided at the biennial meeting here this afternoon. Addresses were made by Magistrate Samuel D. Levy, Vice President of the society; Borough President Marcus M. Marks, Charities Commissioner John A. Kingsbury, and William R. Willcox, President of the Board of Education. Dr. Ludwig B. Bernstein, Superintendent of the institution, told of its work.

President Lewisohn declared that the cottage plan of the institution had been thoroughly tested and had proved a great success. He said the society had 638 children in cottages, and that the Boarding Out Bureau was taking care of 320 more. Magistrate Levy said that the institution now needed two more cottages, and that Mr. Lewisohn had volunteered to furnishe one of them, and had given $20,000 for the purpose.

Borough President Marks said that the city was indebted to the institution for raising a new standard to be used as a model in improving other charitable institutions of the State.

Commissioner Kingsbury said that since recent occurrences, which he did not specify, he had cancelled all speaking engagements, with the exception of the present.

"This institution," he said, "is the most progressive of all child caring institutions it has ever been my privilege to visit. It has been said that those things for which the Department of Charities has stood have been somewhat ideal. I take the privilege of pleading guilty, standing before you here, of being an ignominous idealist.

"Mr. Lewisohn, and members of the Board of Trustees, I thank you most cordially for lending us not only your moral support, but the very prop that has been sustaining our hearts, in furnishing us with a living example of those things for which we have been striving. The cottage plan, as it has been worked out here, and admirable home life, self-government, accurate records, health-giving recreation facilities, and educational system second to none, with the after care by which the institution follows up its graduates, embodies more completely than in any institution I know, the program adopted in Washington in 1909 at the White House.

"The President summoned child caring experts from all over the country at that time. The Department of Charities for the past two years has merely been trying to stand by the program of development laid down then. We have been trying to put a little more of the milk of human kindness into the people who are trying to mother the motherless children of the city."

IRISH TO AID 'LIBERTY DAY.'

With Germans and Hungarians on Sheepshead Speedway Fete Program.

The Irish will figure largely in the celebration of American Liberty Day at the Sheepshead Bay Speedway on next Sunday. There will be a Gaelic football game shortly after noon, and jigs by expert Irish dancers.

As the entire proceeds of the celebration will be turned over to charity, provision has been made for setting aside a sum for the Irish relief fund.

The German turners and singers and the native dances by Hungarians, it is expecte, will attract thousands. The athletic program will take up more than nine hours.

The program calls for aeroplanes in flight, fireworks, bicycle motor cycle, and automobile racing, short and long distance running races, a walking match, polo and steeplechase events, and a parade that will include more than a dozen historical floats depicting the part Germans played in the early formation of the American Republic.

Three bites to a berry.
Measure four inches around.

On Sale Next Week
Seabrook's Honey Heart
Strawberries

SOON will come the gladsome day when you can set your teeth in a real Seabrook's Honey Heart Strawberry.

Soon the grocers, the restaurants and clubs will have them.

Soon the long-stemmed, scarlet beauties, measuring 4 inches around, will bring to you a whiff of fragrance, and a toothsome honey heart deliciousness beyond anything you have experienced in a strawberry.

They are grown under ideal conditions; picked by experts; packed and shipped under highly sanitary methods.

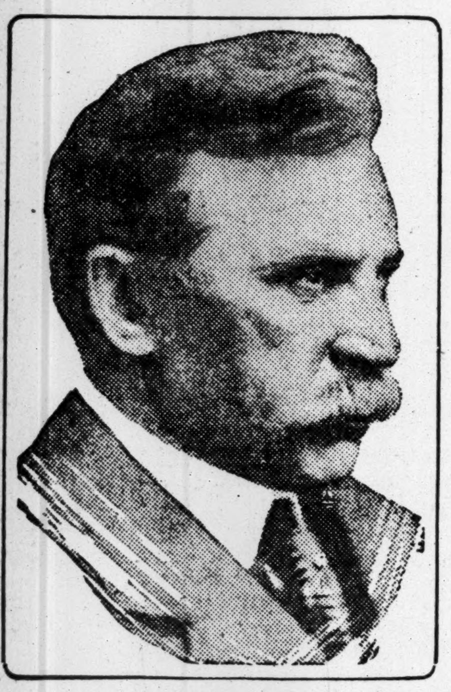
They are the very queens of berrydom.

If not sold then by your grocer, ask him to write or 'phone our New York distributor.

SEABROOK
STRAWBERRIES
Honey Heart

SEABROOK FARMS CO., Bridgeton, N. J.
John N. Voorhees, 179 Reade St.
Sole distributor for New York

S. S. McCLURE



—AT—
Carnegie
Hall,
Thursday,
June 1st,
8.30 P. M.

LECTURE SUBJECT:
"Five Months in the Warring Countries—Their Internal and Military Condition—England's Peace Terms, Germany's Peace Terms; the Lines Along Which Peace Negotiations Are Possible."

IMPORTANT NEW DATA

Tickets now on sale at Box Office, Carnegie Hall
Prices: 50c., 75c., $1.00, $1.50 and $2.00. Boxes $12 and $15
Exclusive management Lee Keedick, 437 Fifth Avenue, New York City

THE ALLIED BAZAAR
Grand Central Palace
Opens Next Saturday

Ticket Day To-Morrow

To-morrow (Thursday) will see the greatest public ticket-selling campaign this city has ever known. More than 2,000 prominent women will be engaged in selling admission tickets at twenty-five-cents—one-half the box office price. Men and women volunteer workers to sell tickets are needed at once. Send you name and address NOW or come to Room 518, 120 Broadway; Room 150, Biltmore Hotel, New York, or to Room 42, 391 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

And when you are offered a ticket please remember the suffering women and babes, innocent victims of the world's tragedy abroad. Buy the ticket. The amount is small and you will bring sunshine into the darkened lives of many. Don't refuse them by refusing the ticket. It's to your profit also—the ticket is worth fifty times its cost in interest and amusement. Read below and judge.

WHAT IT IS GOING TO BE

The Greatest Charity Enterprise of Its Kind That This Country Has Ever Seen to Relieve the Greatest Distress That the Civilized World Has Known.

NEW YORK IS TALKING ABOUT IT ALREADY. This country has never seen anything like it in bigness, novelty attractions and interest. It will resemble the usual "Bazaar" only in name, and it promises to establish a wholly new record in attendance and results.

IT GIVES EVERYBODY A CHANCE TO HELP. Even those who have heretofore felt unable to respond to appeals for war relief can do so now. Those who give by going and buying will find that they help with pleasure and profit to themselves. Those who have no money to give can give some of their time.

THERE NEVER WAS A GREATER CHARITY TO SERVE. The civilized world has never known distress so pitiful, so poignant, so widespread and so helpless as now exists in Europe. Every dollar that you give to the Bazaar in goods or money, every penny that you spend in buying tickets or merchandise, after deducting a very low cost of operation, goes *direct* to relieve some form of suffering among the blinded, crippled, hungry, orphaned and homeless in the countries of the Allied Nations.

NOW, WHAT WILL YOU DO TO HELP?

WE WANT GOOD MERCHANDISE TO SELL.
WE WANT MONEY TO BUY MERCHANDISE TO SELL. (Every dollar that you give for this purpose brings two.)
WE WANT VOLUNTEERS TO SELL TICKETS AND GOODS.

Address ALLIED BAZAAR, Executive Offices, Biltmore Hotel

The Bazaar is Conducted Under the Auspices of the National Allied War-Relief Committee, the Commission for Relief in Belgium, and the War-Relief Clearing House. About one hundred other organizations for specified forms of war relief are participating.

WHAT YOU CAN SEE THERE

World's Greatest War Exhibit—Authentic Motion Picture of the Famous Battle of Verdun—Relics from the Battle Fields of Europe—Unusual Amusements.

THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT EXHIBIT. This has been sent over expressly for the Bazaar, and is probably the first exhibit ever sent by any government to anything other than a great International Exposition. It consists of nearly *six thousand* items. Included are several of the famous "75" cannon, and a number of aeroplanes and ambulances that have seen service and show it. Hundreds of articles of use and ornament made by clever French artists and artisans in the trenches are offered for sale. Prices are low. Films of Verdun fighting.

THE TEA ROOMS. One, conducted by prominent New York women, with a "cabaret" given by the best-known artists of Broadway. The other, a Japanese tea house, conducted by the Japanese colony, with features that will be familiar to those who visited San Francisco Exposition.

THE "VERSAILLES GARDEN." A refreshment room and very high-class cabaret, with a good orchestra.

THE DANCING ROOM. Conducted by Maurice and Miss Walton, assisted by a half-hundred women whose faces or names you know.

THE ART GALLERY with a remarkable gathering of good pictures donated by prominent artists.

THE $100,000 PAINTING "SALOME."

THE "AMERICAN AUTHORS' BOOTH," to which almost all the best known living American writers have contributed autographed copies of their books.

THE GREAT GROCERY STORE. This store, with its fine stock of staple food-products, will well repay investigation by the thrifty.

NEARLY TWO HUNDRED BOOTHS of all sizes up to 1,500 square feet, many of which are designed and decorated by the best-known architects and decorators in New York, and including those conducted by committees and organizations representing:

Pennsylvania
Massachusetts
North Carolina
Ohio
France
Italy
Belgium
Russia
Armenia
England
Canada
Australia
Scotland
Portugal
Ireland
Serbia
Montenegro
Japan

FROM THESE BOOTHS DESIRABLE MERCHANDISE OF MORE THAN SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS' ACTUAL VALUE WILL BE SOLD AT FAIR AND REASONABLE PRICES

Some of the Unusual Things You Can Get

A trip around the world; all expenses paid.

Trips (for two) to Cuba, the Bahamas, Halifax, Bermuda, Japan, England and Peru.

A portrait painted by any one of a dozen of the most famous American artists.

"Week-ends" in New York City—all expenses, including theatre and after-theatre dinners, paid.

An automobile. (One will be disposed of every day of the Bazaar.)

A motorcycle or motor boat.

A string of pearls worth $8,000. Furs worth $1,000. Hats and gowns by famous Parisian and New York modistes.

An adventure in which you really live a thrilling romance. (For the stout-hearted only.)

And at Least One Thousand Other Things You Would Like to Have.

GIVE TO THE BAZAAR!
GO TO IT! HELP IT ALONG!

SEND DONATIONS OF GOODS, CHECKS AND OFFERS OF YOUR TIME IN AID OF THIS GREAT CHARITY TO
THE ALLIED BAZAAR
EXECUTIVE OFFICES: BILTMORE HOTEL

MANAGERS APPROVE ACTORS' DEMANDS

But Belasco, Hayman, and Brady Question Wisdom of Joining with Union Labor.

UNDIGNIFIED, THEIR VIEW

Frohman and Woods Aid Equity—"Union Means Nothing to Me," Says Shubert.

The action of the Actors' Equity Association at its meeting Monday instructing its council to use its discretion in concluding negotiations to affiliate with the American Federation of Labor was a topic for discussion in theatrical circles yesterday. Inquiry among the managers showed that a majority believed there was justice in the demands of the association, though some questioned the wisdom of forming a union to enforce those demands, since many managers had already granted them of their own accord.

The contract which the association desires all managers to adopt is patterned after Daniel Frohman's contract which he used at the old Lyceum Theatre. Mr. Frohman said last night that he was in favor of anything that would help the actor.

"The actor's profession," he said, "is a precarious one at best. Short engagements, and often long periods without any engagements, make their livelihood uncertain, and I believe in anything that will help them. I remember the last time I took my Lyceum stock company to Chicago I paid the players extra for Sunday-night performances. I was criticised for this by other managers, who said it would set a dangerous precedent, but I contended that the manager made money by the extra performance, and there was no reason why the actor should not be paid."

Lee Shubert has been quoted as violently opposed to the actors unionizing themselves and as saying that if they did he would turn his theatres into movie houses. The Review, a theatrical paper, affiliated with the Shubert interests, has been ridiculing the movement, which probably led to this view of Mr. Shubert's sentiment. He denied yesterday that he had any feeling in the matter.

"It means nothing to me," Mr. Shubert said, "how many clubs or organizations the actors have. I will run my business and they can run theirs and have all the societies they wish."

A. H. Woods was one of the first to adopt the contract drawn up by the association.

"If the actors form a union," he said, "it will only hurt the shyster managers, and they should be driven out of the business, anyway. I have paid full salaries for five years and have used the association's contract for some time. If I want an actor I will pay him whatever he demands. If I don't want him, I wouldn't have him at any price, union or non-union."

The contract used by the Charles Frohman Company is satisfactory to the association since it embodies most of the things they are fighting for. Alf Hayman, General Manager of the company, said he believed their demands were just, but that for their own sake actors should not form a union because it would mean a loss of dignity. "You can't unionize brains," he said.

At the David Belasco offices it was said Mr. Belasco did not think it was a dignified thing for artists to do. Klaw & Erlanger announced on Monday their intention of paying full salaries the week before Christmas and Holy Week. William A. Brady does not believe in a union for actors, though he admits the justice of their demands. Mr. Brady was in Philadelphia yesterday. H. H. Frazee, who is on the doubtful list of the association, was out of the city yesterday.

WILSON AT FRIARS' FROLIC.

President and Party Motor to Baltimore for Performance.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 30.—President and Mrs. Wilson occupied a box at the Friars' Frolic at the Academy tonight. In their party were Miss Margaret Wilson; the President's brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph R. Wilson; their daughter, Miss Alice Wilson, and Miss Margaret Bones. Secretary and Mrs. Tumulty and several members of the Diplomatic Corps were also present.

The President's party motored over from Washington in spite of the rain. A large crowd had gathered in front of the Academy and the theatre was filled. The President was lustily cheered when he entered the box and between curtains he was escorted back of the scenes where he shook hands with George Cohan, Abbot of the Friars, and the other actors and thanked them, saying:

"Gentlemen, you have complimented me by helping me put aside my cares."

Mr. Wilson seemed to enjoy the performance immensely and frequently showed his pleasure and approval. The President and party returned to Washington immediately after the performance. Mayor Preston presented to Abbot Cohan a gold key to the city. Society girls distributed the programs and presented flowers to Mrs. Wilson.

Tree to Give Scene from 'Henry VIII.'

Sir Herbert Tree will sail for England shortly after the conclusion of his engagement at the New Amsterdam to arrange for the coming season at His Majesty's Theatre. He will then return to America and go to California to continue his work in the movies. In conjunction with his last performance of "The Merry Wives of Windsor" Saturday night, Sir Herbert will enact the scene of the fall of Wolsey from "Henry VIII." and will deliver an address.

Sir W. D. Reid Leaves for Montreal.

Sir William D. Reid of Newfoundland, who had been ill for several weeks at the Waldorf-Astoria, was so far recovered last night that he was able to leave in his private car for Montreal. Accompanying him were his sister, Miss Nellie Reid; Mr. and Mrs. Robert G. Reid, and his physician, Dr. Martin.

ACTRESSES TO AID THE ALLIES' BAZAAR

Mary Garden, Marie Tempest, and Others to Sell Tickets in Wall Street.

SOCIETY WOMEN WORK, TOO

Discoverer of Six Planets Waives the Right to Name Them, So a Voting Contest May Be Held.

Tomorrow is to be "Allied Bazaar Ticket Day," it was announced yesterday by the committee which is to make a city-wide canvas to sell 500,000 tickets for the bazaar which opens at Grand Central Palace on Saturday. It is expected that more than 100 motor cars containing well known women will form at the Plaza, Fifty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue, and parade through the principal thoroughfares, each car covered with the colors of the nine allied nations, and its occupants wearing insignia designating their "Ticket Day" rank and battalion.

At noon tomorrow several opera singers and theatrical stars, the committee said, would invade the financial district with bazaar tickets. Mary Garden has been elected Captain of a group made up of Marie Tempest, Valli Valli, Edna Wallace Hopper, Audrey Maple, and Grace Fields, while Princess Troubetzkoy, Lady Colebrook, and Mrs. William Astor Chanler, heading a Stock Exchange Battalion, have also promised their aid for the ticket canvass, and will sell tickets on the floors of the different exchanges. Autographed tickets will be offered for sale by the women.

Another plan, it was announced, is to have at least 100 young women now playing in Broadway theatres sell tickets on the curb market. There will also be a Tarrytown group of Ticket Day workers who will canvass the railroad stations and trolley terminals during the rush hour in that town. Miss Elsie Janis will be in charge.

Mrs. Walter Maynard will be in charge of a group which will be stationed along Fifth Avenue, between Forty-second and Forty-third Streets.

Several Fifth Avenue shops have declared tomorrow a half holiday, so that young women employes may help in the sale of tickets. There will be a group made up of models, representing several well-known couturiers, who will be masked and will be known as the "Masked Mannikins." The Industrial Battalion will be composed of several hundred members of the Y. W. C. A., who will distribute tickets in their places of employment. Each group is to be captained by a well-known society woman.

An automobile division, headed by Miss Gertrude Robinson Smith, will cover the upper Fifth Avenue district and parts of the city not reached by the other groups. The Russian and Japanese sections of the automobile division, according to plans, will be picturesque. Miss Flora Revelles of the Serge de Diaghileff Russian Ballet will lead the battalion as a prominent daughter of Nippon. The women will be dressed in native costume and will be accompanied by two uniformed couriers.

To stimulate interest in the suburbs Francis Roche will drive his tally-ho, containing a party, from White Plains to Twenty-third Street and Fifth Avenue, and during the trip stops will be made for the sale of tickets. A second tally-ho and motor-car battalion will leave White Plains an hour after Mr. Roche and his party, but will take a different route.

A form of ticket distribution which was said to have met with success was the "Petition Battalion." Blocks of 1,000 or more tickets have been underwritten by many prominent men in the financial district, and it is expected that 50,000 or more tickets will be sold through this channel.

GIVES 6 PLANETS TO BAZAAR.

Discoverer Surrenders Right to Name Them—Voting Contest.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., May 30.—Announcement was made here today that, in connection with the New Jersey Department of the Allied Bazaar, there would be a popularity contest of States, cities, colleges, and famous men. The six names getting the highest number of votes will be given to six newly discovered and as yet unnamed heavenly bodies, after which scientists will know the six little planets by the names awarded in the contest.

The six planets—asteroids, they are called—were discovered by the Rev. J. H. Metcalf, the internationally famous amateur astronomer of Winchester, Mass. It is usually the custom for discoverers to name their discoveries themselves, but through the efforts of Dr. Metcalf's colleague, Professor Henry Norris Russell of Princeton, the privilege has been granted to the bazaar and the proceeds of the contest will go to the cause of the Allies. The plans for the contest are being formulated by a committee, of which President John Grier Hibben and Professor Augustus Trowbridge, the physicist, are members.

Formerly all planets were named after Latin mythological characters, but the list of such names has long since been exhausted. Now the only condition is that the names be feminine. The International Committee of Astronomers must register the names, and, as this committee is composed mostly of Germans, it was hinted here that there might be some difficulty were the successful names "Wilsonia," "Rooseveltia," or "Hughesia."

At present the planets are known by the numbers under which they have been officially listed. They are from twenty to thirty miles in diameter, about the size of a county, and their orbits are from 236,000,000 to 276,000,000 miles from the sun.

VISIT SHAKESPEARE GARDEN.

Literary Section of Women's Clubs Entertained by Dr. Southwick.

The Shakespearean Literary Section of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, which is holding its biennial convention here, visited the Shakespeare Garden in Central Park yesterday morning at the invitation of the Central Park Shakespeare Garden Committee, of which Mrs. Clarkson Cowl is the President. The garden is the only old-fashioned one in the city accessible to New Yorkers and visitors, and yesterday women from all parts of the country were introduced to its beauty. "Shakespeare" flowers—that is, flowers and plants mentioned in the works of the great poet—are grown in abundance there under the care of Dr. Edmund Bronck Southwick, former city entomologist and a well-known horticulturist.

Dr. Southwick escorted the Literary Section through the garden, pointing out the flowers, and recited the various lines in Shakespeare which mentioned them. He showed the 400 Darwin tulips which he has nurtured since the beginning of Spring. These tulips have stems more than two feet high and are of unusual color. Dr. Southwick demonstrated the large growth of eglantine or fig brier, English daisies, marsh mallows, and marsh marigolds, which grow near a little pool in the middle of the garden.

Three years ago, upon a rocky hillside in Central Park, a garden suddenly spread itself down the rocks, and the flowers which crept out of the crevices gathered in a sort of carpet at the foot of the hill. Lilies and rushes grew in little pools of water. It was thought at that time by a committee of citizens that it was worth while to keep wild violets, buttercups, and field daisies growing, to the evident delight of the hundreds of little children of a brick and stone city, so the Shakespeare Garden has been privately maintained by contributions sent to the committee, as the city does not pay for its upkeep.

Attention was called yesterday to the fact that an oak tree was being transported to the garden from Stratford-on-Avon, the birthplace of William Shakespeare. The Mayor of the little town made famous by the poet is sending it through Ambassador Page.

IRISH HOLD MEMORIAL MASS.

Honor Dead Who Fell in Recent Revolt in Dublin.

A solemn mass of requiem for those who fell in the recent revolt in Dublin and other parts of Ireland, or who were put to death by the Government, was celebrated in All Saints' Church, at Madison Avenue and 129th Street, yesterday by the Rev. James W. Power, the rector. Members of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, without regard to the factional fight that split them over the St. Patrick's Day parade, attended, accompanied by their color guard.

Inside the altar rail three Color Sergeants stood with three flags—the Stars and Stripes, the green flag with the gold harp, and the green, white, and yellow flag of the short-lived "Irish Republic." The Hibernians, augmented by parishioners of All Saints, marched from Mount Morris Park to the church. Three priests participated in the mass. Fathers Matthew F. Deahy and Francis J. W. Petry assisted Father Power as deacon and sub-deacon.

A memorial service was held in the McAlpin last night by the Irish Women's Council for Thomas MacDonagh, Padraic Pearse, and Joseph Plunkett, who were executed by order of the British at the collapse of the Dublin revolt. Poetry and prose works of the three men were read by an Irish poet, Peter Golden. A national Irish tag day for women and children made destitute by the rebellion last month was announced for June 10 by Miss Elsie Sloan, Chairman of the committee in charge. Every city in the United States will celebrate tag day at the same time, and here it will be ended by a monster mass meeting in Madison Square Garden.

MAY CALL J. P. MORGAN.

Thompson Committee Program for Today Not Arranged.

The Thompson Legislative Committee will resume its sessions in the Municipal Building this morning. In the absence up-State of Senator George F. Thompson, Chairman of the committee, Chief Counsel Frank Moss said he had no idea what subject the committee would take up next. No witnesses have been subpoenaed, but the committee may call J. P. Morgan in connection with subway and Manhattan Elevated Railway contracts. Mr. Moss was asked if he personally preferred to continue with the wiretapping investigation.

"That is all talk," he said. "I am for doing whatever is right and proper. I don't know what we will do. Whatever it is, it is contingent upon finding people, and everybody seems to have been out of town for the last three days. I hope we will have some witnesses by tomorrow, but I don't know who they will be."

Governor Whitman was asked yesterday if he had given any attention to the wiretapping investigation, and particularly in regard to the petition of certain Kings County Democrats asking for Mayor Mitchel's removal from office.

"I have paid no attention to the matter," replied the Governor. "There was no such complaint against Mayor Mitchel when I left Albany."

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The engagement of "Robinson Crusoe, Jr.," of which Al Jolson is the star, will end Saturday night, June 10, at the Winter Garden. The plan to transfer the revue to another playhouse had to be abandoned because none with a stage large enough is available.

Copies of the satin souvenir programs of E. H. Sothern and Julia Marlowe's farewell performance last Saturday night at the Shubert are on sale at the Actors Fund rooms in the Longacre Building.

Theodore Kosloff and Wlasta Maslova, of the Imperial Russian Ballet of Moscow and Petrograd, will appear in a ballet program next week at the Palace.

Stuart Walker has obtained the production rights to Lord Dunsany's "The Golden Doom" and not his "A Night at an Inn," as stated in Sunday's Times. The latter play was originally done at the Neighborhood Playhouse.

Robert Hood Bowers has been commissioned to compose an elaborate musical score for the Annette Kellerman picture taken under the direction of Herbert Brenon in Jamaica. Mr. Bowers has begun work on the music, and an effort will be made to present the picture within the next fortnight.

At the Strand last night John Philip Sousa presented a silver loving cup to Carl Edouarde, musical director of the theatre, in behalf of some of the regular patrons of the Strand.

H. F. McGarvie and Captain A. M. Baber, who are the principal promoters of the new amusement park to be opened next May on the Bronx River, near the 177th Street Bronx subway station, have been made members of the Bronx Board of Trade. At a meeting of the board Mr. McGarvie explained the project.

CHILDREN LOST MAY PARTY.

De Witt Clinton Park Full of Disappointed Ones.

There were scores of disappointed children in De Witt Clinton Park, Fifty-third Street and Eleventh Avenue, yesterday. They had gone there as the result of an anouncement that there were to be exercises and services in memory of Martin H. Ray, a teacher in the public schools from 1860 to 1903, followed by a May Day party and a May-dance, each block selecting a king and queen.

The West Side Children's Playground and Recreation Conference had arranged the meeting through its Secretary, Henry G. Schneider, and a permit for the use of the park from 1 to 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon had been issued. Children from many blocks away, dressed in May Day attire, began to arrive by noon, but there was no sign of Mr. Schneider or anyone else representing the association.

The children waited expectantly until 4 o'clock before Mr. Schneider arrived. He explained that he had been busy decorating the graves of teachers all day and that, since he did not feel like making an address, there would be no exercises. He brought with him a number of circulars asking for contributions for a memorial to Evander Childs, a public school teacher of many years service, who died in April, 1912, but he did not give them out.

By the time the playground directors knew that the exercises had been called off it was too late to get up any impromptu celebration for the children. The regular celebration, which was held in the other parks, had been called off in De Witt Clinton Park because of the arrangements which the West Side Children's Playground and Recreation Conference had announced.

DOING ONE THING ONLY AND DOING IT BETTER

MONROE CLOTHES ARE ACKNOWLEDGED TO OUTVALUE ALL OTHER CLOTHES AT $15.

This enviable leadership has been earned because every effort of our entire organization is centred on the one big idea only—

MONROE CLOTHES AT $15

If we operated as other clothiers do you would have to pay your share of the usual big expense, and as a result you would have to pay considerably more than $15 for Monroe Clothes.

BUT we operate entirely differently, and while nothing is left undone to keep up our high standard everything is done to keep down our cost.

Here you buy direct from the makers, and don't pay any middleman's profits.

Our retail salesrooms are all upstairs and our rent savings are enormous.

We never have "sales," and "reductions" are not added to your cost.

And because our customers receive the benefits of all our savings—and because thousands of men who have bought Monroe Clothes come back for more and send their friends—is the reason we sell more clothes at $15 than any other concern in New York.

COME UP AND YOU'LL SEE WHY

Monroe Clothes

2nd Floor
*42nd St., Cor. Broadway, Times Square
*Nassau St., Cor. Frankfort St., City Hall
Broadway, Cor. Fulton St.
*Bergen Ave., Cor. 149th St., Bronx
Court Street, Cor. Montague, BROOKLYN.
*Open Evenings Until 9.

YOUR MONEY PROMPTLY REFUNDED IF MONROE CLOTHES ARE NOT SATISFACTORY

LAST 2 WEEKS
ROBINSON CRUSOE JR.
With the World's Greatest Entertainer.
AL JOLSON
Eves. 8. Mats. Tomorrow, Sat. and Tues. 2.
WINTER GARDEN
Broadway and 50th. Tele. Circle 2330.
THE PLACE TO ENTERTAIN.
THE PLACE TO BE ENTERTAINED.
★ NEXT SUNDAY NIGHT, LAST CONCERT OF SEASON. BENEFIT HOPELESSLY CRIPPLED FRENCH SOLDIERS. BIGGEST BILL EVER ASSEMBLED. SEATS ON SALE. USUAL PRICES.

CASINO 39th and Broadway. Eves. 8:20. Matinees Today & Saturday 2:30.
Popular Matinee Today $1 and $1.50.
VERY GOOD EDDIE
A Musical Comedy That Is Different.

LYRIC 42d, West of Broadway. Eves. 8:20. $1.50 Matinee Today 2:20.
Musical Success of the Season. KATINKA

CORT W. 48 St. Phone Bry. 46. Evs. 8:20 Mats. Today (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20.
The Musical Hit. MOLLY O'

SHUBERT Thea., 44th, W. of B'way. Ev. 8:15 Matinees Today & Saturday 2:15.
MATINEE TODAY.
LEW FIELDS
GEO. KAUFFMAN, TRIBUNE:
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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold 1,750 BUSHELS OF OATS. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on June 12, 1916, at the opening of Court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their [illegible] [illegible], in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.
Dated May 20, 1916.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—LOUIS NORDLINGER against Steamship "ADA," her engines, etc.—Notice.—I have arrested the foregoing vessel upon a libel filed in a cause of damages to cargo, civil and maritime, $4,000. Process returnable and cause heard on opening of said Court on June 12th, 1916, in U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York City, and all persons interested must appear or default, and condemnation will be ordered.
Dated, New York, May 26th, 1916.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal, S. D. N. Y.
HARRINGTON, BIGHAM & ENGLAR,
Proctor for Libellant.

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 31, 1916.

THE MEXICAN CALM.

If Carranzista troops had not fired upon a detachment of General PERSHING's forces at Parral and the First Chief had not chosen to be so persistent in his unwarrantable demands that our punitive expedition should be withdrawn before he had made adequate preparation himself to restore order in Northern Mexico, it is not unlikely that all of the American troops would have recrossed the border before this. CARRANZA needlessly complicated the situation. There is evidence now that he sees the light. PERSHING is still in Mexico, but he has done practically all he can do there, and a gradual withdrawal of our soldiers may be looked for. At present the relations between the two countries are perfectly clear and friendly. The interventionists of both nationalities must have lost hope. With a strong guard hereafter on both sides of the border, there can be scant opportunities to arouse American indignation, which is what the interventionists rely upon to provoke the war they believe would be beneficial to their interests.

As a matter of fact, the American people have maintained a calm outlook on Mexican relations in the face of many annoying facts. The country has not betrayed the slightest inclination to wreak vengeance on Mexico. The vast majority of American people are strongly in favor of letting the Constitutionalists proceed as best they can in their efforts to restore peace and form a stable Government, and tendering them such helpful assistance as we may be able to give. There may be further unpleasant developments from time to time. A people who have been living in a state bordering on anarchy for more than five years cannot be easily quieted. But there are no disturbing signs at present.

"PORK," POLITICS, AND THE NAVY

Senator TILLMAN's protest against the extravagance of the River and Harbor bill was unavailing, and it has passed the Senate with all the obnoxious amendments, but happily with the desirable appropriation for deepening the East River channel restored. The bill if it becomes a law will entail an expenditure of $44,000,000. As Senator TILLMAN has said that money thus used will be taken from funds which should be applied to national defense, he may not feel justified in carrying out his plan to provide for a much greater naval extension than the House Naval bill calls for. In any case, the Senate's consideration of that measure must be postponed until after June 19, and there will not be much time then for constructive work on the measure. It must become a law by July 1 or the much-needed work of naval reorganization cannot proceed. The bill provides inadequately for the upbuilding of the navy, but as a whole it is less objectionable than the Military bill. If steps are taken as soon as it is signed by the President to expedite the building of the new battle cruisers it will be at least a good beginning in naval preparedness.

Meanwhile the Republican politicians in the House will make the most of their opportunity to get political capital out of the debate on the amendments they will offer this week. They will put themselves on record for a big navy. They ask for two dreadnoughts, six battle cruisers, six scout cruisers, twenty-eight destroyers, fifty submarines, and $3,500,000 for aviation; and, although this is a counsel of superperfection, no Republican Congress ever having done so much for the navy, it will have a good effect by exerting pressure. Yesterday, for instance, the amendment calling for fifty submarines was adopted in the House sitting as a Committee of the Whole. It is to be remembered that the modernization of our sea defenses began in the Cleveland Administration. The famous white fleet was the creation of Secretary WHITNEY. It is a long step from that to the present Atlantic fleet, with the promise of six fast battleships to augment it. If as the result of all the arguments we get one new dreadnought authorized this year, a few more destroyers than the House bill now provides for, and fifty submarines, we shall get more than we have dared to hope for. The bill provides for a Board of Strategy, and the terms of the provision meet the approval of naval experts. It is best to look the situation straight in the face. A purely political fight over naval extension is not agreeable to contemplate.

As for the River and Harbor bill, it has few good points. It is to be hoped that Senator KENYON's prediction that it is the last bill of its kind that will ever pass Congress may come true. Some of the amendments may be stricken out in conference, and there has been much talk of the possibility of a Presidential veto.

EUROPE'S FOOD SUPPLY.

The stomach of Europe has had a great fright. After the war, for at least a generation, and perhaps for all time, the nations will be food conscious as they never were before. They have seen the perils to which a food-importing people are suddenly exposed when the normal arrangements of commercial intercourse are upset. It happens very seldom, to be sure, but one does not wish to risk it ever. Germany was only beginning to import food for her normal sustenance. She bought only about 15 per cent. of what she ate, and yet, to be unexpectedly cut off from that 15 per cent., and then to have a bad harvest within, was enough to summon the spectre of helpless want. The point is that the risk is unnecessary. If Germany wished to make herself wholly and permanently self-sustaining in food, as a future economic policy, she could do it easily enough, merely by utilizing more of her manual energy in agriculture and less in the arts of industry, certainly less in the military art. Perhaps she will.

Great Britain has been a food-importing nation for so long that her condition in that respect was thought to be permanent, hence one reason for a navy powerful enough to protect her overseas food arteries against any hostile power that might undertake to starve her. That had been the problem of Athens in classic times, hence the sea power of Athenians, upon which everything else depended. But although the British Navy has proved equal to that task, and does protect the people's access to outside food supplies, there is yet a food problem in England. The production of things which in normal times were exchanged for food, and at the same time the diversion of ships from food carrying to military uses, have made it more difficult both to pay for food otherwise than in gold, which is limited, and to effect its transportation. Thus food prices have enormously risen.

According to a table prepared by the British Board of Trade, the average increase in the cost of food has been 49 per cent. A propaganda of education in food conservation has been undertaken. The people are adjured to economize, especially in the eating of meat. But the matter does not end there. The thought arises of adopting an agricultural policy by which England shall not only increase her own food production immediately, to meet unusual conditions, but make herself almost, if not quite, self-sustaining in the future. That is possible. The main difficulties are political and technical. There is land enough. It requires only to be intensively cultivated. Therefore it is beginning to be demanded that the Government take the necessary steps to increase the rural population.

In his book, "Agriculture After the War," A. D. HALL, who was a member of the Committee employed to survey conditions, proposes that the State should encourage farming "by "guaranteeing either a minimum price "for wheat or an annual payment for "each additional acre put under the "plow"—that is, to subsidize agriculture. One can see already how this idea will intensify and complicate the chronic land question in England. All this food consciousness is an interesting development of Europe's war experience and may entail such consequences in the future as will greatly affect international economic relationships. If England, with her relatively small area of land in ratio to the population, could become self-sustaining in food, then any nation could, and if all nations did, the character of trade between peoples would be considerably changed.

MR. ROOSEVELT AT KANSAS CITY.

Whatever of political suggestion or criticism, almost involuntary in an artist and master of politics, especially at this time, crept into Mr. ROOSEVELT's address at Kansas City yesterday is easily forgiven. His aim in this speech, as in those made in Chicago and Detroit, is national, patriotic, American. To other hands than Mr. ROOSEVELT's will be given the execution of the great work of national self-defense. It will be remembered, highest among the honors that have thronged upon his stormy and splendid career, that, when many were blind to the most instant need and duty of the United States, many lapped in the old, ignorant happy-go-lucky dream of a United States mysteriously sheltered from the dangers that have fallen to other nations, many from habit and self-interest preferring the district to the country, his voice, potent as no other to rouse great masses of men, preached preparedness and Americanism with passionate conviction and insistence.

It has been hard to persuade the easy-going, still curiously parochial, American that an enemy force can be brought here, that he is safe by no magic of distance. Mr. ROOSEVELT brings obvious, contemporary correctives of this illusion:

> Well-meaning persons who have not thought seriously or deeply on the subject sometimes assert that we are too far away from the Old World ever to fear assault or invasion. The answer is twofold. In the first place we have under our flag the Canal Zone and Alaska, and various islands. These it is absolutely impossible to protect from any formidable foe except by a first-class navy and army. In the next place, the events of the present war show that the ocean is now a highway for any power whose ships control it. We have just witnessed the transfer by sea of a Russian army from Eastern Siberia to France—a sea voyage three times as long as that across the Atlantic. We have seen a huge army gathered at the Dardanelles from England, France, and Australia; and the distance from Australia to the Dardanelles is far greater than the distance from Asia to our shores. There gathered for the attack on Constantinople a host of fighting men drawn from the great island-continent of the South Pacific, and they were joined by the fighting men of the British Isles, who dwelt on the opposite side of the world. From the northern and the southern hemisphere, the transport steamers have carried with speed and safety over the two greatest oceans, masses of troops ten times as numerous as our whole mobile army. If any army half the size of that which attacked the Dardanelles was landed near New York or San Francisco in a time no longer than that occupied by the British and Australians in reaching the Dardanelles, we should in the present condition of our forces be utterly at its mercy. The immediate loss would fall on the Atlantic or Pacific Coast; but we are all Americans, and the disgrace would be shared by all of us wherever we live, and the blow to our self-respect and our material well-being would shake our whole country to its foundations.

Again:

"Let us not from laziness and want "of foresight create a situation where "brave men shall die to make good "our shortsightedness." "We are "not fit to be free men unless "we show the forethought and will "power necessary to insure that we "ourselves shall have the right to "decide our own destinies, and not "be forced helplessly to submit to "have them decided by alien con-"querors." No matter how many theories or adversaries Mr. ROOSEVELT has accumulated, he is now doing an invaluable service to his country.

PUTTING TEETH IN THE INCOME TAX.

It is proposed to increase the income tax collections at top and bottom. The rate of supertax is to be increased in order that the wealthy may pay an enlarged proportion of the cost of Government. That is a policy which grows by what it feeds on, until the conditions arrive which show that a limit has been reached. Evidently that lies far in the future, if it is at all within the conception of the taxlayers. There can be no doubt that the bulk of this tax is honestly collected toward the top. Those who pay the supertax belong in the class who know how to manage money, and whose affairs are conducted by lawyers and accountants of capacity rivaling those in Government employ. No doubt millionaires and corporations take full advantage of all the exemptions the law allows, but both classes have too much at risk, and can be too easily prosecuted, to make fraud worth while as a rule.

It is different at the bottom of the scale, not only in the United States but wherever the income tax is collected. Evasion by concealment from the taxgatherer is a weakness of human nature, and is one of the reasons why the income tax is practically objectionable, although presenting many theoretical advantages. In search of frauds of this sort Secretary McADOO asks for a million dollars, double what Congress has been considering. In support of his request the Secretary says that already $8,400,000 has been added to the collection of the tax by the sort of inquisition which he wishes to make more severe.

It is desirable that the tax should be collected in its entirety, but it may be doubted that the method proposed is the surest. Certainly it is not the easiest, and is not the method of the countries where the income tax is most familiar and is most efficiently administered. The difficulty with our law is the effort to make it bear too easily on the most numerous class of payers of the tax. The level of exemption is high, and the exemption is allowed without proof of its genuineness. The theory of the law makes each man judge of his own exemption, and entitles him to claim it at the source of the income from all investments. That is why the Treasury is on the offensive against all income-tax payers, and is asking the money for detective work. That is inevitable under any income tax, but the proportion of perjury may be diminished, as is done in England, for example. There the tax is deducted at the source without exception, and those entitled to the exemptions recover the tax wrongly held by proof of their rights. No doubt it is difficult to recover money from the Government, but it is easier than to collect the tax from those who evade it. There are two decided advantages in that method over that proposed by the Treasury. The Government would deal in the first place only with corporations which make disbursements of dividends and interest to those who by that fact are presumptively within the taxpaying class, instead of with multitudes of individuals. Secondly, by collections at the source without exemption the Government takes the position of granting indulgence and exemption to those entitled to it, instead of the position of detective and pursuer of those who evade the tax. The burden of proof is upon the Government as the matter stands. There is less hardship in shifting the presumption to the liability for the tax, rather than to the right to exemption. It is an incidental advantage that even those truly exempt should be made to perceive and to feel in some degree what the tax means to those who pay it, in inconvenience beyond the money burden. A burden of citizenship which is universal is a bond of union between the citizen and the State. But a burden of taxation which bears unevenly, which is under proof of inequality in the levy and under presumption of evasion in the administration, is a canker at the root of patriotism.

THE ANTI-CANNONIAD.

The iniquity of the Hon. JOSEPH G. CANNON has been forgiven by most Republicans. He was welcomed fervidly on his return to Congress, where he enjoys a popularity due to his long service, his rugged and jovial traits, and his great parliamentary experience and abilities. As the "Czar" of the House and the most stiffnecked of standpatters, he was viewed with more alarm than almost any other of the wicked; but politics is sometimes as quick to pardon as it is ferocious to assail. Still, there is at least one stern and unbending anti-Cannonite in the Danville Congress district. The Hon. HENRY B. DOWNS proclaims in The Danville Press his unrelenting defiance:

> I shall run in the Republican primary, in opposition to Mr. CANNON, if all the opposing forces of Hades, and the displeasure of the organization men in the party, be brought to bear against me. I'd rather be a doorkeeper and a mop rag in the house of clean and independent politics as to dwell in the very tents of the clans, owned and controlled by the rich political boss.

In spite of the world, the flesh, and the devil, the Hon. HENRY B. DOWNS, whose indignation melts the chains of grammar, will be a candidate. There is no chance for him in the primary, that plaything of the boss, but the vigor of his language must be appreciated even by Uncle JOE himself. In 1914 Mr. CANNON got 22,000 votes to his Democratic opponent's 20,000. The Progressive candidate received 4,112. Mr. CANNON seems well intrenched. None the less shall the boldness and high explosive vocabulary of Mr. DOWNS be praised.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Light on the Case of Waite.

So obviously abnormal is the mind of the man WAITE, as revealed at the trial which ended in his conviction of murder, that the verdict and the sentence to death which must follow it will be somewhat disquieting to all of the many people who confound mental abnormality with insanity and, therefore, incline to hold irresponsible those who are thus unlike their neighbors. Sufferers from this disquietude could hardly have failed to have gained new knowledge, and with it reassurance as to the rightness of inflicting on WAITE the usual punishment of his crime, from reading what "E. M. P." had to say on this page yesterday on constitutional inferiority, intellectual, emotional and moral or ethical.

Each of these inferiorities may exist alone, or in combination with one or both of the others. The varieties of inferiority are, therefore, many, and irresponsibility, at least from the standpoint of social safety, attaches to few if any of them. A fact which the writer failed to emphasize, as he was considering only constitutional inferiority, is that not all who show the peculiarities of WAITE before he turned to murder—not all, that is, who lie and steal habitually and without compunction—are in his class and incapable of reforming or of being reformed.

There are made criminals as well as born criminals—victims of early environment, not of heredity—and their state is not the hopeless one that WAITE's presumably was from the beginning. They are unmoral because they have never been taught morality, and when they drift into prisons or "reformatories" of the old-fashioned class the treatment they get there makes them professional criminals for life. The new penology gives them their one chance. It can work no real change in constitutional inferiority, and therein lies the one fallacy in the theories of THOMAS MOTT OSBORNE—he insists that all can be reformed, but there are some who can never be trusted.

"E. M. P." did not attempt to solve the hard problem presented by men like WAITE before they commit a culminating crime. To wait for that before taking action seems absurd, and yet it seems to be unavoidable.

Dramatic Art Unionized.

So many actors, and among them so many actors of respectable abilities, have determined to form what is in effect a union like the other unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, that evidently what have hitherto been almost exclusively the problems of trades are to be presented in what has always claimed to be, and been recognized as being, a profession or art.

Already there has been mentioned and considered the possibility of attempting to introduce on the stage itself the demand for the "closed shop" that has been made with success just in front of it and in the wings. If the union actors follow the common habit of other unionists they will refuse to work with non-unionists. That way lie troubles many and large, for there is no hope or chance of getting into any one body all the members of a group so distinctly individualistic, and the greatest and most prosperous are the ones most likely to refuse to join in a movement the object of which is protection they do not need.

Again, there will arise the question of wages, or of salaries, to use the prettier word. Unionism tends to a standardizing of remuneration, and, by insisting that none shall get less than a certain amount, to prevent the giving of more to anybody. The actors will not like that, nor is it probable that they would long endure it. In the next place, the formation of an actors' union involves an exact definition of the word "actor." Judging from what one hears them say about each other, there are not many deserving of the name, while "stars," in being or the potential, are innumerable if self-estimates are to be accepted. Perhaps the salary difficulty can be removed in part by a minute subdivision of the great actor genus into its many species and varieties, with a union rate for all the representatives of each.

The question of the sympathetic strike will also have to be met, and it remains to be seen whether or not the sympathy of the actors extends to the scene shifters, the electricians and carpenters and the members of the orchestra, among all of whom unionism is already a stern and efficient reality.

That actors, while "unorganized," have often been wronged and exploited seems to be commonly admitted, and certainly they are entitled to better and fairer and more profitable contracts if they can get them, but—well, it is not easy actually to see an actors' union in successful and harmonious operation.

Facing the Menace of Hunger.

Almost admittedly, the fate of Germany depends as much on the size and quality of this year's home-grown crops as upon the courage and efficiency of her armies. Recent descriptions and prophecies as to these crops have been of the most glowing kind, but everybody knows that between the promises of Spring and the harvests of Autumn there may be dreadful discrepancies, even in the best regulated of countries, and that, of all businesses, agriculture is richest in uncertainties.

Much of German soil, moreover, is by nature not highly productive, and the fertilizers of the so-called artificial or chemical sort, hitherto imported in vast quantities to make up for soil deficiencies, will not be available while Great Britain's superior fleet remains in being. It is in vain that the Germans proclaim the failure of their best-hated enemy's blockade. The almost daily extension of their card system for food distribution provides the answer to that, and of course encourages the Allies to continue the pressure on supplies and to increase it if they can.

Yesterday's announcements of great damage to the growing crops by storms were highly significant of dangers against which no effective precautions can be taken. As for the assertion that such a "bad year" as the last one cannot be followed by another of the same sort, hope speaks therein, not knowledge. As a matter of fact, the year after a bad year is just as likely to be bad as any other. Meteorologic averages do exist, but they are often slow in working out.

The truth is that the only known quantity in this German problem is the area planted. That they can measure, but what they will reap from it they can only guess, as yet, and the guesses may all be wrong.

WHAT INDIA WANTS.

Liberty Like That of Canada or South Africa.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

With reference to the report of the interview which Lord Hardinge, the recently retired Viceroy of India, granted to your London representative, I have the honor to crave the hospitality of your columns for one or two observations relating thereto. A careful reading of Lord Hardinge's utterance will show that it was mainly due to his masterly diplomacy that he could save the situation in India. He identified himself with the aspirations of the Indians and raised hopes which relieved the tension that existed between the rulers and the ruled. Yet the fact that within one year hundreds had to be placed before courts for trial for seditious conspiracies and thousands for seditious dacoity amply establishes that the situation was by no means free from danger. The tribunals which decided these conspiracy cases have held that these conspiracies were widespread in their ramifications. Lord Hardinge admits the existence of a party of revolutionaries, whom he calls "desperate and dangerous," and whom he chooses to designate as "anarchists." They are not, however, "anarchists" in the real sense of the term, because they are not opposed to the institutions of Government, property, marriage, &c. All they want is a National Government. But even if this party be ignored, there is sufficient in the sayings of those whose coöperation Lord Hardinge had in his work to amply establish that India is thoroughly dissatisfied with British rule. Read the speech that was delivered by the President of the Indian National Congress that held its last meeting in December, 1915, at Bombay—a gentleman who was the first Indian appointed to a Cabinet post in India. The British Indian Cabinet has only one Indian out of seven. This speech, if properly studied, will show the extent and the nature of the Indian unrest and discontent. Along with it may also be read the speech of the President of another organization, which held its sitting at the same time in the same city, representing the 70,000,000 of Mussulmans. Lord Hardinge has mentioned how his Government tried to meet the unanimously expressed opinion of the nonofficial members of the Viceroy's Legislative Council on certain questions. But he has omitted to tell you that in the case of the most important of these questions his recommendation was not accepted by the home Government. His Government recommended that the amount of duty on imported cotton goods be enhanced and the excise duty on goods made in the country be abolished, but the Government in England refused to do so. That shows the impotency of the Government of India as at present constituted. This is not the first time that such a recommendation made by the Government of India was disregarded by the home Government in the interest of English industries. It has happened more than once in the past. Then Lord Hardinge did not tell your representative how impossible it was for the nonofficial members of the Viceroy's Council to be unanimous because among the thirty members representing 315,000,000 of India's population there are several Englishmen and others who got into the Council by Government nomination.

The Government of India, as at present constituted, has no power to lay down policy and the people of the country have no voice in laying down that policy. India is governed from Whitehall, London, and in the interests of England primarily. That is the keynote of the whole situation. The Indian Nationalist wants the Government of India to be free and unfettered except by what is in the interests of India, and that this Government be manned by the Indians. He wants for India a position similar to the one occupied by Canada or South Africa.

LAJPAT RAI.

New York, May 27, 1916.

CALIBAN AT THE STADIUM.

The audience itself is Caliban!
Monstrous and murmuring beneath the stars,
It sees slim Beauty pass, and Poetry,
And hears the thrilling voice of Song.
So crouched,
Profoundly moved yet inarticulate,
Earthbred, yet troubled with the Sense of God,
In the starlit dusk, it roars and crawls away.

O Prospero, Magician of the Light,
Hold with thy subtle spell this man of sense.
Keep him from the dreadful cave of Setebos,
And mold his mighty spirit to thy will!

FLORENCE RIPLEY MASTIN.

OUR VARIABLE MONROEISM.

No Consistent Interpretation of This Famous American Doctrine.

Morristown School, May 29, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As the European war and the Mexican situation are constantly directing our thoughts toward the Monroe Doctrine it is time for us, as a nation, to form a perfectly definite idea as to its meaning so that there may be a uniform interpretation of that policy by future Governments of this country. In a special message to Congress on March 15, 1826, J. Q. Adams said that the new South American republics had invited the United States to send representatives to a congress to be held at Panama for the discussion of "American interests," and that he was anxious to accept their invitation. In this message, delivered March 15, 1826, Mr. Adams stated very clearly to what extent, under the Monroe Doctrine, we were liable for securing the interests of the other American republics from foreign interference.

> The purpose of this Government is to concur with the South American republics in no means which would impart hostility to Europe. * * * Should it be deemed advisable to contract any conventional engagement on this topic, our views would extend no further than to a mutual pledge of the parties to maintain the principle in application to its own territory, and to permit no colonial lodgments or establishment of European jurisdiction upon its own soil, and with respect to the obtrusive interference from abroad, * * * a joint declaration of its character and exposure of it to the world may be probably all that the occasion would require.

These are the words of Mr. Adams, a member of Monroe's Cabinet, who was filling the position of Secretary of State, from which department that doctrine emanated, and written at a time when he himself was laying it down for the adoption of all American nations in the proposed congress at Panama. The fact that this congress was never held does not detract from the historical importance of this statement by Mr. Adams. The Republic of Colombia had proposed that the new doctrine should be enforced by the joint and united efforts of all the States to be represented in Congress, and it was in reply to this proposal that Mr. Adams showed the extent to which the doctrine was meant to apply.

The recent convention held in the United States, composed of delegates from the A B C powers, was an attempt on the part of this Government to settle the Mexican question and to show the South American countries that the responsibility for keeping law and order in this hemisphere, whether threatened from within or from without, was as much their concern as ours. President Wilson's efforts to bring peace to Mexico in this way were distinctly at variance to the principle of the Monroe Doctrine as understood by J. Q. Adams, and, assuming that Mr. Wilson would pursue a similar course were the sovereignty of any South American republic threatened by a foreign power, he would be equally at fault from a historical standpoint. Mr. Cleveland, on the Venezuela boundary dispute, placed the United States in the position of protector to her weaker South American sisters, and from his action, admirable as it was from a national standpoint, another distorted meaning was given to this memorable document.

Possibly Mr. Wilson's course in the Mexican question did much to alter this latter view of gratuitous protection by the United States, and established a better feeling between the South American countries and our own. The fact remains, however, that there has never been a uniform interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine, and for this reason we cannot escape the just criticism of other nations that our foreign policy is based on expediency rather than on principle. If our foreign policy is to be based upon the Monroe Doctrine let us first agree what that doctrine means so that we may be consistent in our application of it. Only in this way can we expect to avoid future trouble and many unnecessary complications.

MOSES W. WARE.

Real Musicians Don't.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The appeal to some of the readers of THE TIMES by "W. M. K." to tell why "musicians wear their hair long, dress in odd, sometimes ill-fitting, clothes, wear soft, flowing ties, and assume other peculiar and freakish mannerisms," evidently is the result of a misapprehension, and as such deserves an answer. My business and inclination take me to all important music events of the season, and I do not know one musician in the first rank who does any of the things mentioned by "W. M. K." The men and women who have reached the position of artists might all be taken for successful people in any other line. The second or third rate—those who have not yet arrived—resort sometimes to tricks to attract the ignorant. Even those who do not go to the right places to hear music may know the appearance of our musical leaders from portraits. Josef Stransky and Walter Damrosch can surely not be accused of being freakish in appearance; Ossip Gabrilowitsch, Josef Hofmann, and Harold Bauer are not noticeable in dress; Julia Culp, Fanny Bloomfield-Zeisler, and Maud Powell are not given to mannerisms; Albert Spalding could not be criticised sartorially, and surely Pablo Casals and Coenraed Bos do not wear their hair too long. These are only a few of our artists. The fact is recognized by the best musicians and reputable managers alike that the time has passed for "freakish mannerisms." Only those who cannot attract in any legitimate way resort to them.

ELIZABETH REMINGTON.

New York, May 19, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I be permitted to answer "W. M. K.'s" letter regarding "Why Are Musicians So?" First of all, if the qualifications "W. M. K." mentions have meant musician to him then I must frankly state he does not know a real musician. Today the true musician is far from being, dressing, or acting the freak. I spent two Winters in Berlin studying music, and soon recognized the difference between those who were to arrive and had arrived and those who would never be hailed even as good, bad, or indifferent musicians. This latter group was a motley crowd with long, often disheveled, locks, flowing ties, extraordinary and fearfully made garments, a wistful appeal in the eye, an emotional temperament, and as he or she passed it would be whispered, (by those who did not know,) "Ah, there goes a genius, a musician!" Upon these and their kind not even contempt can be wasted, just indifference, just vacant indifference. The real musician of today is a man or woman of broad education, natural and easy in any society, quiet and practical in dress, a thorough human being. To prove it, proudly I mention a few names that stand out in, for, and over the entire world as nobility—musicians: Walter Damrosch, Josef Hofmann, Efrem Zimbalist, Alma Gluck, Louise Homer, Harold Bauer, Fritz Kreisler.

DOROTHY RICH GODFREY.

West Point, N. Y., May 19, 1916.

Mr. Riabouchinsky's Denial.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It has been published recently in New York papers that I am representing the Imperial Russian Government for the purpose of purchasing war materials. I, the undersigned, beg to announce that I am not a representative of the Imperial Russian Government for the purpose of purchasing any materials, and that I am not connected in any way with the Russian Industrial War Committee.

NICHOLAS RIABOUCHINSKY.

New York, May 24, 1916.

A RECKONING WITH DEMOCRACY IN GERMANY.

Woe Awaits the Government That Shall Have Failed to Win the War and Cannot Justify Itself for Starting It.

By JOHN FIRMAN COAR,
Professor of Germanic Languages and Literature, Adelphi College.

Kingston, Mass., May 27, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When the staff correspondent of THE TIMES was permitted to cable "views held in the highest official circles in connection with Germany's readiness for peace," the German Government in fact put forth a pronunciamento. For this reason the last two paragraphs of its reported views are startling. It is declared that "Germany not only will not permit any foreign influence to be exerted on her internal affairs, but also will most positively decline to have such questions brought up for discussion there," and that "no offer of mediation or attempt to pave the way to peace negotiations can be entertained for a moment by Germany which seek to take into account who is to blame for the outbreak of the war." Have we here merely another instance of the German Government's inability to appreciate the world's reasoning? After protesting loudly for nearly two years that it did not begin the war, and that the internal affairs of Germany are the admiration of the whole world, the German Government, for some reason, puts itself in the position of a fugitive from justice by avowing that it will permit neither of the grave charges brought against it to be adjudicated impartially. Each caveat is quite intelligible as a mental reservation; as a pronunciamento it is a recoulade, the more so since it could be (and probably has been) announced to intending mediators diplomatically. Why so much noise in a matter that would seem to require no noise? That both caveats, like the first paragraphs of the report, should be a "bluff" is hardly credible. The bluff of the opening paragraphs is played admirably. For Germany holds, from a military point of view, a "full house," and her adversaries must call her hand if they want a showdown. But who ever heard of bluffing on the strength of a bobtail flush with the cards face up on the table? Even the German Government is hardly capable of such stupidity—unless the apparent bluff conceals another bluff.

There was, in the days preceding and immediately following the outbreak of the war, an exceedingly strong sentiment in certain parts of Germany, notably in Saxony, Baden, and Württemberg, and in certain portions of the population, notably among the laboring class, (and social democracy,) against aggressive action on the part of the Imperial German Government. A petition signed by more than two millions of the population and urging the avoidance of war was presented to the Government only a few days before Belgium was invaded. We are altogether too quick in our inference that the remarkable unity of the German people and its apparent docility since the outbreak of the war spell uncritical submission. The German Government draws no such inference. It knows the democratizing effect of the war. One hundred years ago the great-grandfather of the present Emperor had to reckon with a similar effect after the wars of liberation against Napoleon; and nearly sixty years later, at the conclusion of the Franco-German war, his son postponed the day of reckoning only through the political astuteness of Bismarck. The German Government knows that its inability to point to substantial gains at the close of the war will result in demands for modifications of the present form of government, both in the empire and in Prussia in particular, and that the extent of these demands will depend largely on the case against the Government. Unless it can escape the odium of an impartial verdict, reforms will hardly stop with a ministry responsible to the Reichstag instead of to the Emperor and with universal or equal suffrage in Prussia. The Government can hardly hope that the German people will, after an impartial verdict, credit the fairy tale industriously peddled throughout the land to the effect that France began the war by an attempt to invade Germany through Switzerland.

The most effective method of silencing critics at home is to identify their criticism with the assertions or desires of a foreign foe. The German Government now resorts to this method. It is a hopeful sign for the German people—providing they are capable of interpreting it correctly and of acting on such an interpretation. But it must be admitted that this is difficult. We know from our own experience that political action favored by a foreign Government would hardly meet with popular support even in our democracy. It will be still more difficult for the politically progressive element in Germany to obtain popular support at the conclusion of the war if the people can be made to believe that the proposed reforms are favored by Germany's present enemies. And yet the German Government would hardly play its trump card at this moment did it not have good reason to believe that there is a strong movement on foot to insist on radical reforms.

Some days ago I had occasion to express my opinion in the columns of THE TIMES on so-called German efficiency, that is to say, the efficiency of the Germans as a national unit. I denied its existence, and declared it to be "mechanized activity" and not "socialized energy." But it should be remembered that the Germans are efficient as a race, or that there is in their temperament that which makes for efficiency or, as THE TIMES puts it, for "higher expediency." The German is by nature farsighted, not myopic. Autocratic methods of government have tended to foreshorten his perspective, but the instinct to base his activity on principles rather than on policies still exists. It is a pity that the war should have obscured our clearing vision of true German culture, for we have much to learn from it. No people has struggled so consistently and so persistently for the blessings of democracy as has the German people. Critic as I am, and shall remain, of the German system of government, I cannot study the history of the German people without realizing that it would be better for our own people if we could take the problem of democracy with some of the seriousness that has been characteristic of the German attitude. Few Americans have accounted to themselves for their democratic faith. We take it on trust and let it go at that. Scores of German thinkers and poets since the days of Lessing, Goethe, Kant, and Schiller have studied the problem of democracy, and have striven to lay the foundations for a great democratic nation in central Europe. It is the ideals of these thinkers and poets that will stand forth resplendent in the days of disillusionment after the war, and it is highly significant that the censor should have put certain of Goethe's writings under his ban. These and the days to come are not the days when we should stand aloof scowling at this people for the horrors perpetrated by an autocratic Government in its name or when we should hold them as a people to account for misguided patriotic sanction of the acts of their Government. If the war shall lead to the emancipation of the German people the world will gain immeasurably, and those who will lead in the great struggle to achieve this emancipation should be made to feel that Americans recognize in their efforts the essential righteousness of the German people and the happy augury of humanity's future.

If I have interpreted aright the official German views concerning a peace conference, and if this nation is to participate properly in the readjustment of a disordered world, then it behooves us as individuals, and as a nation, to appreciate far more intelligently than we do the great principle of democracy and to be more loyal to democratic ideals than we are inclined to be. If democracy be the great principle of social conduct among freemen and also the basis of international good-will, then it is high time that we began to ponder most seriously the immortal words of Lincoln: "That the nation shall, under God, have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people, by the people, and for the people shall not perish from the earth."

JOHN FIRMAN COAR.

BROOKLYN'S AMERICANISM

Outraged by the Pacifist Disfigurement of Uncle Sam.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Brooklyn citizens who firmly believe in Roosevelt's "Americanism" and his policy of complete military and naval preparedness viewed with much alarm the large attendance at the "War Against War" exhibit that was recently held for three weeks at 270 Fulton Street, Brooklyn. It has now been transferred, I hear, to 208 Fifth Avenue, New York. When here, our justly indignant Grand Jury visited it to see the effigy of Uncle Sam, armed to the teeth, which these pacifists had labeled "All dressed up and nowhere to go." (Should he not be in Mexico today?) The Grand Jury seriously contemplated an indictment or presentment. Such action was eagerly awaited by those Brooklynites who feel that this is no time to hold the United States up to ridicule in the figure of Uncle Sam, because it champions military efficiency and a strong-arm policy. This is the only attitude that will assure it respect among nations. The milk and water program such as these women pacifists advocate would make of us a laughing stock.

Is New York going to stand idly by and make no protest against this dastardly exhibit? Why, I hear thousands of people attend it daily. Is Brooklyn to be the only place where patriotic citizens show up the dangerous influence of such programs as are displayed there?

I vehemently insist that this "War Against War" exhibit should be suppressed. Its doctrines are false, its influence insidious, and its purpose questionable, if not treasonable.

Brooklyn, May 26, 1916. A. B. P.

The President's Role.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter which appears in your issue of this date, under the heading, "A Stern Word," has attracted my attention, because the comparison made by your correspondent has often presented itself to my mind. As a matter of fact, (and may I ask your indulgence if I put forth the view of one of the extreme pacifists?) the belligerents in Europe are appealing to our President precisely because he is a man given to writing notes during his attitude of watchful waiting, rather than having sane old Uncle Sam roll up his sleeves and enter the vulgar brawl. We may speak of the contempt meted out to Americans, but long contact with many foreigners and frequent perusal of the newspapers of other countries have convinced me that, while natives of these States often enough arouse envy and dislike in the breasts of foreigners, they are far from being despised. No one ever wastes time in either ridiculing or defaming one whom he considers of little importance, although he may try hard to deceive himself and others on this point. I hope that our President may continue to play the role of wise teacher to the weary and distraught rulers of those lands.

New York, May 29, 1916. R. V.

SENATOR ROOT'S STRENGTH.

That It Is Great Is Argued from the Voters' Past Adhesion.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wish you would kindly grant me space in your valuable paper to correct a false impression which is being circulated relative to the strength of Senator Root with the voters of the State. On every hand it is acknowledged that he is the greatest statesman in the Republican Party and the best equipped man the party could nominate at this time for President. But some politicians oppose his nomination on the ground that he could not be elected. The wish must be the father of the thought. The sentiment expressed by the people at the ballot box does not confirm their judgment. To say that the Republicans would not support their greatest statesman for President in this national and international crisis is to discredit the intelligence and patriotism of the Republican voters.

Senator Root, when on the ticket as a delegate at large, at the same election, ran ahead of all the Republican candidates on the State ticket with the exception of Governor Whitman and State Engineer Williams. Governor Whitman was running practically against two Democratic candidates, Glynn and Sulzer. State Engineer Williams had previously been elected and had given the State a fine administration and was popular; besides, he was running against John A. Bensel, a weak candidate, whom many of the Democratic leaders in the State openly opposed. These were the only two candidates on the State ticket who received a larger vote than Senator Root. The vote on the other candidates is as follows: Senator Root, 662,696; Senator Wadsworth, 639,112; Lieut. Gov. Schoeneck, 622,036; Secretary of State Hugo, 601,857; Controller Travis, 657,373; Treasurer Wells, 622,811; Attorney General Woodbury, 651,869; Justice Chase, 594,414.

It is interesting to note in this connection that while Senator Root ran ahead of most of the Republicans on the State ticket, Governor Hughes in 1908 ran behind every candidate on the Republican ticket. The figures of plurality are as follows: Taft, for President, 202,602; O'Malley, Attorney General, 144,068; Williams, State Engineer, 140,081; Dunn, Treasurer, 128,505; Koenig, Secretary of State, 122,478; White, Lieutenant Governor, 119,715; Gaus, Controller, 96,849; Hughes, Governor, 69,462.

It is also worthy of note that Senator Root received a plurality of 97,830 over former Chief Justice Cullen, the strongest Democratic candidate for delegate at large, and he received a plurality of 101,685 over the Democratic candidate, Samuel Gompers, the popular labor leader, and his plurality over Judge Morgan J. O'Brien was 110,533.

These facts all prove that the noise of partisans and the interviews of politicians who lack information do not express public sentiment, but that true public sentiment is recorded at the ballot box.

CHARLES H. BETTS.

Lyons, N. Y., May 28, 1916.

TWO FOR PRESIDENT IN FEDERATION RACE

Clubwomen Today to Choose Between Mrs. Cowles and Mrs. Sneath.

NOMINATED BY COMMITTEE

Polls Open at Armory from 8 A. M. Until 4 P. M.—Expect to Know the Result by Tonight.

Contrary to the expectations of many women, no dark horse put in an appearance among the candidates for office in the National Federation of Women's Clubs yesterday. The report of the Nominating Committee was made at the morning session in the Seventh Regiment Armory and included only the names of the avowed and active candidates. The election takes place today.

The polls for the women voters will be opened on the second floor of the armory from 8 o'clock in the morning to 4 o'clock in the afternoon. If the election goes smoothly the result probably will be announced at this evening's meeting, otherwise at tomorrow morning's session.

The Nominating Committee was composed of the Presidents of State delegations, with Mrs. Albert H. Hildreth of Syracuse as Chairman.

The Candidates.

The report of the Nominating Committee was as follows:

For President—Mrs. Josiah Evans Cowles of Los Angeles, Cal., and Mrs. Samuel B. Sneath of Tiffin, Ohio.

For First Vice President—Miss Georgie A. Bacon, Worcester, Mass., (unopposed.)

For Second Vice President—Mrs. Eugene Reilly, Charlotte, N. C., (unopposed.)

For Recording Secretary—Miss Carrie McFarland of South Dakota and Mrs. John A. Ruhl of West Virginia.

For Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. Francis D. Everett of Chicago, (unopposed.)

For Treasurer—Mrs. W. B. Young of Florida and Mrs. Charles H. McMahon of Salt Lake City, Utah.

For Auditor—Mrs. William P. Harper of Seattle and Mrs. W. K. James of Missouri.

The only nominations offered from the floor were:

By the Oklahoma delegation—Mrs. Eugene P. Lawton of Oklahoma for Second Vice President.

By the Michigan delegation—Mrs. William B. Williams of Michigan for Treasurer.

Directors were nominated as follows:

Alabama, Mrs. L. J. Haley; Arizona, Mrs. A. J. Morgan; Arkansas, Mrs. Joseph Frauenthal; California, Mrs. E. G. Denniston; Colorado, Mrs. W. R. Garretson; Connecticut, Mrs. John C. Downs; Delaware, Mrs. A. T. Waurner; District of Columbia, Mrs. Augustus Knight; Florida, Miss D. C. Mead; Georgia, Mrs. Z. I. Fitz Patrick; Idaho, Mrs. Charles Muller; Illinois, Mrs. George W. Plummer; Indiana, Mrs. Felix McWirter; Iowa, Mrs. Homer A. Miller; Kansas, Mrs. C. A. Hoffman; Kentucky, Mrs. James A. Leach; Louisiana, Mrs. John Schuttleworth; Maine, Mrs. Henry A. Wing; Maryland, Mrs. William Pedrick; Massachusetts, Mrs. George W. Perkins; Michigan, Mrs. R. H. Ashboy; Minnesota, Mrs. Thomas G. Winter; Mississippi, Mrs. E. McGehee; Missouri, Mrs. W. R. Chivvis; Montana, Mrs. W. J. Higgins; Nebraska, Mrs. A. J. Peterson; Nevada, Mrs. Charles Squires; New Hampshire, Mrs. Frederick Shepard; New Jersey, Mrs. C. W. Stockton; New Mexico, Mrs. C. W. Frenger; New York, Miss Mary Garrett Hay; North Carolina, Mrs. W. T. Lingle; North Dakota, Miss Minnie G. Neilson; Ohio, Miss Anna B. Johnson; Oklahoma, Mrs. Thomas Hope; Oregon, Mrs. Sarah E. Evans; Pennsylvania, Mrs. L. L. Blankenburg; Rhode Island, Mrs. H. I. Cushman; South Carolina, Mrs. J. W. Allen; South Dakota, Mrs. Z. E. Wilson; Tennessee, Mrs. G. W. Denny; Texas, Mrs. W. B. Sharp; Utah, Mrs. R. B. Porter; Vermont, Mrs. O. C. Ashton; Virginia, (none;) Washington, Mrs. Solon Shett; West Virginia, Mrs. R. L. Hutchinson; Wisconsin, Mrs. F. T. Blesch, and Wyoming, (none.)

Issue Suffrage Statements.

The greatest demonstration during the reading of the names of candidates was by the Massachusetts women, who sang a song in honor of Miss Georgie A. Bacon, their candidate for First Vice President.

The Cowles party got to work around the armory immediately in the interest of their Presidential candidate. Two boys on the sidewalk outside the armory distributed a pamphlet gotten out by the California Federation and containing a picture of Mrs. Cowles, with her club record.

Mrs. Sneath denied again a report that she favored colored clubs being represented in the convention.

"I understand more fully than many Northern women the feeling of the women of the South on this subject," she said, "as my home for part of the year is in the South. It would not make for the happiness of either the white or the colored women, and the latter have their own federation. It is not, anyway, a question to come before the Federation."

California, apparently considering that there was a suffrage issue in the election, sent out the following:

> We of California, as loyal suffragists, believe in equal citizenship for men and women, and urge its extension to every State in the Union at the earliest possible moment. At the same time we counsel against militarism or any other proceedure which would result in antagonism between men and women.

This takes the California women out of the Congressional Union class, and is a stand against the formation of any woman's party, made up of women voters, and intended to take sides politically, and fight the men of any party opposing the Federal amendment.

Mrs. Sneath also announced her suffrage faith—a belief that women, as taxpayers, should have representation in the Government, and that, being punished for breaking laws, women should be allowed to assist in making them.

The Governor a Speaker.

Governor Whitman was one of the speakers in the morning, talking on "Politics and Public Health." He said the net result of work by the State Department of Health had been a reduction in the death rate, which, as compared with the three years prior to 1913, amounted to the saving of 4,000 lives a year.

Among the speakers last evening were Mrs. Philip N. Moore, President of the National Council of Women, and Lady Aberdeen, President of the International Council of Women. This morning the federation will take up the question of joining the National Council of Women. It will do this, if the action is taken, that it may, through the National, join the International Council and broaden the scope of its affiliations. There is, however, a difference of opinion among members as to the wisdom of such action. In joining the National Council the federation would be becoming a member of a body smaller than itself, but only in this way could it become a member of the international organization.

There are 15,000,000 women represented in the international organization, from the United States, Canada, Germany, Sweden, Great Britain and Ireland, Denmark, Netherlands, Italy, France, Argentina, Switzerland, Austria, Hungary, Norway, Belgium, Greece, Bulgaria, South Africa, and Portugal. The last meeting was held in Rome in May, 1914.

Roosevelt Women to Meet.

The Women's Roosevelt League, Miss Alice Carpenter, President, will hold a Roosevelt meeting for women of the Biennial Convention who favor the Colonel at the Plaza this afternoon at 4:15 o'clock. Everett Colby, Dr. Katharine B. Davis, Mrs. Vladimir Simkhovitch, and Oscar Straus will speak. Miss Carpenter will preside. Tea will be served. Many women from the suffrage States are expected.

Dr. James Feeny Dies of Injuries.

Dr. James Feeny, a former Commissioner of Charities for Staten Island, died last night in the S. R. Smith Infirmary there from injuries received when he was knocked down by an automobile here last Thursday. He was 74 years old. The late Dr. John L. Feeny, for many years Sanitary Superintendent of Richmond Borough, was his brother.

Obituary Notes.

Dr. GEORGE HORTON TILDEN of Boston died in Paris yesterday.

ROBERT ANDREWS, an importer of linens in this city, died on Monday at his home, Eighty-fourth Street, Bay Ridge, aged 61 years. He left three daughters and a son.

RICHARD VON HUTSCHLER, formerly for many years employed by the Department of Assessments and Arrears in the Finance Department, died on last Saturday at the Bay Ridge Home for the Aged. He was 75 years of age and one of the earliest members of Bay Star Lodge, 798, F. and A. M.

JOHN H. KONVALINKA, who died at his home, 437 First Street, Brooklyn, on Monday, was formerly a member of the firm of Konvalinka & Konvalinka, furriers in Maiden Lane. He was a native of Crass, Bohemia, and left a widow.

ALBERT WAHL, a retired hardware merchant of Brooklyn, is dead at his home, 357 Ninety-second Street, Fort Hamilton, aged 71 years.

FURMAN B. ROGERS, 72 years old, formerly for many years with the Dubois Watch Case Company of Brooklyn, and long a resident of the Heights section of that borough, died from Bright's disease on Monday at his home, 49 Remsen Street. He is survived by his wife, a son and a daughter.

GEORGE CONDIT, for fifty-two years employed in the New York Post Office, died at his home, 862 East Thirty-fourth Street, Flatbush, on Monday. He was 71 years old.

JOHN WILLIAM WILD, for the last quarter of a century cashier for Kiggins & Tooker, manufacturers of blank books, died on Saturday at his home, 273 Ryerson Street, Brooklyn, in his sixty-second year. Mr. Wild was born in England and had lived in Brooklyn since 1881. He was a member of Ezel Lodge, 732, F. and A. M.; De Witt Clinton Council, 419, R. A.; Ceres Lodge, 225, I. O. O. F., and of the Booksellers' League.

MRS. PETER J. KELTY, wife of a retired builder, died from apoplexy on Sunday at her home, 396 First Street, Brooklyn, aged 56 years. Besides her husband, she left a son and a daughter.

GEORGE RUSSELL STARKEY, for many years in the employ of the American Express Company in Buffalo and later with the Ontario Power Company in the same city, died on Sunday at the home of his son, Frederick R. Starkey, 48 McDonough Street, Brooklyn, in his seventy-fourth year. Mr. Starkey was an old member of Cape Vincent Lodge of Freemasons, and left a widow and a son.

GEORGE MAHER, a retired business man of East Orange, N. J., died on Monday at the home of his daughter in that place in his eighty-second year.

ANDREW J. HOPPER, owner of a bowling alley and poolroom in Passaic, N. J., died suddenly on Monday night in his bungalow at Lake Hopatcong, N. J., in his forty-seventh year.

Miss SARAH BERRY, senior member of Christ Episcopal Church in Rye, N. Y., died at her home in that place on Monday in her eighty-seventh year.

JACOB MEISTER, brother of Richard Meister, Deputy Superintendent of Elections, died on Monday night at his home, 65 Spring Street, in his sixty-seventh year.

GEORGE A. MORRISON of Cranford, N. J., and a member of the New York Produce Exchange for many years, died on Monday in a sanitarium in Kingston, N. Y.

WILLIAM N. WILBUR, Vice President and General Manager of H. O. Wilbur & Son, cocoa and chocolate manufacturers, of Philadelphia, died on Monday at his home in Devon, near there.

HUBBARD H. UPHAM, founder of H. H. Upham & Co., sign painters, and a member of the old Volunteer Fire Department, died on Sunday at his home, 67 Macomb Place, in his eighty-second year.

Mrs. W. HARRYMAN RAPLEY, whose husband is the owner of the New National Theatre in Washington, D. C., and who is also part owner of the Washington Baseball Club, died suddenly on Monday at her home there.

Miss HELENA McCARTHY, society editor of The Washington Star for twenty-seven years, died on Monday in Washington, D. C., in her fifty-sixth year.

THOMAS H. MITCHELL, a real estate dealer, living at 102 West Sixty-first Street, died suddenly Monday night while on his way to attend a meeting of the Caledonian Club. He was 45 years old.

HERBERT R. P. HARTFORD, a department head for Arbuckle Brothers, and an active church worker, died on Sunday at his home, 611 West 176th Street, in his thirty-eighth year.

CHARLES W. KOLB, Vice President of the Kolb-Baker Company of Philadelphia, died on Monday at his home in Mount Airy, Penn., in his forty-sixth year.

ANDREW YETTER, known throughout New Jersey as the "Lumber King," and said to be the richest man in Warren County, died on Monday at his home in Blairstown, in his eighty-fourth year.

Lieutenant RICHARD A. FINN, a member of the Police Department since 1886, died yesterday in Flower Hospital, in his fifty-third year. He was attached to the White Plains Avenue Station, in the Bronx, and lived at 204 East Eighty-third Street. Lieutenant Finn was a member of the Lieutenants' and Patrolmen's Benevolent Associations. He left widow and two sons.

CHARLES SWEENEY, a millionaire mining man of Spokane, Wash., died in Portland, Ore., yesterday. He was a native of New York and went West soon after the close of the civil war, and for a time was connected with the Comstock and Belcher mines in Virginia City, Nev. He is survived by six children and a widow.

CHIEF IRON TAIL, 65 years old, whose home is on an Indian reservation near Rushville, Neb., died on a passenger train near Fort Wayne, Ind., Monday night. Chief Iron Tail, who for many years traveled with Western shows, was on his way home with his wife.

JOHN J. THUMM, for many years a silk weaver at College Point, L. I., died on Monday at his home there, in his forty-ninth year.

COL. JOHN S. MOSBY, WAR GUERRILLA, DIES

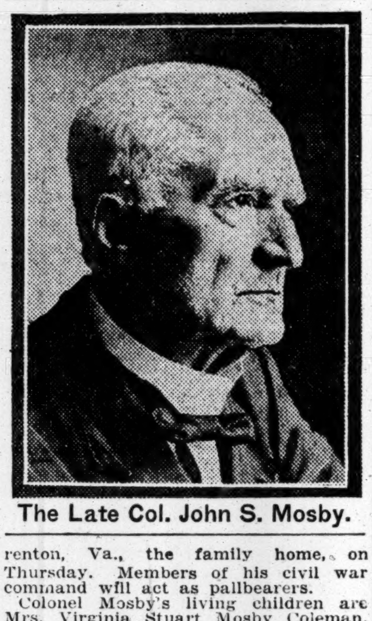
Famous Confederate Raider, Who Was Terror to the North, Expires in Washington at 82.

HE WAS NEVER CAPTURED

Kidnapped General Stoughton on One of His Daring Exploits—His Services After the Civil War.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—Colonel John Singleton Mosby, the noted Confederate raider, died this morning at Garfield Hospital in this city. Colonel Mosby was in his 83d year. He had been ill six months and was taken to the hospital three weeks ago. Colonel Mosby's body will be interred at Warrenton, Va., the family home, on Thursday. Members of his civil war command will act as pallbearers.


The Late Col. John S. Mosby.

Colonel Mosby's living children are Mrs. Virginia Stuart Mosby Coleman, with whom he lived in recent years; Miss Ada Mosby and Miss Pauline Mosby of Baltimore, and Beverly C. Mosby of Washington State. Two sisters, Miss Blakely Mosby and Mrs. Charles W. Russell, reside in Washington. A son, John S. Mosby, who died recently, was a frequent contributor from Washington to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Colonel John Singleton Mosby, one of the most picturesque figures of the civil war, was born in Powhatan County, Virginia, on Dec. 6, 1833. He was one of "Jeb" Stuart's men, and it was due to the interest that Stuart took in him that he was able to organize his famous band of guerrillas, a little body of a few hundred men who, under his skillful and daring leadership, were able to make as much trouble for the Northern forces as a whole big army could under ordinary circumstances. Entire brigades were sent after him and a big price was placed on his head, but he was always able to give his pursuers the slip, and when he slipped, as a rule, he carried something with him, but Mosby was never caught and the reward was never won.

When the war started Mosby was a struggling young lawyer in Bristol, the quaint little town which stands on the border line of Tennessee and Virginia, half in one State and half in the other. He had graduated from the University of Virginia. He was one of the first to volunteer for service as a private trooper in the First Virginia Cavalry, of which "Jeb" Stuart was the Colonel.

Promoted to a Scout.

He was at the first battle of Bull Run, and at the end of the first year of the war he had been promoted to a scout and was one of Stuart's most trusted men. In this first year of his service Mosby was being schooled for the work that was later to make his name a household word in every part of America. In a lot of ways he was like his great chieftain, Stuart. It was the Summer of 1862, and McClellan's army faced the Army of Northern Virginia in front of Richmond. He had taken part in Stuart's great ride around McClellan's army in June, 1862.

One afternoon that Summer, Stuart sent for Mosby, the scout. Stuart wanted certain information concerning McClellan's forces and selected Mosby as the man to get the information. Stuart told Mosby to ride around the right flank of the Union Army and see if he could find out what McClellan was doing. Mosby did so and found out nothing. He was about to turn his horse and start back to Stuart's headquarters, when suddenly, as he afterward told the story, he decided to keep on riding until he did find out something.

For miles Mosby rode, and when he stopped he was in the rear of McClellan's army of 100,000 men. Mosby rode back to his chief and told him of his having been able to penetrate clear to the rear of McClellan's army, and suggested the organization of a special force of picked men to ride in the rear of the enemy and harass him.

In the Winter of 1862-63 Mosby received an independent command, and on the night of March 8, 1863, Mosby made a raid in which he captured General Stoughton, with forty men and 200 horses.

General Ulysses S. Grant prevented the execution of Colonel Mosby by hanging, and the Confederate soldier never forgot that act of mercy. He stumped the State of Virginia for General Grant when the latter was a candidate for President of the United States, and was appointed Consul at Hongkong, where he remained seven years. Afterward he was a special land agent for the Federal Government in Colorado and an attorney in the Department of Justice. Of recent years he had written much, his publications including "Mosby's War Reminiscences," "The Dawn of the Real South," and "Stuart's Cavalry Campaign."

'WHITE WINGS' HONOR DEAD.

Dudley Field Malone Urges Patriotism at Memorial Meeting.

The first union memorial service of the New York Department of Street Cleaning was held last night in the Great Hall of the College of the City of New York. A procession of several hundred members of the department in uniform formed at Stable C, 130th Street and Broadway, and headed by the "White Wing" band, marched to the college, where the hall was soon filled with members of the department, their families, and friends.

Dudley Field Malone, Collector of the Port, the principal speaker, counseled his hearers upon the need which the Republic had in these days of honest service in peaceful pursuits. "You do not have to die for America," said Malone, "to save her. Let those American citizens who were born in other countries remember the great heritage of those countries, but let them also remember that they have assumed a new duty—to be true to America first and last."

An invocation was made by the Rev. Dr. Christian Reisner. Benediction was pronounced by the Rev. E. Briggs Nash. The Rev. Aniceto Silvioni made an address in English and Italian.

Rear Admiral John F. Merry.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—Rear Admiral John F. Merry, retired, of Boston, died at the Naval Hospital here today, aged 76. He had been ill since suffering a stroke of apoplexy, four weeks ago. He was born in Maine, was a veteran of the civil and Spanish wars, and served as the first commandant of Honolulu in 1900. A widow survives him. Funeral services will be held here and the body will be buried in Arlington National Cemetery.

WILL WED IN CATHEDRAL.

Miss Hodder, Daughter of Late Baptist Pastor, to Marry L. B. Hennessey.

Miss Elizabeth Seem Hodder of 21 Bennett Avenue, this city, will be married to Lester Baker Hennessey of Lynn, Mass., in St. Patrick's Cathedral on June 7. The ceremony is to be followed by a breakfast at the Hotel Astor for members of the family.

Miss Hodder is a daughter of the late Rev. Alfred Hodder, for many years pastor of the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church of this city, and Mrs. Hodder. Mr. Hennessey is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Hennessey of Lynn, where he is in business. Miss Hodder embraced the Catholic faith about a year ago.

GEO. CARSON SMITH DEAD.

Director in Westinghouse Companies and Former Railway Official.

George Carson Smith, actively identified with the Westinghouse interests for many years and Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Exchange of New York, died early yesterday morning at his home, 39 West Fifty-sixth Street, in his sixty-second year. He was born in Granville, N. Y., and during 1877-81 was private secretary to the Governor of Michigan.

Mr. Smith later entered the railway business, and in 1887 became Assistant Vice President of the Missouri Pacific system, later becoming Assistant General Manager of the same line and General Manager of the Kansas City, Wyandott & Northwestern Railway. He was formerly chief executive of a number of other railways in the Middle West, and at the time of his death was a Director in nearly all the Westinghouse companies.

He belonged to a number of clubs and other organizations, among which were the Lawyers, Engineers, and Railroad Clubs of this city. His wife, daughter, and three sons survive him. His body will be sent to Adrian, Mich., in a special car on the New York Central Railroad, and the funeral services and interment will take place in Adrian on Thursday afternoon.

Born.

COHEN.—Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell S. Cohen (nee Clarice S. Sohn) announce the birth of a son on Sunday, May 28.

Married.

BAINBRIDGE—STEVENS.—On Monday, May 29, 1916, at the Collegiate Church of St. Nicholas, by the Rev. Arthur F. Mabon, Helen Getz Stevens and Philip M. Bainbridge.

Died.

ANDREWS.—Robert, late of Bessbrook, Ireland, on Monday, May 29, at his residence, 232 84th St., Brooklyn. Funeral services Wednesday, 31st, 11 A. M.

BLAUVELT.—Suddenly, of pneumonia, at his home, Piermont, N. Y., May 30, Colonel W. F. Blauvelt, U. S. A., retired. Funeral private. Kindly omit flowers.

BREAR.—On May 30, 1916, Sarah T. Brear, daughter of the late Abel and Elizabeth Brear. Funeral services at the residence of her brother-in-law, George H. Taylor, 125 West 121st St., New York City, Wednesday evening, May 31, 1916, at 9 o'clock. Interment Thursday at Westport, Conn. Philadelphia (Penn.) and Wilmington (Del.) papers please copy.

BROWN.—On May 29, at Bayside, L. I., Peter, (christened Allan Gordon,) son of Allan R. and Mary C. Brown, aged 4 years. Funeral services at All Saints' Church, Bayside, on Wednesday afternoon, May 31, at 2 o'clock. Interment private.

BUNGERZ.—Henry Bungerz, on May 30, aged 71. Funeral services at his late residence, 499 East 153d St. Wednesday at 8 P. M. Interment private. Please omit flowers.

BURDGE.—On May 28, 1916, Helen Brooks Mestayer, beloved wife of Henry C. Burdge, survived by a daughter and son, Mrs. Dollie Mestayer Travis and Harry Mestayer. Funeral services at the Church of the Transfiguration, 29th St. and 5th Av., Wednesday morning, 11 o'clock. Interment private.

BUTLER.—On May 29, 1916, at his residence, 608 3d Av., Joseph C., beloved husband of Julia Butler. Funeral services at parlors of Wesley Lane, 112 West 133d St., 1 o'clock Wednesday.

CLARK.—On Tuesday, May 30, at Palenville, N. Y., Frank Champlin, M. D. Funeral services at his late residence, Catskill, Thursday morning at 10:30 o'clock.

CLARK.—On the 30th, Thomas E., beloved husband of Lucetta Banks Clark, age 57. Relatives, friends, also members of Allied Civic Associaiton of South Brooklyn, Civic Association of Brooklyn, Uprecht Council, 1,332, R. A., are respectfully invited to attend the services from his late residence, 8,843 Bay Parkway, Bensonhurst, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, May 31, at 8 P. M. Interment private.

ELDER.—On May 30, George Waldron, son of the late George W. and Matilda A. Elder, in the 56th year of his age. Funeral private, Thursday, June 1, from 770 Madison Av.

ELLISON.—King Solomon's Lodge, 279, F. and A. M.—Brethren: With deep regret we announce that our beloved brother, Adolph S. Ellison, has been called from his earthly labors. Masonic funeral will take place from his residence, 215 West 101st St., Thursday, June 1, at 10 A. M. You are hereby summoned to attend.
JACOB S. BERLINER, Master.
OTTO OCHS, Secretary.

FEENY.—On Tuesday, May 30, 1916, James Feeny, in his 74th year. Funeral services at Masonic Temple, corner Bay and Sand Sts., Stapleton, S. I., Thursday, June 1, at 8 P. M. Interment private.

FEENY.—Tompkins Lodge, No. 471, F. and A. M.—Brethren are requested to attend the Masonic funeral services of our late brother, James Feeny, on June 1, 8 P. M., at the Masonic Temple, Stapleton, S. I.
W. W. BALE, Master.
A. W. JENKINS, Secretary.

FINN.—On Tuesday, May 30, Lieutenant Richard A. Finn, beloved husband of Emma Finn, (nee McEvoy,) father of Richard J., Frank, and Arthur; member of the Lieutenants and Patrolmen's Benevolent Association; also Royal Arcanum, Constitution Council. Funeral from his late residence, 204 East 83d St., on Friday, June 2, 9:30 A. M.; thence to Church of St. Ignatius Loyola, Park Av. and 84th St. Interment Calvary.

FRITZ.—On Monday, May 29, 1916, at his residence, 219 West 80th St., Henry Fritz. Funeral services at Parlors of Chas. A. Benedict, 150 West 13th St., Wednesday evening, May 31, at 8 o'clock. Interment private.

GILLETTE.—On May 28, Sarah Amanda Westfield, widow of John E. Gillette. Prayers at her home in Greendale, N. Y., on Wednesday, May 31, at 11 o'clock A. M. Funeral private from the home of her son, John W. Gillette, at 601 Union St., Hudson, N. Y., at 2 o'clock P. M., May 31. Kindly omit flowers.

GREENBERG.—Mary, on May 29, 1916, beloved wife of David Greenberg and dear mother of Abraham, Julia Witkind, Louis Isidore, Anna Horwitz, and Herman. Funeral from her late residence, 226 West 113th St., Thursday, June 1, at 10 o'clock.

HARVEY.—On Tuesday, May 30, 1916, Florence C. Vitt, wife of Frank E. Harvey, aged 35 years. Funeral private.

HAYDEN.—At the home of her daughter, Mrs. Harold C. Sears, at Chestnut Hill, Mass., on Tuesday, May 30, 1916, Sarah Hewlett Hayden, widow of Nehemiah Hayden of Great Neck, N. Y., in the 83d year of her age. Funeral services from Christ's Church, Manhasset, L. I., on Thursday, June 1, upon arrival of train leaving Long Island City at 1:18 P. M. and Penn. Station, New York, 1:20 P. M.

HEYMAN.—On Monday, May 29, Jeanette Weil Heyman, beloved wife of the late Moses Heyman, at her residence, 424 Central Park West. Funeral at convenience of the family.

HILL.—Monday morning, May 29, at his residence, in St. Paul, Minn., James J. Hill, in the 78th year of his age. Funeral services at his late residence, 240 Summit Av., St. Paul, Wednesday, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

KALMUS.—P., on Monday, May 29, Phillip Kalmus, at Oil City, Penn., dearly beloved husband of Rae, loved father of Goldie and Mary Fredenheimer and Corinne V. Kalmus. Funeral Thursday from his late residence, 306 West 99th St., at convenience of family. Member of Dirigo Lodge, F. and A. M., and Washington Lodge, I. O. F. S. of I.

KIMBALL.—Suddenly on May 30, 1916, S. Dana Kimball, beloved husband of Evelyn Brink, aged 51 years. Relatives and friends are invited to attend funeral services on Thursday, June 1, 1916, at 8 P. M., at St. Paul's Church, Hudson St., between 8th and 9th Sts., Hoboken, N. J.

KLEIN.—On May 30, Dora Klein, (nee Anderson,) beloved mother of Frederick W. Klein. Interment private.

LAMBKIN.—On Monday, May 29, Charles Howard Lambkin. Funeral services at his late residence, 615 West 143d St., Wednesday, May 31, at 8 P. M. Interment Woodlawn Cemetery.

LILIENTHAL.—Suddenly, on May 29, 1916, Henrietta Lilienthal, beloved wife of Clarence Lilienthal. Savannah, Ga., papers please copy.

LYON.—Sunday, May 28, 1916, at his home, 804 West 180th St., Robert P. Lyon. Funeral services private. Interment at Woodlawn Cemetery.

McGOWAN.—On May 29, at New York City, Edith L. McGowan, daughter of Randall A. and Louise R. Platt. Funeral private.

MAJOR.—At his home, 47 East 63d St., New York City, May 30, 1916, William Kevan Major, in the eighty-fifth year of his age. Funeral private.

MARSHALL.—Mrs. Louis. The Directors of the Central Jewish Institute have learned with the most profound sorrow of the demise of Mrs. Louis Marshall, who but a week ago added to her many bounties and kindnesses the act of joining us as a founder of the Central Jewish Institute. We beg leave to express our deep sorrow in the loss we have sustained in the untimely death of so noble a woman. We had hoped to gain much from her good guiding spirit, and know not where to turn to replace the inspiration which her very personality always instilled. We feel that it will be ever to the honor and glory of the Central Jewish Institute to have had the good fortune to count Mrs. Marshall as one of its founders, and beg that her family find solace and comfort in the fact that this good, true, and loyal wife and mother of Israel left behind her the most worthy example of Jewish womanhood. To the mourners we convey our sincerest sympathy and consolation.
SAMUEL I. HYMAN, President.
EDWARD EPSTEIN, Secretary.

Died.

MARSHALL.—Mrs. Louis. The officers and Directors of Lenox Hill Settlement have learned with true sorrow of the death of Mrs. Louis Marshall. As a Vice President and member of its Board of Directors she brought a clear and unprejudiced vision, a generous and broad-minded cooperation to all its councils. Self-effacing in her generosity, unselfish of her time and strength, her death has brought to this organization a great loss.
THOMAS S. McLANE, President.
LOUISE HARVEY, Secretary.

MANSFIELD.—Suddenly, on May 29, 1916, at his residence, 467 Bard Av., West New Brighton, Staten Island, N. Y., the Rev. Romaine Stiles Mansfield, rector-emeritus of Christ Church, Suffern, N. Y., in the 73d year of his age. Funeral service 10:30 Friday morning, June 2, at Trinity Church, Broadway and Wall St., New York. The clergy will bring vestments, white stoles. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers.

MEYER.—Entered into rest, after a lingering illness, Hannah, relict of Meyer Meyer and beloved mother of Isaac H. Meyer, in the 83d year of her age. Funeral services at her late residence, 808 West End Av., on Thursday, June 1, at 1:30 P. M.

RADCLIFFE.—May 30, James A. Radcliffe, beloved husband of Elizabeth Vernon Radcliffe, son of the late Colonel James D. and Elizabeth Brown Radcliffe. Funeral private. Omit flowers.

RAU.—Ernest, beloved husband of Lydie Rau, suddenly, on May 29. Funeral on Thursday afternoon from his late residence, 6 Charles St., strictly private. Please omit flowers.

ROBINSON.—Suddenly, May 30, Eugene N. Robinson, at his late residence, 5 East 45th St. Notice of funeral hereafter.

ROGERS.—On Monday, May 29, Furman B. Rogers, beloved husband of Mary Gardner, in his 73d year, after a long illness. Funeral services at his residence, 49 Remsen St., Brooklyn, Wednesday at 2 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers.

SCHOENLANK.—Moritz Gabriel, father of Herman, died May 30, at Brooklyn Hebrew Home for the Aged, aged 78. Funeral today, at 2 P. M., at Salem Field Cemetery.

SERRELL.—Edgar I., suddenly, at Utica, N. Y. Funeral from the residence of Mrs. C. B. Leyman, 78 Washington Av., Plainfield, N. J., on Wednesday, May 31, 1916, at 2:30 P. M.

SEWALL.—William Gibbons, at his residence, 29 East 77th St., on Tuesday morning. Funeral private.

SLICER.—Rev. Thomas R., D. D., minister of All Souls (Unitarian) Church, 4th Av. and 20th St., at his residence in New York City on May 29 in his seventieth year. Funeral services at the church 10:30 A. M., Thursday, June 1, 1916. Interment private.

SMITH.—Entered into rest on Tuesday, May 30, 1916, at 12:15 A. M., George Carson Smith. Interment Adrian, Mich., Thursday, June 1, at 3 P. M.

SOUTHWELL.—Suddenly, on Sunday, May 28, 1916, Helen Catherine Southwell, in her 68th year. Funeral services will be held at Chapel of Intercession, Broadway at 155th St., on Wednesday, May 31, at 3 P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

STARK.—Jennie, beloved wife of Morris Stark and dear mother of James H. Stark, Viola Lewis, and Carrie Loewenthal, in her 67th year. Funeral Wednesday, 10 A. M., from her late residence, 141 West 110th St.

WEIL.—Simon, age 68, on Monday, May 29, beloved husband of Rosa, (nee Meyer,) and father of Joseph, Isaac, Henry, Emanuel, Hannah Katz, and Bertha Dallin. Funeral from his late residence, 970 Prospect Av., Bronx, on Thursday, 10:30 A. M. Members Humboldt Lodge, F. and A. M.; Noah Benevolent Society, New York Lodge, No. 44, and I. O. F. S. of I. are requested to attend.

WEIL.—Simon. The officers of New York Lodge, No. 44, I. O. F. S. of I., have learned to their true sorrow of the death of ex-President Brother Simon Weil. The members of the lodge will kindly attend the funeral services at the late brother's residence, 970 Prospect Av., Bronx, on Thursday, at 11 A. M.
R. A. FLUSSER, President.
ALFRED MUNZER, Secretary.

Died.

VAN ORDEN.—At Liberty, N. Y., May 30, 1916, Susan Van Orden, widow of James H. Van Orden. Funeral Friday, 11 A. M., from St. Peter's Church. Interment St. Peter's Cemetery, Liberty, N. Y.

WHITE.—On Tuesday, May 30, at his residence, Atlantic Highlands, N. J., Samuel T. White, in the seventy-seventh year of his age. Notice of funeral hereafter.

WILBUR.—On May 28, William N., husband of Elizabeth M. F. Wilbur, at his residence, Idlewood, Devon, Penn. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, Idlewood, Devon, Penn., on Wednesday, May 31, at 4 P. M. Train leaves Broad Street Station, Philadelphia, at 2:45.

WILLIAMS.—On May 30, 1916, Sarah A., beloved wife of Robert R. Williams. Funeral services at her late home, 310 West 116th St., Thursday, 8 P. M. Sons and Daughters of Liberty are invited. Interment South Amboy, N. J., Friday morning. Automobile cortege.

WOODHULL.—Suddenly, on Friday, May 26, 1916, Thenford Woodhull, 124 Berkeley Place, Brooklyn. Funeral services at the Reconciliation Reformed Episcopal Church, Nostrand and Jefferson Avs., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, May 31, 1916, at 8 P. M.

BECKER.—Joseph W., 407 West 205th St., May 28, aged 37. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

BRENNAN.—Jane M., 250 East 53d St., May 29. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

CARROLL.—Joseph, 20 James Slip, May 28. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

COLWELL.—Mary, 2,333 Loring Place, May 29. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

CORNELL.—Daniel T., Rosebank, S. I., May 29. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

COUGHLAN.—John, 763 Washington St., May 28. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

FLICKNER.—John, 146 West End Av., May 28. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

HUGHES.—John, 440 East 156th St., May 29. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

HULIN.—Frank, 171 West 98th St., May 28. Funeral today, 7:30 A. M.

KONNENSOHN.—Morris, 540 West 143d St., May 28.

MATVEFF.—Nicolais, May 28, aged 35. Funeral 241 West 23d St.

MEISTER.—Jacob, 65 Spring St., May 29. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

MURCH.—William E., May 28, aged 59. Funeral 161 8th Av. today, 11 A. M.

NUGENT.—Mary, 209 West 142d St., May 29. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

PATIGLER.—Rudolph, 128 Manhattan St., May 29. Funeral tomorrow, 1:30 P. M.

PERRIMAN.—William, 1,326 Beach Av., Bronx, May 29. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

REILLY.—Joseph, May 29. Funeral 404 East 69th St., today, 9:30 A. M.

REYNOLDS.—Margaret, May 28. Funeral 351 2d Av., today, 10 A. M.

SCANLON.—Thomas F., 422 East 161st St., May 28. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

SILBEREIS.—Caroline, May 29, aged 81. Funeral 355 Bleecker St.

SPILLANE.—Kathryn, 480 East 143d St., May 29. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

STENTIFORD.—John C., 368 East 145th St., May 28. Funeral today, 11 A. M.

STEWART.—Anna, 223 West 115th St., May 29.

TRACEY.—Thomas, 205 West 67th St., May 28.

WALSH.—Richard, May 29. Funeral 1,267 Lexington Av., today, 10 A. M.

WHITE.—John J., 2,074 Vyse Av., Bronx, May 29. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

WILDING.—Sarah L., 1,277 3d Av., May 28. Funeral today, 10:30 A. M.

Brooklyn.

BALDWIN.—Frances H., 170 Prospect Place, May 29.

BRADY.—James J., 25 St. Mark's Av., May 29. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

BYRNES.—James L., 582 Gates Av., May 28. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

CARMODY.—Thomas J., 160 Reid Av., May 29. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

CARRENO.—Manuel A., 2,125 East 12th St., May 29. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

CLEVA.—John E., 23 Atlantic Av., May 28. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

CONDIT.—George, 862 East 34th St., May 29. Funeral service today.

FICHTNER.—Otto, 416 Himrod St., May 29, aged 44. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

GORMAN.—Mary, 6 Russell Place, May 28. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

Died.

HEROLD.—Franziska, 217 Ralph Av., May 28.

HOGAN.—John C., 57 Guernsey St., May 29, aged 40. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

JEFFRIES.—Frances S., 415A 17th St., May 29. Funeral tomorrow.

KERWIN.—Ellen, 576 5th St., May 29. Funeral service today.

KILFOYLE.—Michael, 46 Willow Place, May 29.

KONVALINKA.—John N., 437 1st St., May 29. Funeral June 2, 9:30 A. M.

LEECH.—Mary A., 525 McDonough St., May 29. Funeral service today.

LINDSAY.—William, 582 10th St., May 28, aged 36. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

LYNCH.—Michael, 357 Prospect Place, May 29. Funeral today, 8:30 A. M.

MEYERS.—Mary, 149 Ainslie St., May 29, aged 59.

MURTHA.—Andrew G., 517 61st St., May 29. Funeral today, 8:30 A. M.

PENBERTLEY.—Robert, 227 Howard Av., May 28, aged 40.

SMITH.—Caroline, 304 East 5th St., May 29, aged 43. Funeral service today.

STARKEY.—George R., 48 McDonough St., May 28. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

THOMAS.—Nellie J., 415 53d St., May 29. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

THORSEN.—Elise, 355 50th St., May 29, aged 51. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

TIMON.—James E., 655 Atlantic Av., May 29. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

VOCKE.—George, 153 Albany Av., May 28.

WAHL.—Albert, 357 92d St., May 29, aged 73. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

WARD.—Patrick, 219 Bergen St., May 28. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

WILSON.—Lillie L., 1,217 Jefferson Av., May 29. Funeral service today.

WUBBENHURST.—J. Herman, 128 Hawthorne St., May 28. Funeral private.

Hoboken and Jersey City.

CAHILL.—Margaret, 106 5th St., Jersey City, May 29. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

FRUEH.—Conrad, 711 Courtland St., West Hoboken, May 28, aged 16.

GELDERMANN.—Henrietta O., 517 Ann St., West Hoboken, May 28, aged 14.

HUNT.—Sarah, 307 Willow Av., Hoboken, May 29. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

McCARTHY.—Eugene, 1,103 Washington St., Hoboken, May 28. Funeral today, 8:30 A. M.

UNGER.—Eugene, 814 Highpoint Av., West Hoboken, May 28, aged 42. Funeral today.

WILKINS.—Gertrude R., 29 Spruce St., Jersey City, May 28, aged 2.

Long Island.

FOWLEY.—R. Marion, Rockville Centre, May 29. Funeral today.

HILAND.—Helen, Flushing, May 28, aged 63.

LONG.—Margaret, Corona, May 29, aged 17. Funeral today.

MOTT.—Helena, Inwood, May 29. Funeral notice later.

In Memoriam.

JOHNSON.—In loving memory of my father. Wallace Stanton Johnson, May 31, 1913.

EVERARD.—James, in memory of, died May 31, 1913.

NEWMAN.—John H., in memory of, died May 13, 1910.

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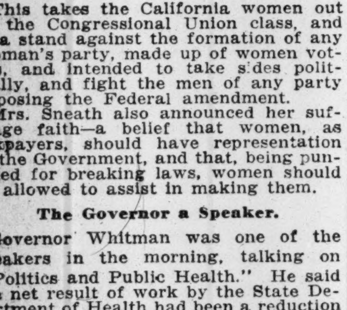

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Collier's 5c a copy
THE NATIONAL WEEKLY

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PHILLIES END GIANTS' RUN, BUT NEW YORKERS FALL ON ALEXANDER AND GET EVEN BREAK

DEMAREE PUTS END TO GIANTS' STRING

Holds McGraw's Men in Check and Phillies Win Morning Contest by 5 to 1.

NEW YORKS TAKE REVENGE

Knock Alexander from Box in Afternoon Game and Win Easily—Rowdies Assail Umpire.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., May 30.—Al Demaree, a Giant cast-off, secured ample revenge today for being cast adrift last year from the New York aggregation when he went to the mound for the Phillies in the morning fray against McGraw's aggregation of pennant chasers and twirled such fine ball that the long string of consecutive victories made by the Gothamites on the road was cut off at seventeen. The score was 5 to 1.

In the contest staged after lunch and before one of the largest crowds that has seen a ball game in this city in years the New Yorkers obtained sweet revenge when they knocked Alexander, the star flinger of the National League, from the box in the seventh round and won easily, 10 to 2.

Umpire Harrison was the target for a shower of pop bottles and cushions during the afternoon and narrowly escaped being mobbed after the fray. Harrison, who was working behind the plate during the game won by the Giants, was the object of continuous verbal attacks by the Philadelphia players during the entire contest, and in the fifth round Killifer tossed some dirt on Harrison after the latter apparently had made a wrong decision on a pitched ball and was sent from the game. That aroused the ire of the fans, but they only showed their feelings by shouting jeering remarks at the umpire. Then in the seventh Burns beefed on a called ball and he, too, was sent to the clubhouse.

At that stage, the trouble that had been brewing from the very outset of the contest reached a high pitch, and when Paskert on taking his position at the plate hurled some remarks at Harrison concerning his decisions and was banished from the game the crowd began to hurl missiles. First a bottle dropped several feet behind the arbiter and that was the signal for a perfect storm of bottles and cushions.

The game stopped right there, and Umpire Rigler, who was working on the base paths, ran to the assistance of Harrison. He stood near him, and then the New York players came in from their positions in the field and formed a ring around the object of the attack. This act on the part of the New York players served to stop the throwing of bottles and cushions by the fans, and the game proceeded. Thereafter and until the end of the game every decision on balls and strikes was hooted.

During the playing of the last inning a number of extra policemen were rushed to the park from the station house, only a square away, and they lined up in front of the stand. When the last Philadelphia player had been retired the policemen formed a ring around Harrison and escorted him from the field.

The fans, as soon as the game was over, made a rush from the field stands and grandstand and tried to get at the umpire. Bottles were tossed over the heads of the crowd and from the grandstand above and some of the policemen were hit, but Harrison made his exit to the dressing room. There he remained for more than an hour after the crowd had left the park for fear that the mob that waited outside would again attack him. Many reserves were sent to the park and the streets cleared and Harrison made his getaway.

It was the finale to a stormy afternoon for the local fans. After the Quakers had won the morning game by bunching their hits in the eighth round off Poll Perritt, the record-breaking throng expected to see Alexander, their idol, repeat easily. When he was bumped to all corners of the lot and driven from the mound after seven runners had dented the rubber the feelings of the crowd reached the breaking point, and they vented their spleen on Harrison.

While the Giants were helpless before Al Demaree in the morning game and were able to collect only six hits off the former New Yorker, they showed the spectators the brand of ball that gave them seventeen victories in a row in the second fray. They hit the ball hard, ran the bases like champions, and in the field gave Anderson, the ex-Federal leaguer, great support, and the latter had no trouble in winning. A home run drive by Whitted, with Cravath on second base, gave the local men their only runs, and at no other time did the Phillies threaten to collect hits or runs. Five hits was the sum of the damage inflicted, while the Giants garnered fourteen, two of them being homers by Merkle and Fletcher.

Perritt pitched great ball for seven innings in the first contest, but two singles, a triple, Cravath's first homer of the home season, and an error by Perritt gave the Phillies all of their runs. In the ninth the Giants tallied their lone counter after two were out on a wild heave to first by Demaree, on which Kauff scored.

Bobby Bryne, utility infielder of the Phillies, took a trial behind the bat after Killifer and Burns, the regular catchers, had been chased to the clubhouse by Harrison, and his work was high-class. He cut down two runners trying to pilfer and handled the shoots cleverly. The scores:

MORNING GAME.

PHILADELPHIA.	Ab	R	H	Po	A	NEW YORK.	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Bancroft,ss	4	1	1	2	5	G.Burns,lf	4	0	0	3	0
Niehoff,2b	3	0	1	3	3	Roberts'n,rf	4	0	0	0	0
Stock,3b	4	1	1	1	1	Doyle,2b	4	0	4	0	2
Cravath,rf	4	1	2	2	0	Kauff,cf	4	1	0	1	0
Whitted,1b	4	0	1	9	1	Fletcher,ss	4	0	0	1	4
Cooper,lf	4	0	0	3	0	Merkle,1b	3	0	0	13	1
Paskert,cf	3	0	0	2	0	McK'nie,3b	3	0	0	1	2
E.Burns,c	3	0	1	4	0	Rariden,c	3	0	2	4	0
Killifer,c	0	0	0	1	0	Perritt,p	3	0	0	1	2
Demaree,p	2	1	0	0	2						
aDugey	0	1	0	0	0	Total....32	1	6	24	11	
Total....31	5	7	27	12							

a-Ran for E. Burns in eighth.
Errors—Demaree, Perritt.

Philadelphia ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 5 ..—5
New York..............0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1

Three-base hits—Doyle, Niehoff. Home run—Cravath. Sacrifice hit—Demaree. Left on bases—New York, 4; Philadelphia, 4. Bases on balls—Off Perritt, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Perritt, 7 hits, 5 runs in eight innings; off Demaree, 6 hits, no runs in nine innings. Struck out—By Perritt, 4; by Demaree, 4. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Harrison.

AFTERNOON GAME.

NEW YORK.	Ab	R	H	Po	A	PHILADELPHIA.	Ab	R	H	Po	A
G.Burns,lf	5	3	3	1	0	Bancroft,ss	4	0	1	6	3
Roberts'n,rf	5	0	2	1	0	Niehoff,2b	4	0	0	3	4
Doyle,2b	3	0	0	3	5	Stock,3b	4	0	0	0	2
Kauff,cf	4	1	2	2	0	Cravath,rf	4	1	1	1	0
Fletcher,ss	5	1	3	2	0	Whitted,1b	3	1	1	6	1
Merkle,1b	5	2	1	15	0	Cooper,lf	3	0	0	2	0
McK'nie,3b	3	1	2	2	0	Paskert,cf	2	0	1	1	0
Rariden,c	2	1	1	1	0	Good,cf	1	0	0	0	1
Dooin,c	0	0	0	0	0	Killifer,c	1	0	0	3	3
Anderson,p	3	1	0	0	3	E.Burns,c	1	0	1	3	2
						Byrne,c	1	0	0	2	1
Total..35	10	14	27	17		Alexander,p	2	0	0	0	0
						Oeschger,p	1	0	0	0	0
						Total....31	2	5	27	17	

Errors—Merkle, Bancroft, Niehoff, (2,) Cravath.

New York ....0 1 0 0 4 0 2 0 3—10
Philadelphia ....0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0— 2

Two-base hits—Fletcher, Kauff, Cravath. Home runs—Merkle, Fletcher, Whitted. Stolen base—Kauff. Sacrifice hit—Anderson. Sacrifice fly—Doyle. Double plays—Doyle, Fletcher, and Merkle. (2.) Left on bases—New York, 5; Philadelphia, 2. First base on errors—New York, 1; Philadelphia, 1. Bases on balls—Off Alexander, 4; off Oeschger, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Anderson, 5 hits, 2 runs, in 9 innings; off Alexander, 10 hits, 5 runs, in 7 innings; off Oeschger, 4 hits, no run, in 2 innings. Struck out—By Anderson, 1; by Alexander, 2; by Oeschger, 2. Wild pitches—Oeschger, Anderson. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Harrison and Rigler.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Morning Games.

New York, 7; Philadelphia, 2.
Boston, 4; Washington, 3.
Chicago, 3; Detroit, 1.

Afternoon Games.

Philadelphia, 1; New York, 0.
Boston, 8; Washington, 2.
Detroit, 9; Chicago, 8.
(Ten innings.)
St. Louis, 5; Cleveland, 4.
(First game fifteen innings.
St. Louis, 1; Cleveland, 1.
(2d game called 7th inning, darkness.)

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Morning Games.

Philadelphia, 5; New York, 1.
Boston, 5; Brooklyn, 3.
St. Louis, 3; Chicago, 0.
Cincinnati at Pittsburgh.
(Postponed, rain.)

Afternoon Games.

New York, 10; Philadelphia, 2.
Brooklyn, 1; Boston, 0.
Chicago, 5; St. Louis, 1.
Pittsburgh, 9; Cincinnati, 8.

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Washington	24	14	.632
Cleveland	23	15	.605
New York	20	15	.571
Boston	20	18	.526
Chicago	17	20	.459
Detroit	17	22	.436
Philadelphia	14	22	.389
St. Louis	14	23	.378

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Brooklyn	21	12	.636
New York	20	14	.588
Philadelphia	20	16	.556
Boston	16	18	.471
Cincinnati	19	22	.463
Chicago	18	22	.450
Pittsburgh	17	21	.447
St. Louis	17	23	.425

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Philadelphia at New York.
(Two games.)
Washington at Boston.
Cleveland at St. Louis.
Chicago at Detroit.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Philadelphia.
Boston at Brooklyn.
Cincinnati at Pittsburgh.

CUBS AND CARDS SPLIT.

Sallee Blanks Tinker's Crew in First, but St. Louis Drops Second.

CHICAGO, May 30.—Chicago and St. Louis divided honors in the holiday games today. After falling 3 to 0 for the left-handed offerings of Sallee in the morning, the Cubs solved the pitching of Steele, another southpaw, in the afternoon, and also pounded Jasper, winning 5 to 1.

Williams and Smith drove the ball over the fence during the day. The scores:

MORNING GAME.

ST. LOUIS.	Ab	R	H	Po	A	CHICAGO.	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Bescher,lf	4	1	1	3	0	M'C'thy,2b	4	0	0	0	5
Smith,cf	4	1	1	1	1	Flack,rf	2	0	0	0	0
Miller,1b	4	1	2	10	1	Zwilling,rf	1	0	0	0	0
Hornsby,3b	4	0	2	0	1	Williams,cf	3	0	0	1	0
Wilson,rf	3	0	0	1	0	Mann,lf	3	0	1	3	0
Betzel,2b	3	0	0	4	4	Zimm'n,3b	3	0	0	1	4
Snyder,c	4	0	1	5	2	Saier,1b	3	0	0	14	0
Corhan,ss	3	0	1	3	2	Archer,c	3	0	3	3	3
Sallee,p	3	0	0	0	2	Doolan,ss	2	0	0	5	6
						McConn'l,p	3	0	1	0	3
Total....32	3	8	27	13		aYerkes	1	0	0	0	0
						Total....28	0	5	27	21	

a-Yerkes batted for Zwilling in ninth inning.
Error—Corhan.

St. Louis ....0 0 0 1 0 2 0 0 0—3
Chicago ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Two-base hits—Miller, Archer. Home run Smith. Stolen base—Hornsby. Sacrifice hit—Wilson. Double plays—Corhan, Betzel, and Miller; McConnell, Doolan, and Saier. Left on bases—St. Louis, 4; Chicago, 4. Base on balls—Off Sallee, 3; off McConnell, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off McConnell, 8 hits, 3 runs in nine innings. Struck out—By Salee, 4; by McConnell, 4. Wild pitch—McConnell. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Quigley.

AFTERNOON GAME.

CHICAGO.	Ab	R	H	Po	A	ST. LOUIS.	Ab	R	H	Po	A
M'C'rthy,2b	4	0	0	2	2	Bescher,lf	3	1	1	2	0
Flack,rf	4	1	0	4	0	Smith,cf	2	0	0	0	0
Williams,cf	3	2	2	3	0	Butler,cf	1	0	0	0	0
Mann,lf	3	0	1	0	0	Miller,1b	3	0	1	12	1
Zim'man,3b	4	2	3	0	4	Hornsby,3b	4	0	2	2	1
Saier,1b	1	0	0	11	0	Wilson,rf	2	0	1	1	0
Archer,c	3	0	2	5	1	Brotten,rf	1	0	0	0	0
Doolan,ss	3	0	0	1	1	Betzel,2b	4	0	0	2	3
Vaughn,p	3	0	1	0	2	Snyder,c	4	0	1	5	1
						Corhan,ss	4	0	1	0	3
Total....28	5	9	*26	10		Steele,p	2	0	0	0	2
						Jasper,p	0	0	0	0	1
						aLong	1	0	0	0	0
						bGonzales	1	0	0	0	0
						Total....32	1	7	24	12	

a-Batted for Steele in seventh inning.
b-Batted for Jasper in ninth inning.
Errors—Hornsby, Zimmerman.
*Hornsby out, hit by batted ball.

St. Louis ....1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1
Chicago ....0 0 0 1 0 1 3 0 x—5

Two-base hit—Archer. Home run—Williams. Stolen bases—Wilson, Zimmerman, Saier, Archer. Sacrifice hits—Smith, Saier, McCarthy. Sacrifice fly—Archer. Double plays—Hornsby to Miller; Corhan to Betzel to Miller. Left on bases—St. Louis, 8; Chicago, 9. First base on errors—St. Louis, 1. Bases on balls—Off Steele, 6; off Jasper, 1; off Vaughn, 3. Hits and earned runs—Off Steele, 5 hits, 2 runs, in 6 innings; off Gasper, 4 hits, 3 runs, in 2 innings; off Vaughn, 7 hits, 1 run, in 9 innings. Struck out—By Steele, 3; by Jasper, 1; by Vaughn, 5. Wild pitch—Vaughn. Time of game—Two hours and two minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Quigley and Byron.

CRESCENT NINE IS VICTOR.

Administers Second Defeat of Season to N. Y. A. C.

The Crescent Athletic Club baseball team yesterday scored its second victory of the season over the New York A. C. nine, defeating the Mercury Footers at Bay Ridge by a score of 4 to 0. Bedell was in his best form, and held the N. Y. A. C. squad to three hits. The score by innings:

R.H.E.
New York A. C...0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 3 2
Crescent A. C....1 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 ..—4 5 1

Batteries—Hipple and Ticinski; Bedell and Butler.

Hamilton Loses Meet to Union.

Special to The New York Times.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., May 30.—The Union College track team today defeated Hamilton College by the score of 71 to 46. Stoller broke the Union College record for the hammer throw, making 124 feet 4½ inches. Union won all first places excepting the mile run.

American Association.

MORNING GAMES.

Kansas City, 10; Milwaukee, 0.
St. Paul, 4; Minneapolis, 3.
Indianapolis, 2; Louisville, 1.

AFTERNOON GAMES.

Kansas City, 6; Milwaukee, 5.
Minneapolis, 10; St. Paul, 4.
Indianapolis, 4; Louisville, 3.
Columbus, 9; Toledo, 1.

New York State League.

MORNING GAMES.

Troy, 5; Albany, 1.
Wilkes-Barre, 3; Scranton, 2.
Utica, 2; Syracuse, 1.
Elmira, 4; Binghamton, 3.

AFTERNOON GAMES.

Albany, 8; Troy, 2.
Utica, 3; Syracuse, 1.
Elmira, 3; Binghamton, 0.
Wilkes-Barre at Scranton—Game called, rain.

BASEBALL TODAY. 2 games; first game 1:30 P. M. New York Americans vs. Philadelphia. Polo Grounds. Admission 50c.

YANKS SPLIT EVEN WITH THE MACKMEN

Donovan's Boys Run Away with First Game, but Fail to Hit in the Second.

The starless Athletics, who once made a loud noise in the baseball world, treated the Yanks downright shamefully up at the Polo Grounds yesterday. They started Memorial Day well enough by presenting the Yankees with a game in the morning by a score of 7 to 2. The wildest man outside of a circus was responsible. He was Minot Crowell, who used to pitch for Brown. With eleven bases on balls, the Yanks could have thrown away their bats and won. Some 9,000 enthusiasts saw Crowell's rash act of generosity.

In the afternoon 20,000 fans saw Elmer Myers, the sensational Athletic youngster, hold the Donovan brigade to three hits and shut them out by a score of 1 to 0.

The roughest treatment the Yankees received from the Athletics wasn't on the ball field. It was in the club house between the morning and afternoon engagements. A sumptuous mid-day luncheon was sent to the club house for the Yankees at the instigation of Secretary Harry Sparrow. When the big basket of delicious eats hove into sight it was grabbed by the Athletics, and Connie Mack's team enjoyed a fine meal while the Yankees sat around looking to all parts of the horizon for anything which might look like a sandwich.

So it was quite a big day for the Athletics. They got one game and one big meal and gave one game away.

Crowell has good enough eyes, but he couldn't see the plate in the morning game. He gazed at it for over an hour and a half and had no idea where it was situated. In the first inning he issued six bases on balls, but Connie Mack made him stick to his task. All these passes, together with a muff by Rube Oldring, gave the Yankees a four-run start. There was no difficulty in winning after that, as Crowell was always present to give the Yankees either bases on balls or timely hits just as they desired them.

Ray Fisher, pitcher for the Yankees, was at his best and the Athletics were runless until the schoolmaster took a little pity on the Mackmen and reduced the volume of his fire enough to permit the Philadelphians to get a copule of runs. Strunk singled in the ninth and Lajoie skied to Boone. Boone booted McInnis's grounder and Strunk went to third. Walsh's out sent McInnis to second and both runners scored on Oldring's single to centre.

Elmer Myers pitched air-tight ball in the afternoon, holding the Yankees to three hits. He struck out five batsmen and raised havoc with the Yankees in general.

Bob Shawkey pitched a good game against his old clubmates, but he received ragged support from Dan Boone at short, who played far below the form he has been showing for the last few days. Shawkey held the Athletics runless up to the seventh, when a bit of timely hitting gave the game to the Mackmen.

Both Lajoie and McInnis went out by the air route and Walsh got to first when Boone made a bad toss after making a sensational stop of a hot bouncer. Walsh stole second. Oldring, one of the relics of the old Athletics' masterpiece of a club, then jolted a single to left and sent Walsh home with the run which won the game.

The Yankees had a few fond hopes in the last two innings, but all of them were sniffed out quickly. "Home Run" Baker got back into the game as a pinch-hitter for Shawkey in the eighth, but he was retired without a struggle, Pick to McInnis. Gilhooley was also an easy out at first. Lee Magee walked and stole second, placing himself in a position to score if Gedeon had contributed the necessary motive power with a hit. Gedeon didn't.

In the ninth, with out one, Pipp beat out a hit to first base and Caldwell was sent in as a pinch-hitter for Boone. Caldwell almost broke up the game when he tore off a sizzling liner to right field, which looked as if it was going unmolested to the fence. Walsh, however, got a line on it and nabbed the ball just in time. High was the last batter, but Myers cleverly coaxed him into the rash act of striking out. The score:

MORNING GAME.

NEW YORK.	Ab	R	H	Po	A	PHILADELPHIA.	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Gilhooley,rf	4	1	2	3	0	Witt,ss	4	0	2	2	2
Magee,cf	3	1	1	3	0	Pick,3b	4	0	0	0	4
Gedeon,2b	3	1	1	2	7	Strunk,cf	4	1	1	4	2
Baum'n,3b	4	1	0	0	2	Lajoie,2b	4	0	1	1	4
Pipp,1b	3	0	0	12	0	McInnis,1b	4	1	0	8	0
Boone,ss	3	2	0	2	4	Walsh,rf	4	0	0	2	0
High,lf	2	0	0	1	0	Oldring,lf	4	0	3	1	1
Nunam'r,c	3	1	1	4	0	Meyer,c	0	0	0	2	0
Fisher,p	3	0	1	0	2	Murphy,c	4	0	0	4	0
						Crowell,p	3	0	0	0	0
Total....28	7	6	27	15		Total....35	2	7	24	13	

Errors—Boone, (2;) Witt, Walsh, Oldring.

New York......... 4 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 ..—7
Philadelphia ...... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2—2

Two-base hit—Lajoie. Stolen base—Gilhooley. Sacrifice hit—High. Sacrifice fly—Pipp. Double plays—Lajoie, Witt and McInnis; Baumann, Gedeon and Pipp; Strunk and Lajoie. Left on bases—New York, 10; Philadelphia, 6. First base on errors—New York, 3; Philadelphia, 2. First base on balls—Off Crowell, 11. Hits and earned runs—Off Crowell 6 hits, 3 runs in eight innings; off Fisher, 7 hits, no runs in nine innings. Struck out—By Crowell, 2; by Fisher, 3. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and Nallin. Time of game—One hour, thirty-seven minutes.

AFTERNOON GAME.

PHILADELPHIA.	Ab	R	H	Po	A	NEW YORK.	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Witt,ss	4	0	1	1	0	Gilhooley,rf	4	0	1	1	0
Pick,3b	4	0	0	1	2	Magee,cf	3	0	0	1	0
Strunk,cf	4	0	0	3	0	Gedeon,2b	3	0	0	0	4
Lajoie,2b	4	0	0	2	2	Baum'n,3b	3	0	1	2	0
McInnis,1b	4	0	1	7	2	Pipp,1b	4	0	1	12	0
Walsh,rf	4	1	1	3	0	Boone,ss	3	0	1	2	4
Oldring,lf	3	0	2	1	0	High,lf	3	0	0	4	0
Meyer,c	3	0	0	7	1	Walters,c	3	0	0	5	1
Myers,p	3	0	1	2	3	Shawkey,p	2	0	0	0	2
						aBaker	1	0	0	0	0
Total....31	1	6	27	10		Love,p	0	0	0	0	0
						bCaldwell	1	0	0	0	0
						Total....30	0	4	27	11	

a-Batted for Shawkey in eighth inning.
b-Batted for Boone in ninth inning.
Errors—Boone. (3.)

Philadelphia ......0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—1
New York ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Two-base hits—Oldring. Stolen bases—Magee, (2.) Gedeon, Boone, Walsh. Double plays—Gedeon, Boone and Pipp. Left on bases—New York, 7; Philadelphia, 5. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 2. Bases on balls—Off Myers, 3. Hits and earned runs, off Shawkey, 4 hits, no runs, in 8 innings; off Love, 1 hit, no runs in 1 inning; off Myers, 4 hits, no runs, in 9 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Myers, 1, (Baumann.) Struck out—By Shawkey, 4; by Myers, 6. Time of game, one hour and thirty-five minutes. Umpires—Nallin and Evans.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT PROVIDENCE—FIRST GAME.

R.H.E.
Richmond ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 4 3
Providence ......6 0 2 5 0 0 0 0 ..—13 14 0

SECOND GAME.

R.H.E.
Richmond ....0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—1 6 2
Providence ......6 0 1 5 0 0 0 0 ..—13 14 0

AT NEWARK—FIRST GAME.

R.H.E.
Baltimore ......0 0 0 1 0 0 0 2 0 0 2—5 13 1
Newark ....2 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—3 13 1

SECOND GAME.

Baltimore ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 8 4
Newark ....2 0 4 0 0 0 2 0 ..—8 11 1

AT ROCHESTER.

Toronto ....0 0 2 1 0 0 0 0 0—3 8 2
Rochester ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2—2 0 1 2

AT BUFFALO—FIRST GAME.

Montreal ....1 5 1 0 1 0 0 0 5—13 22 4
Buffalo ....3 0 2 2 4 0 0 1 0—12 18 1

SECOND GAME.

Montreal ....1 0 2 1 0 0 0 0 0—4 10 1
Buffalo ....1 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 1—5 15 2

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Providence	16	10	.615
Baltimore	17	13	.567
Newark	16	13	.552
Montreal	15	13	.536
Richmond	15	13	.536
Buffalo	13	15	.464
Toronto	10	16	.385
Rochester	9	18	.333

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

Richmond at Providence.
Toronto at Rochester.
Montreal at Buffalo.

RED SOX SWEEP THE PLATE.

They Easily Trim the League-Leading Senators in Both Games.

BOSTON, May 30.—The league-leading Washingtons lost twice today to the world's champions, Boston winning by scores of 4 to 3 and 8 to 2 in morning and afternoon games, respectively.

McNally, substituting for Barry at second base for the Red Sox, played a prominent part in both victories. His batting record this afternoon was three hits and three runs in three times at bat. He fielded flawlessly in fifteen chances during the day.

The afternoon contest was decided by the locals' ability to bat opportunely, while Leonard had the Washingtons at a loss to solve his delivery. The two runs scored by the Senators were largely due to fielding lapses not appearing in the error column. The score:

MORNING GAME.

BOSTON.	Ab	R	H	Po	A	WASHINGTON.	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Hooper,rf	3	1	2	4	0	Morgan,2b	3	0	2	5	1
McNally,2b	4	1	1	2	5	E.Foster,3b	5	0	1	2	2
Lewis,lf	4	0	2	2	0	Milan,cf	4	0	1	2	0
Hoblitz'l,1b	3	0	0	9	0	Jamison,rf	3	1	1	1	0
Walker,cf	4	1	2	3	0	Judge,1b	5	0	1	7	0
Gardner,3b	4	0	1	0	2	Shanks,lf	5	1	2	1	0
Janvrin,ss	4	0	0	4	0	Henry,c	2	0	2	1	2
Cady,c	3	0	2	1	3	McBride,ss	5	0	2	2	6
Shore,p	2	1	1	0	0	Harper,p	1	0	0	0	2
aPennock	0	0	0	0	0	Dumont,p	0	0	0	0	0
Thomas,c	1	0	0	2	1	bWilliams	1	0	0	0	0
G.Foster,p	1	0	0	0	1	Ayres,p	0	0	0	0	0
						cMoeller	1	0	1	0	0
Total...33	4	11	27	12		dAinsmith,c	1	1	0	2	0
						Shaw,p	0	0	0	1	1
						eRondeau	0	0	0	0	0
						fBarber	0	0	0	0	0
						Rice,p	1	0	0	0	1
						gJohnson	1	0	1	0	0
						Total...38	3	14	24	15	

a-Ran for Cady in seventh inning.
b-Batted for Dumont in fourth inning.
c-Batted for Ayres in sixth inning.
d-Ran for Henry in sixth inning.
e-Batted for Shaw in eighth inning.
f-Ran for Rondeau in eighth inning.
g-Batted for Ainsmith in ninth inning.
Error—McBride.

Boston .... 0 0 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 ..—4
Washington .... 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 1—3

Two-base hits—Hooper, Lewis, Walker, (2;) Shore, Milan, Cady. Sacrifice hit—Hoblitzel. Double plays—McNally and Hoblitzel; G. Foster, Thomas and Hoblitzel. Left on bases—Boston, 8; Washington, 15. First base on error—Boston, 1. Bases on balls—Off Shore, 3; off Ayres, 1; off Foster, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Harper, 5 hits, 2 runs in two innings; off Dumont, 1 hit, 2 runs in one inning; off Ayres, 3 hits, no runs in two innings; off Shaw, 2 hits, no runs in two innings; off Rice, no hits, no runs in one inning; off Shore, 12 hits, 2 runs in seven innings, (none out in eighth;) off Foster, 2 hits, 1 run in two innings. Struck out—By Shore, 2; by Ayres, 1; by Foster, 1; by Shaw, 1. Hit by pitched ball—By Harper, (Hooper;) by Shore, (Milan, Rondeau.) Wild pitches—Dumont, Shore, Foster. Passed ball—Henry. Time of game—Two hours and twenty-four minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Owens and O'Loughlin.

AFTERNOON GAME.

BOSTON.	Ab	R	H	Po	A	WASHINGTON.	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Hooper,rf	3	1	2	4	0	Moeller,rf	5	1	1	1	0
Henriksen,rf	1	0	0	1	0	Foster,3b	2	0	0	1	0
McNally,2b	3	3	3	3	5	Williams,3b	1	1	1	2	0
Lewis,lf	4	2	2	4	0	Milan,cf	4	0	2	5	1
Hoblitzel,1b	3	0	0	7	0	Morgan,2b	4	0	1	5	1
Walker,cf	3	1	0	3	0	Judge,1b	4	0	1	6	0
Gardner,3b	4	1	2	2	1	Shanks,lf	2	0	0	2	0
Janvrin,ss	4	0	2	2	1	Henry,c	1	0	0	1	0
Cady,c	4	0	0	4	1	Gharrity,c	3	0	0	0	2
Leonard,p	3	0	0	0	0	McBride,ss	4	0	1	1	2
						Boehling,p	1	0	0	0	2
Total.....32	8	9	27	8		Dumont,p	1	0	0	0	1
						aJohnson	1	0	0	0	0
						Ayres,p	0	0	0	0	0
						bAinsmith	1	0	0	0	0
						Total.....34	2	7	24	9	

a-Batted for Dumont in seventh.
b-Batted for Ayres in ninth.
Errors—Boehling, Dumont, Janvrin.

Boston ....1 0 4 1 0 2 0 0 ..—8
Washington ....0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0—2

Two-base hits—Williams, Lewis. Three-base hit—Gardner. Stolen bases—McNally, Gardner. Sacrifice hit—Hoblitzel. Double plays—Milan and Henry; Morgan and McBride. Left on bases—Washington, 8; Boston, 8. First base on errors—Washington, 1; Boston, 1. Bases on balls—Off Boehling, 4; off Dumont, 2; off Ayres, 1; off Leonard, 3. Hits and earned runs—Off Boehling, 4 hits, 5 runs in two and one-third innings; off Dumont, 3 hits, 3 runs in three and two-thirds innings; off Ayres, 2 hits, no runs in two innings; off Leonard, 7 hits, 2 runs in nine innings. Balk—Dumont. Struck out—By Dumont, 1; by Leonard, 4. Wild pitch—Dumont. Passed ball—Cady. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and Owens.

BROWNS WIN AND TIE.

Capture 15-Inning Game from Cleveland and Darkness Stops Second.

ST. LOUIS, May 30.—Severeid's hit in the fifteenth inning scored Pratt with the winning run, and St. Louis won the first game of a double-header from Cleveland today, 5 to 4. The second game, which was called on account of darkness, after seven innings, ended in a 1 to 1 tie. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

ST. LOUIS.	Ab	R	H	Po	A	CLEVELAND.	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Shotton,lf	7	1	4	3	1	Graney,lf	5	1	0	4	0
Tobin,cf	7	1	2	1	0	Engel,3b	5	0	0	1	1
Johnson,ss	7	0	0	1	6	Speaker,cf	6	0	3	3	0
Sisler,1b	5	1	1	1	1	Smith,rf	3	0	1	1	1
Pratt,2b	7	1	1	2	4	Roth,rf	3	0	0	0	0
Austin,3b	5	0	1	3	5	Gandil,1b	5	0	0	18	2
Hartley,c	3	0	0	5	5	Howard,2b	6	1	2	2	5
aBorton	1	0	0	0	0	Wambs's,ss	5	0	0	1	1
Severeid,c	3	0	1	2	1	O'Neill,c	5	1	3	11	1
Davenport,p	3	0	0	0	5	Coveleskie,p	4	1	1	1	6
bMarsans	1	1	1	0	0	Klepfer,p	1	0	0	1	1
Plank,p	1	0	0	1	1						
Total...57	5	12	45	33		Total...48	4	10	*43	18	

*One out when winning run was scored.
a-Batted for Hartley in tenth inning.
b-Batted for Davenport in tenth inning.
Errors—Engel, (3,) Howard, Wambsgans, Johnson, Pratt.

Cleveland..1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 0—4
St. Louis..0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 1—5

Two-base hits—Howard, Tobin. Home runs—Coveleskie, Miller. Stolen bases—Speaker, 2; O'Neill, Tobin, Sisler, Miller. Sacrifice hits—Engel, 2; Wambsgans, Klepfer, Graney. Double plays—Johnson to Sisler to Hartley; Sisler to Johnson to Austin to Hartley; Shotton to Sisler. Left on bases—Cleveland, 9; St. Louis, 14. First base on errors—Cleveland, 2; St. Louis, 4. Bases on balls—Off Coveleskie, 1. Klepfer, 4; Davenport, 3; Plank, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Coveleskie, 7 hits, 4 runs in 9 and one-third innings; off Davenport, 7 hits, 4 runs in ten innings; off Klepfer, 5 hits, 1 run in five innings; off Plank, 3 hits, no runs in five innings. Balk—Klepfer. Struck out—By Coveleskie, 6; Klepfer, 4; Davenport, 3; Plank, 2. Passed balls—O'Neill. Umpires—Hildebrand and Connolly. Time—Three hours and twenty-nine minutes.

SECOND GAME.

CLEVELAND.	Ab	R	H	Po	A	ST. LOUIS.	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Graney,lf	2	0	0	3	0	Shotton,lf	3	0	0	1	0
Engel,3b	3	1	1	0	0	Johnson,ss	3	0	1	5	2
Speaker,cf	2	0	1	1	0	Miller,rf	3	1	2	1	0
Smith,rf	3	0	1	1	0	Sisler,1b	3	0	1	7	2
Gandil,1b	2	0	1	8	1	Pratt,2b	2	0	0	3	4
Howard,2b	3	0	1	1	4	Marsans,cf	3	0	0	0	0
Wambs's,ss	3	0	0	1	1	Austin,3b	2	0	0	0	1
Billings,c	2	0	0	6	4	Severeid,c	2	0	1	2	2
Bagby,p	2	0	0	0	1	aTobin	0	0	0	0	0
						Hartley,c	0	0	0	1	1
Total....22	1	5	21	11		B'gardner,p	0	0	0	0	0
						Park,p	2	0	0	1	1
						Total....23	1	5	21	13	

a-Ran for Severeid in eighth inning.
Error—Engel.

Cleveland ....1 0 0 0 0 0 0—1
St. Louis ....0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1

Called; darkness.

Stolen bases—Tobin, Miller. Sacrifice fly—Pratt. Double plays—Pratt, Johnson, and Sisler; Hartley and Johnson; Speaker, Billings, and Wambsgans; Johnson, Pratt, and Sisler. Left on bases—Cleveland, 3; St. Louis, 2. First base on error—St. Louis, 1. Bases on balls—Off Baumgardner, 2; off Park, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Baumgardner, 2 hits, 1 run in 1-3 inning; off Bagby, 5 hits, 1 run in 7 innings; off Park, 3 hits, no runs in 6 2-3 innings. Struck out—By Bagby, 5; by Park, 3. Passed ball—Billings. Umpires—Messrs. Connolly and Hildebrand. Time of game—One hour and twenty minutes.

Southern Association.

Atlanta, 5; Little Rock, 0, (first game.)
Atlanta, 6; Little Rock, 4, (second game.)
Memphis, 2; Birmingham, 0.
New Orleans, 4; Chattanooga, 2, (first game.)
Chattanooga, 4; New Orleans, 2, (second game.)
Nashville, 1; Mobile, 0, (first game.)
Nashville, 4; Mobile, 2, (second game.)

Eastern League.

MORNING GAMES.

Worcester, 7; Lynn, 3.
Bridgeport, 2; New Haven, 0.
Lawrence, 6; Lowell, 3.
Springfield, 3; Hartford, 3.

AFTERNOON GAMES.

Lynn, 2; Worcester, 1.
New Haven, 5; Bridgeport, 2.
Lowell, 6; Lawrence, 0.
New London, 6; Portland, 0.
Springfield, 11; Hartford, 1.

Stadium A. C., MANHATTAN Opera House. Tonight—West vs. Alberts. Astey vs. Lynch. —Advt.

ROBINS AND BRAVES HAVE EVEN BREAK

Dodgers Score Shutout in the Afternoon After Losing, 5 to 3, in the Morning.

Brooklyn baseball fans turned out en masse yesterday to pay homage to their returning heroes, and saw them break even with the Boston Braves in a double-header on Ebbets Field. The morning game, the first that the Dodgers have contested on home grounds since their successful tour of the West, did not end in the triumph the team's supporters anticipated, Boston winning 5 to 3. In the afternoon the Robins returned to the field, a little depressed because of their bitterly contested defeat of the morning, but with a determination that was not satisfied until they buried the visitors under a 1 to 0 defeat.

Thirty-four thousand rabid adherents of the team across the bridge witnessed the games, of whom 22,000 were present in the afternoon. Prominent among the spectators was President John K. Tener of the National League, who sat with Colonel C. H. Ebbets in the grandstand.

Both games had spectacular and thrilling moments aplenty, but the afternoon struggle was the feature from all angles. For a time it appeared doubtful if the second contest would be finished because of heavy rain clouds, but the slight drizzle which lasted for several minutes had no other effect than to dampen the field a little. Twice the game was held up because of conflicts between players. The first delay came in the fifth inning when Smith, the Brooklyn pitcher, following Meyers's out, lined one of Long Tom Hughes's offerings to the left field bleacher wall for three bases. The hit was fair by a noticeable margin, but in striking the wall the sphere carromed off in the direction of a special police officer. The claim of interference was immediately argued by the Boston players, but after a short wrangle it was disallowed by the umpire.

Again in the eight frame there was a delay when Maranville and Wheat had a controversy at second base. Wheat reached first base when the Braves' shortstop fumbled his grounder, and in attempting a steal of second he was touched out by the diminutive Boston player, assisted by Gowdy. Wheat did not take kindly to the manner used by Maranville in putting the ball on him when he slid into the bag, and when he regained an upright position, he began a wordy combat with the Boston player, which was continued after the side had been retired, while the spectators hissed.

Brooklyn's performance in the afternoon was in striking contrast to the ragged work of the morning. They started off in the first inning, and, with one out, filled the bases. The promising outlook, however, was dimmed when Mowrey hit into a double play.

In each succeeding inning up to the seventh the Robins managed to get runners on the bases, but were unable to score runs. In the seventh inning Cutshaw started off with a clean single over short field and advanced on Olson's sacrifice. Chief Meyers then singled to left field, sending Cutshaw home with Brooklyn's run, which won the game. Then the Brooklynites, with wonderful fielding and good pitching by Smith, held the Braves at bay.

Wheat uncorked a spectacular catch in the eighth inning, when he speared Egan's hit, which was ticketed for a home run, with his gloved hand. Olson followed with a sensational one-hand stop of Maranville's grounder to short field. Both plays received applause.

Wonderful pitching by George Tyler in the morning game gave the visitors a victory by 5 to 3, despite a sharp rally in the ninth inning. Second base was a strange part of the field to the home team until the closing frame, when they tallied their three runs on heavy hitting. Daubert started the trouble when two were out. He got a pass and advanced on Johnston's single to left field. Wheat then hit the right field fence, scoring Daubert and Johnston, and landing on second base himself. This was the longest hit of either game. Mike Mowrey then hit to left field, scoring Wheat, but died himself trying to stretch his hit into a two-bagger.

Wheezer Dell did the twirling for Brooklyn and sailed along smoothly until the fourth inning, when the visitors touched his delivery for two runs. The Boston team collected another run in the sixth inning, and in the seventh frame Rube Marquard was sent in to save the day. The Boston players had no more regard for Rube's feelings than they did for those of his predecessor, and they pounded him for two more tallies. The scores:

MORNING GAME.

BOSTON.	Ab	R	H	Po	A	BROOKLYN.	Ab	R	H	Po	A
M'ville,ss	4	0	1	3	3	H.Myers,cf	3	0	0	2	0
Evers,2b	3	2	1	2	2	Daubert,1b	3	1	1	8	0
Collins,cf	5	2	2	1	0	Johnston,rf	4	1	2	2	0
Connolly,lf	0	0	0	0	0	Wheat,lf	3	1	1	3	0
Magee,lf	1	0	0	1	1	Mowrey,3b	4	0	1	1	1
Konetc'y,1b	4	1	0	11	0	Cutshaw,2b	3	0	1	1	5
Smith,3b	4	0	1	0	0	O'Mara,ss	3	0	0	3	1
Wilhoit,rf	4	0	2	3	0	Meyers,c	3	0	0	7	4
Gowdy,c	4	0	1	3	4	Dell,p	1	0	0	0	1
Tyler,p	4	0	0	0	3	Marquard,p	0	0	0	0	0
						aGetz	1	0	0	0	0
Total...38	5	8	27	13		bOlson	1	0	0	0	0
						Total....29	3	6	27	12	

a-Batted for Dell in the sixth inning.
b-Batted for Marquard in the ninth inning.
Errors—Johnston, (2,) O'Mara.

Boston ....0 0 0 2 0 1 2 0 0—5
Brooklyn ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3—3

Two-base hits—Evers, Wheat. Three-base hit—Collins. Stolen base—Connolly. Double plays—Evers, Maranville, and Konetchy; Dell, Myers, and Daubert. Left on bases—Boston, 7; Brooklyn, 2. First base on errors—Boston, 1; Brooklyn, 1. Bases on balls—Off Tyler, 2; off Dell, 4; off Marquard, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Tyler, 6 hits and 3 runs in nine innings; off Dell, 6 hits and 2 runs in six innings; off Marquard, 2 hits and 1 run in three innings. Hit by pitcher—By Tyler, (Myers;) by Dell, (Connolly.) Struck out—By Tyler, 3; by Dell, 4; by Marquard, 1. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Eason.

SECOND GAME.

BROOKLYN.	Ab	R	H	Po	A	BOSTON.	Ab	R	H	Po	A
H.Meyers,cf	3	0	1	2	0	M'ville,ss	4	0	0	3	2
Daubert,1b	4	0	1	15	0	Evers,2b	4	0	1	2	2
Johnston,rf	4	0	1	0	0	Collins,cf	4	0	0	1	0
Wheat,lf	4	0	1	1	0	Magee,lf	4	0	0	2	0
Mowrey,3b	3	0	0	1	5	Konetchy,1b	2	0	1	7	1
Cutshaw,2b	4	1	1	4	4	J.C.Smith,3b	3	0	2	3	2
Olson,ss	2	0	0	2	5	Fitzp'ck,rf	3	0	1	2	0
J.Meyers,c	3	0	2	1	0	Gowdy,c	3	0	0	4	3
F.Smith,p	3	0	1	0	2	Hughes,p	2	0	0	0	3
						aEgan	1	0	0	0	0
Total...30	1	7	27	16		Nehf,p	0	0	0	0	0
						Total....30	0	5	24	13	

a-Batted for Hughes in the eighth inning.
Errors—Cutshaw, F. Smith, Maranville, Evers, (2.)

Brooklyn ....0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 ..—1
Boston ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Two-base hits—H. Meyers, Daubert. Three-base hits—F. Smith. Sacrifice hit—Olson. Double plays—Maranville, Evers and Konetchy; Mowrey, Cutshaw and Daubert; Cutshaw and Daubert; Cutshaw, Olson and Daubert. Left on bases—Boston, 4; Brooklyn, 8. First base on errors—Boston, 1; Brooklyn, 2. Bases on balls—Off Hughes, 1; off Nehf, 1; off Smith, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Hughes, 7 hits, 1 run in 7 innings; off Nehf, no hits, no runs in 1 inning. Struck out—By Hughes, 4; by Smith, 1. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Eason. Time of game—One hour and thirty-four minutes.

YALE CUBS BEAT HARVARD.

Crimson Freshmen Lose Annual Contest by Score of 8 to 2.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 30.—Yale freshmen defeated the Harvard Yearlings 8 to 2 today in their annual baseball game. Pitcher Brainard held the Harvard 1919 team to six hits and his home run in the third clinched the Yale victory.

Captain Frank Lynch played brilliant ball for Yale. His three hits, three runs, two stolen bases and a throw to the plate from deep left, cutting off a run, were timely factors in the victory.

For Harvard, McLeod and Burrell played in good form. The score:

R.H.E.
Yale Freshmen.....0 1 3 0 3 0 0 1 ..—8 9 2
Harvard Freshmen.0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0—2 6 2

Batteries—Brainard and Stanley; Felton, Coolidge and Fuller.

EVEN BREAK FOR TIGERS.

White Sox Draw First and Detroit Second in Slugging Match.

DETROIT, Mich., May 30.—Detroit and Chicago divided the Decoration Day games, the morning game going to the White Sox, 3 to 1, while the Tigers took a ten-inning slugging match this afternoon, 9 to 8. Seven pitchers were used in the second game. Each team scored three runs in the ninth. In the tenth Dauss was passed and he scored the winning run on Bush's sacrifice and Vitt's single.

Umpire Dineen announced this afternoon that the decision made in the morning game, when Felsch was called out after Veach had dropped his fly, that Felsch was called out because Veach had momentarily held the ball before dropping it. It was quite generally thought that Felsch was retired because he had stopped running to first and turned toward his dugout, believing that Veach would catch the ball. The winning run was scored after Veach dropped the fly. The scores:

MORNING GAME.

CHICAGO.	Ab	R	H	Po	A	DETROIT.	Ab	R	H	Po	A
J.Collins,rf	5	0	0	1	0	Bush,ss	4	0	0	2	3
Weaver,ss	5	0	1	2	7	Vitt,3b	5	0	1	0	3
E.Collins,2b	4	2	2	1	3	Cobb,cf	4	0	0	0	0
Ness,1b	2	0	1	9	0	Veach,lf	3	1	1	3	1
Fourn'r,1b	0	0	0	4	0	Kavan'h,rf	1	0	0	1	0
Jackson,lf	3	0	2	1	0	Burns,1b	4	0	1	11	0
Felsch,cf	4	0	0	6	0	Young,2b	3	0	0	5	2
Schalk,c	1	0	0	0	3	Fuller,2b	0	0	0	0	0
McMul'n,3b	1	0	0	0	1	Stanage,c	3	0	0	3	4
Williams,p	3	0	0	0	2	Hamilton,p	2	0	0	1	4
Russell,p	0	0	0	0	0	cHeilman	0	0	0	0	0
Scott,p	0	0	0	0	0	dHarper	1	0	0	0	0
aLynn	1	0	1	0	0	eDubuc	0	0	0	0	0
bMurphy	0	1	0	0	0	fBaker	0	0	0	0	0
Total....29	3	7	27	13		Total...30	1	3	*26	17	

a-Batted for Williams in eighth inning.
b-Ran for Ness in eighth inning.
c-Batted for Young in eighth inning.
d-Batted for Heilman in eighth inning.
e-Batted for Hamilton in ninth inning.
f-Ran for Dubuc in ninth inning.
Errors—Weaver, Bush, Veach.

Chicago ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 1—3
Detroit ....0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—1

Two-base hits—Jackson, (2,) Burns. Stolen base—Bush. Sacrifice hits—Jackson, McMillin, Kavanagh. Sacrifice flies—Felsch. Left on bases—Chicago, 12; Detroit, 10. First base on errors—Chicago, 1; Detroit, 1. Bases on balls—Off Williams, 5; of Russell, 1; off Scott, 1; off Hamilton, 7. Hits and earned runs—Off Williams, 2 hits, 1 run, in seven innings; off Russell, 1 hit, no runs, in two-third inning; off Scott, no hit, no run, in one and one-third innings; off Hamilton, 7 hits, 1 run in nine innings. Hit by pitcher—By Hamilton. (Ness, Fournier, Schalk.) Struck out—By Williams, 3; Hamilton, 1. Passed balls—Stanage. Umpires Messrs. Dineen and Chill.

AFTERNOON GAME.

DETROIT.	Ab	R	H	Po	A	CHICAGO.	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Bush,ss	5	3	2	0	8	J.Collins,rf	6	1	2	3	0
Vitt,3b	5	1	2	2	1	Weaver,ss	6	1	1	0	3
Cobb,cf	5	2	3	1	0	E.Collins,2b	4	1	1	3	3
Veach,lf	3	2	1	3	0	Ness,1b	5	0	2	7	0
Harper,rf	4	0	2	2	0	Jackson,lf	5	2	3	6	1
Kavan'h,rf	0	0	0	1	0	Felsch,cf	4	0	0	0	0
Burns,1b	5	0	2	14	0	Schalk,c	4	0	1	6	1
Young,2b	5	0	2	3	4	M'Mul'n,3b	5	1	3	0	4
Stanage,c	3	0	1	4	2	Wolfgang,p	1	0	0	0	0
Baker,c	0	0	0	0	0	Russell,p	2	1	1	0	2
Coveleskie,p	4	0	0	0	4	Faber,p	0	0	0	0	0
Boland,p	0	0	0	0	0	Scott,p	1	0	1	1	1
Dauss,p	0	1	0	0	0	aLynn	1	0	0	0	0
bEjilmann	1	0	0	0	0	Fournier,1b	0	1	0	2	0
Total...40	9	15	30	19		Total...44	8	15	*28	15	

*One out when winning run scored.
a-Batted for Faber in eighth inning.
b-Batted for Stanage in ninth inning.

Detroit ....2 0 1 0 0 0 2 0 3 1—9
Chicago ....1 0 0 0 0 0 3 1 3 0—8

Two-base hits—J. Collins, Weaver, Ness, Cobb, Veach. Three-base hit—Jackson. Stolen base—Veach. Sacrifice hits—E. Collins, Bush, Vitt. Sacrifice fly—Veach. Double play—Young and Burns. Left on bases—Chicago, 9; Detroit, 10. First base on errors—Chicago, 3; Detroit, 2. Bases on balls—Off Russell, 1; off Scott, 2; off Covaleskie, 1; off Boland, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Wolfgang, 3 hits, 1 run in 1 inning; off Russel, 8 hits, 1 run in 5 2-3 innings; off Faber, 1 hit, no run in 1-3 inning; off Scott, 3 hits, 3 runs in 2 1-3 innings; off Covaleskie, 14 hits, 5 runs in 8 1-3 innings; off Boland, no hits, no run in 2-3 inning. Hit by Dauss, 1 hit, no run in 1 inning. Hit by pitcher—By Scott, (Kavanagh.) Struck out—By Russell, 3; by Scott, 2; by Covaleskie, 3. Umpires—Messrs. Chill and Dineen. Time of game—Two hours and eight minutes.

PIRATES TRIM THE REDS.

Manager Herzog Injured and Carried Off the Field Unconscious.

PITTSBURGH, May 30.—Pittsburgh defeated Cincinnati this afternoon by a score of 9 to 8. Free hitting and misplays contributed three runs to each side in the ninth inning.

Manager Herzog of the Reds was hit on the head by a thrown ball while his team was practicing preceding the game and was carried off the field in an unconscious condition. He recovered later, and an examination showed he was not seriously hurt. The morning game was postponed on account of rain. The score:

PITTSBURGH.	Ab	R	H	Po	A	CINCINNATI.	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Carey,cf	3	2	1	2	0	Groh,3b	5	0	0	1	0
Johnston,1b	3	0	0	11	0	Neale,cf	3	0	1	2	0
Wag'r,ss,2b	3	1	1	1	1	Clark,c	1	1	1	0	0
Hinchm'n,rf	4	1	1	1	0	Chase,lf,cf	5	1	1	3	0
Schultz,3b	3	1	2	1	2	Wingo,c	4	1	1	4	5
Barney,lf	2	2	1	2	0	aHuhn	0	0	0	0	0
Knabe,2b	2	0	0	0	2	Mitchell,lf	0	1	0	0	0
dCostello	1	0	1	0	0	Griffith,rf	3	1	1	0	0
Smith,ss	1	0	0	0	2	Mollwitz,1b	4	1	1	12	1
Gibson,c	4	0	2	8	0	Fisher,ss	5	1	1	3	1
eSchmidt	0	1	0	0	0	Louden,2b	3	0	1	0	5
Mamaux,p	1	0	0	0	1	Moseley,p	1	0	0	0	1
fVlox	1	0	0	0	0	Knetzer,p	0	0	0	0	1
Cooper,p	1	0	0	1	0	bKillifer	1	0	1	0	0
gWilson	1	0	1	0	0	cEmmer	0	1	0	0	0
hBaird	0	1	0	0	0	Schneider,p	0	0	0	0	0
						Shultz,p	0	0	0	0	0
Totals....30	9	10	27	8		Totals...35	8	9	*25	14	

*One out when the winning run was scored.
a-Batted for Wingo in ninth.
b-Batted for Knetzer in ninth.
c-Ran for Killifer in ninth.
d-Batted for Knabe in sixth.
e-Ran for Gibson in ninth.
f-Batted for Mamaux in fifth.
g-Batted for Cooper in ninth.
h-Ran for Wilson in ninth.
Errors—Wingo, Fisher, Hinchman, Schultz.

Pittsburgh ....0 0 0 0 1 4 0 1 3—9
Cincinnati ....0 3 2 0 0 0 0 0 3—8

Two-base hits—Griffith, Louden, Barney, Gibson, Wilson. Stolen bases—Neale, (2;) Louden, Schultz, Costello. Sacrifice hits—Mollwitz, Moseley, Johnston, (2.) Sacrifice fly—Schultz. Double play—Wingo and Fisher. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 8; Pittsburgh, 6. First base on balls—Off Moseley, 6; off Schultz, 1; off Mamaux, 3; off Cooper, 3. Hits and earned runs—Off Moseley, 4 hits, 5 runs in five and two-thirds innings; off Knetzer, 2 hits, 1 run in two and one-third innings; off Schneider 2 hits, 2 runs, none out in the ninth; off Schultz, 2 hits, 1 run in one inning; off Mamaux, 5 hits, 2 runs in five innings; off Cooper, 4 hits, no runs in four innings. Struck out—By Moseley, 2; by Knetzer, 2; by Mamaux, 8; by Cooper, 4. Wild pitch—Knetzer. Passed ball—Gibson. Time of game—two hours and fifteen minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie.

College and School Games.

At Philadelphia, Penn.—Princeton, 7; Pennsylvania, 2.
At Providence, R. I.—Brown, 8; Harvard, 1.
At New Haven, Conn.—Yale, 4; Cornell, 2.
At Middletown, Conn.—Boston College, 14; Wesleyan, 2.
At Medford, Mass.—Massachusetts Aggies, 12; Tufts, 5.
At Worcester, Mass.—Holy Cross, 5; Dartmouth, 4.
At South Bethlehem, Penn.—Villanova, 7; Lehigh, 5.
At Dover, N. H.—Springfield Y. M. C. A. College, 8; New Hampshire, 0.
At New Haven, Conn.—Yale Freshmen, 8; Harvard Freshmen, 2.
At West Point, N. Y.—Army, 17; Seventh Regiment, N. G. N. Y., 1.
At Fishkill, N. Y.—Fishkill Military Academy, 9; St. John's Prep, 8.
At Mamaroneck, N. Y.—Mamaroneck High, 15; Curtiss High, 3.
At Buffalo, N. Y.—Buffalo University, 1; Detroit University, 1.
At Williamstown, Mass.—Williams, 3; Amherst, 2.
At Schenectady, N. Y.—Union College, 8; Hamilton College, 0.

PRINCETON POCKETS 12-INNING VICTORY

Quakers Blow Up in the Twelfth and Tigers Run Away with Game.

Special to The New York Times.

FRANKLIN FIELD, PHILADELPHIA, May 30.—Penn's nine and Spellman, the pitcher, ballooned in the twelfth inning of a sensational Penn-Princeton battle this afternoon, and the Tigers carried off the second victory over the Red and Blue this season by a score of 7 to 2.

Kane, Penn's second baseman, started the fireworks for Princeton by fumbling Lee's easy grounder. Tibbott sacrificed after Hoyt singled. Driggs drove to right, the ball being misjudged by Murdock. McNichol laced out a long drive to the north stands for two bases, and Bennis got a life on Shea's error. Then Murdock dropped a Texas Leaguer over second. McNichol scored as Douglas fumbled Hoyt's throw to the plate. The score:

PRINCETON.	Ab	R	H	Po	A	PENNSYLVANIA.	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Lee,lf	4	1	0	1	0	Sullivan,lf	3	0	0	1	0
Tibbott,rf	5	1	1	4	0	Moore,3b	4	0	0	2	2
Hoyt,cf	6	2	3	3	1	Kane,2b	4	0	0	5	2
Driggs,ss	3	1	1	0	8	Berry,ss	5	0	1	0	7
Douglas,c	4	1	2	4	2	M'Nichol,1b	5	1	3	9	0
Shea,3b	5	1	2	3	1	Bennis,cf	5	1	0	7	1
Scully,1b	5	0	1	16	0	Murdock,rf	4	0	2	0	0
Law,2b	5	0	1	5	0	Gilmore,c	4	0	0	10	2
Thompson,p	5	0	2	0	6	Speilman,p	4	0	1	1	2
						Cross,p	0	0	0	1	1
Total...42	7	13	36	18		aSmith	1	0	0	0	0
						Total....39	2	7	36	17	

a-Batted for Cross in twelfth.
Errors—Driggs, Douglas, Shea, Kane, Berry, Murdock. Home run—Hoyt. Two-base hits—McNichol, 2; Tibbott. Sacrifice hits—Douglas, Driggs, Sullivan, Gilmore, Moore, Kane, Law, Tibbott. Struck out—By Thompson, 4; by Speilman, 7; by Cross, 1. Bases on balls—Off Thompson, 1; off Speilman, 6. Stolen bases—Shea, Berry, Driggs. Wild pitch—Speilman. Balk—Speilman. Umpires—Messrs. Johnstone and Brennan.

Princeton ....0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 5—7
Pennsylvania ....0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0—2

CRIMSON LOSES TO BROWN.

Providence Team Has Easy Time with Harvard's Pitchers.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 30.—Brown defeated Harvard this afternoon 8 to 1. Garrett was retired after three innings, leaving Brown a lead of three runs. Harrison, who relieved him, was more generous, and Brown took five runs off his delivery in the fourth inning. Healy held Harvard to two hits up to the ninth, when three singles gave the Crimson its only tally. The score:

BROWN.	Ab	R	H	Po	A	HARVARD.	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Murray,2b	4	3	1	5	3	Coolidge,cf	3	1	2	0	0
Andrews,1b	3	2	1	11	0	Nash,1b	4	0	0	11	0
G.J'ston,ss	4	1	0	1	8	Abbott,2b	4	0	0	0	2
Davidson,3b	4	1	2	1	1	Hart,c	4	0	2	6	0
Robertson,lf	3	0	1	3	0	Beal,3b	4	0	2	3	2
Ormsby,cf	4	0	0	0	0	Percy,rf	4	0	0	0	0
Dunn,rf	3	0	0	0	0	Tripp,lf	2	0	0	3	1
Fineberg,c	3	0	0	6	2	Knowles,lf	0	0	0	0	0
Healy,p	1	1	0	0	1	Bothfield,ss	2	0	0	1	1
						Read,ss	0	0	0	0	0
Total....28	8	5	27	15		Garrett,p	1	0	0	0	3
						Harrison,p	2	0	0	0	1
						aMahan	1	0	0	0	0
						bBiswell	1	0	0	0	0
						Total....31	1	6	24	10	

Brown .... 1 0 2 5 0 0 0 0 ..—8
Harvard .... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1

a-Batted for Tripp in eighth inning.
b-Batted for Bothfield in eighth inning.
Errors—Davidson, Abbott, Garrett, Harrison.

Hits—Off Garrett, 3; off Harrison, 2. Stolen base—Robertson. Two-base hit—Coolidge. Three-base hit—Davidson. Home run—Murray. Sacrifice hits—Healy, (2;) Andrews, G. Johnston. Double play—Johnston, Murray and Andrews. Struck out—By Healy, 5; by Garrett, 2; by Harrison, 4. Bases on balls—Off Healy, 2; off Garrett, 1; off Harrison, 6. First base on errors—Brown, 3; Harvard, 1. Left on bases—Brown, 8; Harvard, 5. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. McLaughlin and Finnell.

FORDHAM WINS EASILY.

Georgetown Hitters Weak in Base Running.

Although outhit two to one, Fordham had little trouble yesterday in defeating Georgetown in their annual tussle at Fordham Field. The score was 8 to 4.

Fordham scored three runs in the second inning without a hit. Hall and O'Connell walked, and Murray hit Shankey, filling the bases. Dale struck out, but Hager dropped the ball. In a wild effort to stop Dale he threw into right field, all the runners scoring.

FORDHAM.	Ab	R	H	Po	A	GEORGETOWN.	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Berrigan,ss	4	0	1	1	4	Gogarty,ss	5	2	3	2	4
McGinn,c	4	0	0	8	1	Gilroy,rf	4	0	2	2	0
Viviano,3b	3	1	1	2	0	Sullivan,1b	5	1	3	6	0
Damico,2b	4	1	1	2	2	Cusack,3b	5	0	2	0	1
Hall,1b	2	2	0	9	0	Joyce,cf	5	0	2	0	0
O'Connell,cf	4	2	1	2	0	Weiss,2b	3	0	0	0	4
Shankey,rf	4	2	1	1	0	Birdini,lf	4	0	0	0	1
Dale,cf	4	0	0	1	0	Hager,c	4	0	0	14	1
Martin,p	2	0	1	1	2	Murray,p	4	1	0	0	1
Total.....31	8	6	27	9		Total...39	4	12	24	12	

Errors—Berrigan, (2,) Damico, O'Connell, Gogarty, Sullivan, Hager, and Murray.

Fordham ....0 3 5 0 0 0 0 0 ..—8
Georgetown ....0 0 1 0 0 3 0 0 0—4

Two-base hit—Viviano. Sacrifice hit—Gilroy. Stolen base—O'Connell. First base on errors—Fordham, 2; Georgetown, 3. Left on bases—Fordham, 4; Georgetown, 9. Double play—Hager, Gogarty, and Hager. Struck out—By Martin, 7; by Murray, 11. Bases on balls—Off Murray, 5. Hit by pitcher—By Martin, (Weiss;) by Murray, (Shankey, Hall.) Passed ball—Hager. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Strahan.

WILLIAMS BREAKS HOODOO.

Wins from Amherst in Eighth by One Run.

Special to The New York Times.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., May 30.—With Debevoise in the box, Williams smashed the Amherst hoodoo here this afternoon and won by a 3-2 score in one of the most exciting games ever witnessed on Weston Field. Williams made two tallies in the third inning, and maintained this apparently safe lead until the eighth, when Amherst evened the score. Clark's triple and Jones's Texas Leaguer in the second half of the inning, however, won the game. The score:

WILLIAMS.	Ab	R	H	Po	A	AMHERST.	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Statler,lf	3	0	0	1	0	W'mayer,ss	4	1	1	1	3
Seibert,cf	3	0	0	2	0	Monroe,2b	4	0	0	3	1
Clark,ss	4	2	3	1	2	Washb'n,1b	4	0	0	10	1
Jones,2b	3	1	1	1	5	Goodr'ge,p	4	0	2	0	7
Michler,rf	3	0	0	0	0	Ashley,rf	4	0	0	1	0
Howland,3b	4	0	1	1	2	Tabor,lf	4	0	1	1	0
Powell,c	3	0	0	8	0	See,c	2	0	1	6	0
Brumb'h,1b	3	0	0	12	0	G'drich,3b	3	0	0	1	2
Debevoise,p	3	0	0	1	3	Knauff,cf	0	0	0	0	0
						Seamans,cf	1	1	0	1	0
Total....29	3	5	27	12		Total....30	2	5	24	14	

Errors—Clark, Powell, Brumbaugh, Widmayer.

Williams .... 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 1 ..—3
Amherst .... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0—2

Earned run—Williams, 1. Two-base hits—Tabor, Goodridge. Three-base hit—Clark. First base on balls—Off Goodridge, 5; off Debevoise, 5. Struck out—By Goodridge, 6; by Debevoise, 6. Left on bases—Williams, 7; Amherst, 7. Stolen base—Statler. Sacrifice hit—Goodrich. Double plays—Jones, Clark and Brunbaugh, (2.) Wild pitches, Goodridge, (2.) First base on errors—Williams, 1; Amherst, 1. Time of game—Two hours and five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Kelly.

YALE DEFEATS CORNELL.

Wins by 4 to 2, Taking Series in Straight Games.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 30.—Yale today defeated Cornell 4 to 2, thereby winning the Cornell series in straight games. Larry Walsh, Yale's second string boxman, let the Ithacans down with five hits. Perkins held Yale to only six, but both pitchers were unsteady, Walsh issuing five and Perkins six passes. Both tightened with the bases occupied, each team having nine runners stranded. Johnson's all-round play featured for Yale, while the fielding of Mellen of Cornell and the batting of Sutterby for Cornell were the best pieces of the visitors' play.

Dudley Mudge, the Yale catcher, in colliding with the grandstand in the second inning after taking a foul, injured his right knee so severely that he may be out of the game the remainder of the season. He was taken to the college infirmary. His knee had been injured before and the reopened wound will be some time healing.

Budd opened for Cornell by being passed, reaching third on Walsh's poor throw, Yale's only error of the game, and scoring on Clary's sacrifice fly. Santers scored Cornell's last run in the second on a pass and Sutterby's two-bagger. Only one Cornell player reached third the remainder of the game.

Johnson walked for Yale in the first, took second on Snell's sacrifice, and scored on Sutterby's muff of Santer's throw. Kinney scored in the second on a pass and Walsh's two-bagger. Earley was safe in the fourth on Eckley's error, Walsh was passed, and both scored on Snell's two-bagger to short left. The score:

YALE.	Ab	R	H	Po	A	CORNELL.	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Johnson,ss	4	1	1	1	2	Budd,rf	4	1	0	1	0
Snell,2b	4	0	1	4	0	Mellen,3b	4	0	1	3	5
Vaughn,cf	4	0	1	1	0	Clary,c	4	0	0	4	3
Shepley,rf	2	0	1	1	0	O'Conn'l,cf	3	0	0	0	0
Bush,1b	3	0	1	7	0	Eckley,ss	4	0	0	2	4
Munson,lf,c	3	0	0	4	0	Valentine,lf	4	0	2	2	1
Mudge,c	0	0	0	0	1	Santers,2b	3	1	0	0	1
Earley,lf	3	1	0	8	0	Sutterby,1b	2	0	2	12	1
Kinney,3b	2	1	0	1	2	Wickey,1b	0	0	0	0	0
Walsh,p	3	1	1	0	1	Perkins,p	4	0	0	0	3
Total....28	4	6	27	6		Total....32	2	5	24	17	

Errors—Walsh, Eckley, Sutterby, Perkins.

Yale ....1 1 0 2 0 0 0 0 ..—4
Cornell ....1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—2

Stolen bases—Johnson, 2; Munson, Earley, Wickey. Sacrifice hits—Snell, Shepley, Kinney, Clary, O'Donnell. Two-base hits—Walsh, Snell, Sutterby. Bases on balls—By Walsh, 5; by Perkins, 6. Struck out—By Perkins, 3; by Walsh, 1. Wild pitch—Perkins. Left on bases—Yale, 9; Cornell, 9. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Westervelt. Attendance—4,000.

HOLY CROSS BEATS GREEN.

Dartmouth Loses Hard-Fought Game in Tenth Inning.

Special to The New York Times.

WORCESTER, Mass., May 30.—Holy Cross defeated Dartmouth in a fast ten-inning game this afternoon on Fitton Field. The score was 5 to 4. The batting of Spillane and the fielding of Pitcher Gill and Norton at shortstop for the Purple were the features of the game. The score:

HOLY CROSS.	Ab	R	H	Po	A	DARTMOUTH.	Ab	R	H	Po	A
O'Neil,rf	4	0	1	0	0	Osborne,lf	4	1	1	1	2
J.Murphy,cf	5	1	2	1	0	Reese,cf	4	1	0	3	0
Wig'sw'h,lf	4	2	1	3	0	C.Murphy,c	5	2	0	6	1
Carroll,c	3	2	2	5	0	Paine,1b	5	0	3	9	1
Griffin,2b	3	0	0	2	3	Thiels'r,ss	4	0	0	1	2
Spillane,1b	5	0	3	14	0	Eskeline,3b	4	0	1	3	6
Cooley,3b	4	0	0	2	2	O'Donn'l,rf	4	0	1	0	0
Norton,ss	4	0	1	2	5	Perkins,2b	4	0	0	5	0
Gill,p	4	0	0	1	9	Williams,p	4	0	0	0	3
						Brumby,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total...36	5	10	30	19		Total...38	4	6	*28	15	

*One out when winning run was made.

Holy Cross ....1 0 0 0 0 1 0 2 0 1—5
Dartmouth ....2 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—4

Two-base hits—Spillane, Paine, Osborne. Three-base hits—Carroll, Paine. Stolen base—Paine. Sacrifice hits—Reese, Griffin, (2.) Innings pitched—By Williams, 9; by Brumby, 1. Hits—Off Williams, 8; off Brumby, 1. Bases on balls—By Gill, (Osborne, Theilscher;) by Williams, (Wigglesworth, O'Neil;) by Brumby, (Carroll.) Hit by pitched ball—By Williams, (Carroll.) Struck out—By Gill, (Williams, Osborne, Paine;) by Williams, (Norton, Wigglesworth.) Left on bases—Holy Cross, 0; Dartmouth, 7. Wild pitch—Williams. Time of game—Two hours and thirty-one minutes. Umpires—Messrs. S. Conway and Talbot. Attendance, 6,000.

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Special Race Trains leave Penn. Station, 33d St. and 7th Ave., also Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn, at 12:30 and at intervals up to 1:55 P. M.; also by trolley.
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AUGUST BELMONT'S FRIAR ROCK WINS THE SUBURBAN

FRIAR ROCK FIRST IN THE SUBURBAN

Fleet Outsider Flashes Past Stromboli and The Finn in Classic at Belmont.

RECORD CROWD TURNS OUT

Emil Herz's Imported Short Grass Comes in Second, with Last Year's Winner Third.

THE SUBURBAN HANDICAP.

VALUE TO WINNER, $3,450.

Won by Friar Rock, August Belmont's ch. c., 3 years, 99 pounds, by Rock Sand-Fairy Gold, 7 to 5, 1 to 2, and out, (M. Garner.)

Second.—Short Grass, (imp.,) Emil Herz's b. h., aged, 117 pounds, 5 to 1, 8 to 5, and 7 to 10, (F. Keogh.)

Third.—Stromboli, August Belmont's ch. g., 5, 123 pounds, 7 to 5, 1 to 2, and out, (E. Haynes.)

Time—2:05. Won in 1915 by Stromboli.

With two lengths to spare, Friar Rock, an outsider, bearing the colors of August Belmont, Chairman of The Jockey Club, won the Suburban Handicap, one of the oldest of American turf classics, yesterday, at Belmont Park. Emil Herz's imported Short Grass was second, and the favorite, Stromboli, last year's winner, was third, two lengths behind.

According to the officials the crowd was the largest ever to attend the Westchester Racing Association's course, and exceeded in numbers the throng on the memorable day in 1907, when the great Colin defeated Fair Play for the Belmont Stakes. While no exact figures were announced, the spectators numbered between 40,000 and 45,000.

It was a great outpouring of holiday makers out for a day's sport at the beautiful course, and at the same time attracted by the glamour and historical interest which is always associated with a Suburban Handicap. Persons were there who go to a race course only once a year, and that occasion is generally Suburban Day. There were many present, too, who had never seen a race run before, and they were every bit as enthusiastic as those who had not missed an important turf event in years.

The Grand Stand Jammed.

The huge grand stand at Belmont Park was packed both in the front and behind the boxes. The upper stand, which is rarely opened except on big days, held nearly 5,000 spectators. As is its custom, the Westchester Racing Association had thrown open the infield, which was free. In this inclosure were probably 7,000 persons, many of whom came from the neighboring towns on Long Island. There were family parties with their luncheon baskets, who enjoyed their repasts while sitting on the grass between races. An impromptu soft drink stand had been erected, and did a roaring business, and everybody there seemed to be having a most enjoyable day's outing. When a shower came the officials immediately opened what was once known as the dollar stand, and all hands got under cover.

The Suburban Handicap is one of the most-sought-after prizes on the turf. While its present value to the winner ($3,450) is not great, the honor of winning the race is considered by turfmen to be infinitely greater than any attendant monetary consideration. August Belmont has now won the event four times, the first occasion being in 1889, when Raceland bore the scarlet and maroon colors to victory; again in 1905, when Beldame was the winner; last year, when Stromboli came home in front, and now with the name of Friar Rock added to the list.

Friar Rock is only a three-year-old, the third of his age ever to win a Suburban, the other two being Africander and Fitz Herbert. The race in the past has always been won by older and more experienced horses, and the fact that the victor was little thought of as a prospective winner makes the Rock Sand colt's triumph the greater.

Only Six Starters.

With nearly fifty horses eligible only seven were entered. C. J. Brookmiller withdrew Grumpy, which left a field of six to face the starter. The distance, a mile and a quarter, just suited Stromboli, and as he won the race last year he naturally was the favorite at 7 to 5. Friar Rock was coupled in the wagering but did not have many supporters. H. C. Hallenbeck's The Finn, which defeated Stromboli in the Metropolitan at a mile, was thought by many to have a wonderfully good chance of winning. Emil Herz's imported Short Grass, considered a long-distance horse, was also looked upon with favor.

Sharpshooter, which was starting for the first time, had numerous friends, while a strong tip had gone out that W. R. Coe's Hauberk was in the best of condition and ready to run the race of his four-year-old career.

But few persons seemed to take Friar Rock seriously. Every one thought the distance too great for him and the company too fast. It was considered that he was placed in the race merely as a pacemaker for his stablemate. As a two-year-old he had been fairly successful, winning five races out of twelve starts and being unplaced five times, but none of these was a distance event and did not warrant the opinion that the Rock Sand youngster was of Suburban Handicap calibre.

The race was started down the shoot and finished in front of the clubhouse lawn. Starter Mars Cassidy did not keep the contenders long at the post. Stromboli had the rail, while Friar Rock was in fifth position. Immediately the barrier was sprung Schuttinger shot The Finn into the lead, while Garner kept Friar Rock in the middle of the track and he raced up the back stretch several lengths behind the pace, but in a good position. At the first quarter Hauberk had assumed the lead and The Finn had fallen back into last place, while Stromboli was half a head behind Sharpshooter.

Winner to the Front.

At the top of the stretch Garner rushed his mount into the lead, and he was on the rail coming around the bend. Short Grass tried to get up with the leader, but Garner shook him off. Once straightened out for home, Friar Rock sailed along like a breeze, while Stromboli was making a gallant effort to catch his fast-running stablemate. Meanwhile Short Grass seemed to regain his speed, and he raced the Fair Play gelding off his feet. Then The Finn came on with another burst of speed, but Stromboli was able to stave him off and get into the money. The time, 2:05, was the same as last year.

When the horses paraded to the post for the opening number salvos of cheering and handclapping greeted their appearance. Outside of the Suburban, the other events were only of passing interest, and the usual number of scratches marred the races. A four-and-a-half furlong dash for two-year-old fillies brought together six good-looking youngsters, and was a comparatively easy victory for the Wickliffe Stable's Basil, which showed the benefit of previous racing education and in spite of early interference from the other contenders in the race, went out in front, and while always forced to do her best, won in a clever manner.

The Searingtown, a highweight handicap for three-year-olds and upward, was won by Schuyler L. Parsons's Hanson. Haynes, who was riding August Belmont's Fernrock, made a protest, his claim being that the winner had swerved out and interfered with the running of his horse. It took the officials fifteen minutes to decide to let the race stand as run. Fernrock was second and Miss Puzzle third. There were only three starters.

The Timber Toppers.

Thomas Hitchcock's Brentwood showed in the International Steeplechase Handicap that he is a jumper far above the average. The big gelding won one of the prettiest jumping events ever seen at Belmont Park. In winning he defeated the Greentree Stable's Marcellinus by a length and a half, which, in turn, was ten lengths in front of Rhomb.

Seven fencers took part in the event, which was over a two-mile course. The only one to stumble was Little Nearer, which unshipped his rider going over a jump in the backstretch. Coming to the last brush, Marcellinus was in the lead by at least two lengths, but Brentwood caught him. Franklin went to the whip. The big chestnut responded nobly and raced past the judges' stand a winner by a comfortable margin. The enthusiasm which greeted Brentwood's victory was one of the features of the afternoon.

August Belmont scored his second victory in the final race of the day, which went to Malachite. It was an event for mares three years old and upward which have not won $2,500 in 1915 and 1916, over a five-and-a-half-furlong straightaway course. The winner was a strong favorite, and defeated her field with two lengths to spare.

Among those present on the clubhouse lawn were Foxhall P. Keene, Harry Payne Whitney, Mrs. Payne Whitney, Captain E. B. Cassatt, August Belmont, August Belmont, Jr., William K. Vanderbilt, H. W. Sage, James Butler, J. E. Davis, L. S. Thompson, Price McKinney, Gifford A. Cochran, John Sanford, F. Ambrose Clark, and Harry La Montagne.

The summaries, with the straight, place, and show odds:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds which have not won $700, with $600 added; four and a half furlongs, straight. Time—0:53.

Basil, Wickliffe Stable's ch. c., 108 pounds, by Voter-Mintcake, 11 to 10, 6 to 5, out; (M. Garner)............ 1^{1}

Columbine, G. D. Widener, Jr.'s ch. f., 105, 12 to 1, 4 to 1, 8 to 5; (J. McTaggart)............ 2½

Pleasant Dreams, Frederick Johnson's ch. f., 105, 5 to 2, 3 to 5, 1 to 4; (M. Buxton)............ 3^{h}

Star Finch, Flare, Arnold also ran.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, which have not won since May 17, 1916, selling, purse $500, winner to be sold at auction for $1,000; six furlongs, main course. Time—1:16.

Presumption, J. MacManus's br. g., aged, 117 pounds, by Golden Maxim-Proud Duchess, 7 to 20, out, (L. Mink)............ 1^{3}

Dr. Gremer, A. J. O'Toole's b. g., 3, 98, 6 to 1, 4 to 5, out, (E. Graves)............ 2^{3}

Voluspa, Mrs. J. Garson's br. f., 4, 105, 9 to 2, 1 to 2, out, (R. Ball)............ 3

Only three starters.

THIRD RACE.—The Searingtown, for three-year-olds and upward, high weight handicap, with $600 added; six furlongs straight. Time—1:12 3-5.

Hanson, S. L. Parson's ch. g., 4 years, 123 pounds, by Oddfellow-Jane Eyre, 11 to 10, out, (T. Davies)............ $1^{1\frac{1}{2}}$

Fernrock, A. Belmont's ch. c., 3, 124, 8 to 5, out, (E. Haynes)............ 2^{1}

Miss Puzzle, J. Butler's b. f., 3, 122, 9 to 2, 3 to 5, out, (J. Loftus)............ 3

Only three starters.

FOURTH RACE.—The Suburban Handicap, with $2,500 added, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a quarter. Time—2:05.

Friar Rock, A. Belmont's ch. c., 3 years, 99 pounds, by Rock Sand-Fairy, 7 to 5, 1 to 2, out, (M. Garner)............ 1^{2}

Short Grass, (imp.,) Emil Herz's b h, aged, 117, 5 to 1, 8 to 5, 7 to 10, (F. Keogh)............ 2^{3}

Stromboli, A. Belmont's ch. g., 5, 123, 7 to 5, 1 to 2, out, (E. Haynes)............ 3^{1}

The Finn, Sharpshooter, Hanberk also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—The International Steeplechase Handicap, with $1,000 added, for four-year-olds and upward; about two miles. Time—4:19.

Brentwood, Thomas Hitchcock's ch. g., 5 years, 144 pounds, by Bryn Mawr-Elizabeth B., 13 to 10, 1 to 2, 1 to 5, (L. Franklin)............ 1^{1}

Marcellinus, (imp.,) Greentree Stable's br. g., aged, 160, 3 to 1, even, 1 to 2, (V. Powers)............ $2^{1\frac{1}{2}}$

Rhomb, E. McLean's ch. g., 6, 137, 10 to 1, 4 to 1, 2 to 1, (F. Williams)............ 3^{10}

Hibler, El Bart, May Bud II., (imp.,) and Little Nearer also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—For mares three years old and upward, which have not won $2,500 in 1915 or 1916, with $700 added; five and a half furlongs, straight. Time—1:06 1-5.

Malachite, A. Belmont's ch. f., 3 years, 112 pounds, by Rock Sand-Miss Hanover, 2 to 5, out, (E. Haynes)............ 1^{2}

Pan Maid, H. H. Hewitt's br. f., 4, 110, 8 to 1, 8 to 5, 1 to 2, (J. Butwell)............ 2^{3}

Jacquetta, A. L. Aste's br. f., 3, 104, 15 to 1, 7 to 2, 6 to 5, (J. McTaggart)............ 3^{3}

Variety, Ghetto Girl also ran.

ENTRIES FOR TODAY.

FIRST RACE.—Two-year-old maidens; five furlongs, straight. Leading Lady, 112 pounds; Yellowstone, 115; Passing Fancy, 115; Ivory Black, 115; Thoughtful, 115.

SECOND RACE.—Four-year-olds and upward; selling; one mile and one-sixteenth. Ash Can, 100 pounds; Armament, 110; Ida Claire, 110; Sam McMeekin, 115; Daingerfield, 105; Monocacy, 110; Menlo Park, 105.

THIRD RACE.—Three-year-olds and upward; the Garden City Selling Handicap; six and one-half furlongs, main course. Pullux, 114 pounds; True as Steel, 102; Royal Martyr, 102; Libyan Sands, 100.

FOURTH RACE.—Two-year-olds; the Bouquet; selling; five furlongs, straight. Old Drury, 94 pounds; Breeze, 112; Triple Crown, 104.

FIFTH RACE.—Four-year-olds and upward; steeplechase; selling; about two and one-fourth miles. Repentant, 141 pounds; Syosset, 147; Abdon, 138; Racebrook, 149; Flying Peep, 130.

SIXTH RACE.—Three-year-olds and upward; maidens; six furlongs, straight. Bryn Chant, 110 pounds; Gammon, 115; Bet, 105; Dorcas, 105; Our John, 115; Set Square, (imp.,) 110; Eleanor, 105; Churchill, 110; Beau of Menlo, 110; St. Rock, 110; Saturn, 110; Past Master, 110.

SEES RACING ON UPGRADE.

August Belmont Says Suburban's Value Will Be Increased.

August Belmont was highly pleased with the success of his candidate in the Suburban, as well as with the performance of his handsome filly Malachite in the last event of the day at Belmont Park yesterday.

After the races Mr. Belmont said to a representative of THE TIMES:

"The splendid attendance today is evidence of the popularity of racing. I do not think there ever was a gathering that equaled this in quality on a race course in this country, although it may have been exceeded in numbers. When the Westchester Racing Association took over the Suburban Handicap the future of the sport was shrouded in more or less doubt, but the enthusiasm exhibited today has given us renewed confidence, and the Suburban of 1917 will have $5,000 added, with an increased starting and declaration fee. This will bring it back to the position it formerly occupied in the esteem of the public."

When it was remarked to Mr. Belmont that his famous mare Fairy Gold played a prominent part in giving the turf two such sterling performers as Friar Rock and Stromboli, this mare being the dam of Fair Play, the Chairman of the Jockey Club said:

"She is indeed a fine mare, and being by Ben D'or, out of a Hermit dam, she was well worth the $18,000 I paid for her at the McCalmont sale. She has never thrown anything but a winner, and I look for great things from her still. She has been mated this year with Trap Rock, brother to Tracery, at the Nursery Stud in Kentucky."

FIFINELLA WINS DERBY.

Beats Kwangsu in Substitute Event Over English Course.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEWMARKET, England, May 30.—The substitute for the Derby stakes, a sweepstake of $500 each, with $5,000 added, second horse to receive $1,000 and the third $500, was run off on the famous Newmarket course today. Out of the thirty-six entries only ten faced the starter, and the race resulted in an exciting finish. E. Hulton's Fifinella, ridden by Childs, winning by a neck from J. A. Fairie's Kwangsu, with Templeman up. The American entry, John Sanford's Nassovian, with Frank O'Neill in the saddle, was only a head behind at third place. The betting was: Fifinella, 11 to 2; Kwangsu, 3 to 1, and Nassovian, 11 to 2. Kwangsu was the favorite.

'FORTIES' TESTED IN N. Y. Y. C. TRIALS

J. E. Hayes's Zilph Leads New One-Design in Their First Race.

Zilph, owned by James E. Hayes, Jr., proved to be the best of the new Herreshoff one-design forty-foot sloops, a dozen of which have been built for members of the New York Yacht Club, in their first trial in the races for the Spring cups sailed off the Glen Island course yesterday. It was not a thorough test of the new craft and was not accepted as such, either by the winner or any of the hundreds who watched the races from the decks of the many steamers and sailing craft which followed the boats over the course. All agreed that, as a rule, the sails did not entirely fit the yachts as they will later, and the handlers were so wholly unfamiliar with the boats that they could not be expected to get the best out of them until they had come to know better their crankinesses and their best points.

Far from being the handsomest boats in the Sound fleet, the "forties" showed good sailing possibilities, showed themselves to be stiff, dry, quick in stays, and admirable cruising craft, for which they were designed principally. Their bigger brothers, the "fifties," well seasoned as they are by two seasons of racing, showed their heels quickly to the new craft and outfooted and outsailed them handily. Even the smaller "thirties" showed relatively to better advantage in yesterday's trials, for the Lena and Okee of this class sailed the course of eighteen and a half miles faster than did four of the "forties," this fact being emphasized by the critics as proof that the newcomers were far from being "tuned up" for their best effort.

The start of the race, which enlisted the three one-design class of the New York Yacht Club, was made off Glen Cove and extended out into the Sound to a point off Greenwich, Conn., a distance of nine and one-fourth miles, northeast one-eighth north from Woolsey's Reef. This gave the craft a run before the wind to the turning mark and a beat home. There was a light southwest wind, shifting to westerly, which gave the craft an easy and dry time throughout the run.

The "fifties" were the first to get under way, picking their way daintily through the fleet of twenty-three racers which were manoeuvring about Commodore Baker's steamer Viking, at the disposal of the Race Committee for the day, making a pleasing nautical picture to the parties who thronged the decks of the huge steam yachts, J. P. Morgan's Corsair, Alex. Smith Cochran's Warrior, E. C. Benedict's Oneida, Leonard Richard's Carola, J. C. and A. N. Brady's auxiliary schooner Atlantic, James B. Ford's Katherine, Henry Walters's Narada, F. G. Bourne's Alberta, M. F. Plant's Vanadis, the Parthenia, Kalmia, Emeline, Ansantawae, Forbes Cameron's Conewango, and a large fleet of lesser craft.

When the starting gun was fired the Grayling, with J. P. Morgan at the tiller, and the Carolina, with George Nichols sailing her, slipped away across the line together and at once headed for the Long Island shore toward Mattinicock Point for a luffing match, while Ventura, with Commodore George F. Baker, Jr., at the wheel, and H. P. Whitney, sailing Barbara, spread their spinnakers and balloon sails and went straight for the mark up the Sound toward the Westchester and Connecticut shore.

Five minutes later the new racers introduced themselves to the watchful waiters on board the craft of noncombatants, and the sailors of the "forties" had timed their movements so well that Dolly Bowen, Zilph, Jessica, Squaw, and Maisie all slipped over the line in a prettily compact bunch, all on the starboard tack, with all their canvas stretched to the whispering winds. Black Duck broke her rudder just as she was crossing the line and at once retired.

Only Mistral of the "forties" essayed the route taken by Grayling and Carolina, these three hoping that the reach they were making might lead to benefits from wind and tide which those who had essayed a straight run for the mark might not get when they reached the open Sound. The other twenty sped away with bellying sails full of wind, and by the end of half the run they showed that their skippers had chosen the wiser way of making the trip.

Barbara, cleverly handled by Harry Payne Whitney, was the first of the fleet to round the mark and head into the wind for the run to the finish line. Ventura was close at her heels, and Carolina and Grayling, which had come over from the Long Island shore on a second reach, followed about two minutes later. While the big ones were kicking up the spray in their windward work, perhaps a mile ahead of the fleet, the first of the "forties," Rowdy, swept gracefully around the mark and started for home. Katherine and Jessica followed shortly after, and then came Dolly Bowen, Mistral, and Zilph well together. The three latter tacked at once and went to the west shore—a sensible proceeding, as the final result showed, since they got much the best of the wind, which was slowly dying down. Then Zilph took a decided lead and held it through her long tacks, which brought her to the front of her class and the possession of the first of the cups sailed for by her class.

It was the "fifties" which furnished the liveliest sport in this run to the finish. They all got together off Greenwich and fought it out like a quartet of racers struggling through the homestretch to the finish. All made a long tack from the near Connecticut shore for the mark off Glen Cove, hoping to make it without having to come about again. But tides swept them toward the Long Island shore, so that when within a half mile of the finish they all had to tack, as none could luff across. In the struggle for position which followed, Barbara got the best of it, barely nosing out Ventura, with both Grayling and Carolina but two minutes behind them and only a second apart. Commodore Baker at once reported his yacht Ventura disqualified, as he had sailed unintentionally across Barbara's course just at the start and forced her to come about and so lose valuable headway.

Zilph, the leader of the "forties," came home alone and luffed across the line, with Mistral three minutes behind her, and the rest of the fleet well strung out behind. Lena and Okee of the "thirties" had the liveliest kind of a duel all the way in from the outer mark, the former winning by a minute and a second. The summaries:

New York Yacht Club—Special Classes

FIFTY-FOOT ONE-DESIGN SLOOPS.

Course, 18½ miles. Start, 1:10 P. M.

Yacht and Owner.	Time of Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Barbara, H. P. Whitney	3:42:50	2:32:50
Carolina, George Nichols	3:44:45	2:34:45
Grayling, J. P. Morgan	3:44:46	2:34:46
Ventura, George F. Baker, Jr.	Disqualified	

40-FOOT ONE-DESIGN SLOOPS.

Course, 18½ miles. Start, 1:15 P. M.

Zilph, James E. Hayes, Jr.	4:13:40	2:58:40
Mistral, George M. Pynchon	4:16:30	3:01:30
Maisie, Henry B. Plant	4:22:32	3:07:32
Katharine, Arthur F. Luke	4:23:19	3:08:19
Dolly Bowen, Alex S. Cochran	4:36:30	3:21:30
Pauline, Oliver G. Jennings	4:39:01	3:24:01
Rowdy, Holland S. Duell	4:58:50	3:43:50
Shawara, Harold Wesson	5:00:56	3:45:56
Jessica, Wilson Marshall	5:05:38	3:50:38
Squaw, John S. Lawrence	5:09:00	3:54:00
*Black Duck, Arthur K. Bourne.		

*Disabled and did not sail the course.

30-FOOT ONE-DESIGN-CLASS SLOOPS.

Course, 18½ miles. Start, 1:20 P. M.

Lena, Ogden M. Reid	4:58:22	3:38:22
Okee, L. G. Hamersly	4:54:23	3:34:23
Alera, J. L. Cutler	5:15:53	3:55:53
Minx, Johnston De Forest	5:19:02	3:59:02
Banzai, E. Lang	5:25:46	4:05:46
Les Mona, G. B. Kulenkampff	5:34:15	4:14:15
Silhouette, E. H. Prentice	5:34:21	4:14:21
Alice, Gherhardi Davis	5:35:10	4:15:10

Cannon Greet Yacht Clubs' Opening

The yacht and boat clubs along Newark and New York Bays off Bayonne formally opened the season yesterday with ceremonies which included the booming of cannon and raising of the colors. Open house was the rule, and club races were held. The Pavonia, Robbins Reef, Bayonne City, West Side, Bergen Point, Kill Van Kull, Newark Bay, Peninsula, and Bayswater Yacht Clubs and Bayonne Rowing Association were among the clubs to celebrate.

HARLEM Y. C. OPENS RACING.

Forty-eight Yachts in Events Marked by Good Jockeying.

There were forty-eight yachts in the fleet that started in the annual regatta of the Harlem Yacht Club, sailed yesterday on Long Island Sound, to the eastward of Execution Reef. Really there were fifty, but two of them, Clare of the Handicap Class and Le Cygne of the Larchmont Interclub Class, crossed the starting line just before the signals were set, and as their skippers failed to obey the recall, they were not in the race, and so the record of starters stands at forty-eight.

Weather conditions were very favorable. There was a good breeze from the southwest when the Regatta Committee's boat took its station at the northeast buoy on Execution Reef, and the sea was smooth. The wind fell away late in the afternoon, but there was enough of it to drive the yachts across the finish line in fairly rapid succession.

The courses were triangles, leading from the starting point diagonally across the Sound to the entrance of Hempstead Harbor, thence across to the Westchester shore, and thence home. The largest yachts, those of Classes P and Q and the Buzzard's Bay and Handicap classes, sailed eleven miles; the Larchmont Interclub and Sonder class boats and a class of yawls, nine miles, and all the small boats six miles.

The Regatta Committee and racing men generally were disappointed at the failure of Addison Hanan to bring to the starting line his new Class P yacht Nahma, which has been built to defend the Manhasset Bay Challenge Cup, which he won with Josephine at Chicago last year.

One does not look for sensational starts in the first race of a season, but there were two or three that would be considered snappy in Larchmont race week time. In the first division of the handicap class Carolina led by a couple of boat lengths, and Anita and Alert went across the line abeam and at high speed. In the second division Natoma, Ariel, Red Wing, and Viola were as closely bunched as they would be in a stiff breeze in mid-season. And the thirteen boats of the star class all lay in the wind, parallel to the line, a few seconds before the signal, and all went across with a rush, Little Dipper leading, and so closely packed that if the Regatta Committee had not taken their numbers before the start they would have missed some of them.

Some of the finishes were quite close. Three of the stars—not the prize winners, by the way—finished in a period of 28 seconds, and Scylla of the Manhasset Bay and Catseye of the Glen Cove one-design classes, sailing a match race, finished 29 seconds apart.

The winners in the several classes were: Handicap class, first division, Carolina; handicap class, second division, Veda; Larchmont inter-club class, Skid; match race, Amorita; sonder class, Mingo; yawl class, Respite; special Harlem class, Bettina; match race, Scylla; star class, Little Dipper; New Rochelle one-design class, Chickioker, (really a Manhasset Bay raceabout, but sailing with the New Rochelle boats by agreement;) dory class, Yan.

The summary:

SLOOPS—CLASS P.

Start, 1:10. Course, 11 Miles.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Wianno, W. F. Hayward	Did not finish.	

MATCH RACE.

Start, 1:15. Course, 11 Miles.

Zingara, Newton & Barnes	3:51:33	2:36:33
Amorita, T. B. Bragdon	3:39:51	2:24:51

HANDICAP CLASS—FIRST DIVISION.

Start, 1:20. Course, 11 Miles.

Anita, G. P. Granbery	3:54:42	2:34:42
Carolina, A. W. Lockwood	3:49:59	2:29:59
Alert, R. B. Budd	4:03:45	2:43:45
Arvia, G. C. Malloy	4:23:00	3:03:00

Corrected Time—Carolina, 2:25:29; Anita, 2:33:12; Alert, 2:37:45; Arvia, 2:54:00.

HANDICAP CLASS—SECOND DIVISION.

Start, 1:25. Course, 11 Miles.

Coot, H. Wennemer	4:30:59	3:05:59
Nadia, W. F. Clark	4:28:21	3:03:21
Red Wing, Grace & Loewy	4:05:30	2:40:30
Ariel, T. Price	4:15:47	2:50:47
Veda, Geo. Chadwick	4:03:34	2:38:34
Natoma, T. S. Clarke	4:13:13	2:48:13

Corrected Time—Veda, 2:34:36; Red Wing, 2:37:20; Ariel, 2:45:14; Natoma, 2:48:13; Coot, 2:54:06; Nadia, 3:00:58.

SLOOPS—CLASS Q.

Start, 1:30. Course, 11 Miles.

Dixie, J. F. Lalor	4:08:17	2:38:17

LARCHMONT INTERCLUB CLASS.

Start, 1:40. Course, 9 Miles.

Yuron, W. S. Mackintosh	3:33:57	1:53:57
Wild Thyme, A. H. Morris	3:14:09	1:34:09
Whiff, W. R. Manny	3:08:42	1:28:42
Barbara, C. Shields	3:23:04	1:43:04
Skid, H. L. Curry	3:06:35	1:26:35
E. Bar, L. Valentine	3:12:33	1:32:33

SONDER CLASS.

Start, 1:50. Course, 9 Miles.

Mingo, H. T. Hornidge	3:29:27	1:39:27
Peg, W. S. Silkworth	3:56:09	2:06:09

YAWLS.

Start, 1:55. Course, 9 Miles.

Widgeon, Fred Gade	3:44:39	1:49:39
Guardia, C. G. Marsland	4:51:71	2:20:21
Respite, J. Smith	3:46:42	1:51:42

Corrected time—Respite, 1:46:13; Widgeon, 1:49:39; Guardia, 2:09:23.

SPECIAL HARLEM Y. C. AUXILIARY.

Start, 1:55. Course, 9 miles.

Jeannette, C. W. Young	3:39:27	1:44:27
Bettina, Julius Greenbaum	3:38:46	1:43:46
Sabrina, F. E. Fredeichs	3:45:07	1:50:07

MATCH RACE.

Start, 2 P. M. Course, 6 miles.

Ccylla, E. A. Sierck	3:13:08	1:13:08
Catseye, R. W. Fraser	3:13:37	1:13:37

STAR CLASS.

Start, 2:05. Course, 6 miles.

Altair, Willis L. Stannard	3:19:45	1:14:45
Star Faraway, A. B. Fry	3:23:32	1:18:32
Vega, E. G. Unitt, Jr.	3:25:42	1:20:42
Neptune, W. L. Hopkins	3:26:20	1:21:20
Mercury, A. Wellman	3:27:18	1:22:18
Little Dipper, G. A. Corry	3:16:03	1:11:03
Snake, T. H. Lewis	3:19:17	1:14:17
Snapper, Adrian Iselin	3:19:27	1:14:27
Zete, G. W. Elder, Jr.	3:18:44	1:13:44
Canis Minor, Adler L. O'Brien	3:20:27	1:15:27
Hydra, C. E. Hyde	3:16:47	1:11:47
Hercules	3:25:18	1:20:18
Little Bear, Allen Walker	3:29:21	1:24:21

NEW ROCHELLE ONE DESIGN CLASS.

Start, 2:10. Course, 6 miles.

Virginia, Boyd Decker	3:35:55	1:25:55
Nereid, D. Girlat	3:37:54	1:27:54
La Rochelle, W. H. J. Ehler	3:42:54	1:32:54
Chickioker, F. T. Cornell	3:25:47	1:15:47

AMERICAN DORIES.

Start, 2:10. Course, 6 miles.

Yan, A. Vandelaan	4:43:10	2:33:10
Rocky, J. A. Haggerty, did not finish.		

MAYO WINS 5-MILE RUN.

Takes St. Michael's Lyceum Event in Field of 136.

Eddie Mayo of the Brooklyn A. A. proved a better hot weather runner than any of his 135 rivals in the annual five-mile handicap road run of the St. Michael's Lyceum in West Hoboken, N. J., yesterday, and won in hollow fashion in 32 minutes 19 seconds from a four-minute allowance. About four city blocks showed between Mayo and his closest contender, C. Du Bois of the Hollywood Inn A. A., who, with a two minutes and 15 seconds handicap, went over the course in 31:51 actual time. Third prize was annexed by M. J. Mass of the Yonkers Y. M. C. A., who started from the three-minute mark.

Charles Pores of the Millrose A. A. won the fast time prize, and finished tenth. He was clocked in 30:35.

The team trophy went to the Yonkers Y. M. C. A., which scored over fifteen other clubs, with a total of 71 points. Holy Family Lyceum athletes took second place with 99 points, one less than was recorded by the Morningside A. C. team.

The leaders finished as follows:

Name.	Handicap.	Actual Time.
E. Mayo, Brooklyn A. A.	4:00	32:19
C. Du Bois, Hollywood A. A.	2:15	31:51
M. J. Mass, Yonkers Y.M.C.A.	3:00	32:41
G. Andrews, Holy Family Lcm.	3:15	33:05
G. Gauhan, Holy Family Lcm.	3:15	33:19
L. Schmidt, Bronx C. H.	2:15	32:10
A. Morris, St. Chris'her A. C.	1:00	31:15
H. J. Robinson, Ozanam A. A.	3:45	34:12
J. Murber, 92d St. Y.M.H.A.	3:30	34:02
C. Pores, Millrose A. A.	Scratch	30:35
T. Mullane, unattached	3:45	34:21
J. McGuisness, Mohawk A. C.	3:30	34:07
A. Larson, Yonkers Y.M.C.A.	3:15	33:53
J. McCurrin, Jersey Harriers	1:30	32.11
J. J. Dunn, St. Peter's A. C.	3:30	34:12

TEAM SCORES.

Yonkers Y. M. C. A.	3	10	12	14	32— 71
Holy Family Lyceum	4	5	23	31	36— 99
Morningside A. C.	11	16	22	25	26—100
Paulist A. C.	13	15	21	27	34—110
Millrose A. A.	8	19	40	45	47—159
Hollywood A. A.	2	18	39	48	54—161
Brooklyn A. A.	1	33	38	42	49—163
Mohawk A. C.	9	20	35	43	57—164
92d St. Y. M. H. A.	7	17	29	53	59—165
Ozanam A. A.	6	37	41	50	51—185
St. Joseph Y. M. A.	24	28	44	52	55—203
St. Michael's A. C.	30	58	61	63	64—276
Anchor A. C.	46	56	60	62	65—289

RESTA'S PEUGEOT WINS SWEEPSTAKES

Six American Cars, However, Get Share of Indianapolis Derby Prize.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 30.—A French Peugeot, driven by Dario Resta, won the international sweepstakes gasoline derby at the Indianapolis Motor Speedway this afternoon, covering the 300 miles in 3 hours 36 minutes 10.82 seconds. Less than two minutes behind him came the American-made Duesenberg, driven by Wilbur D'Alene. Third honors went to another Peugeot, which was piloted by Ralph Mulford. The English Sunbeam, with J. Christians at the wheel, placed fourth, and fifth position went to Barney Oldfield in a Delage.

When his own Maxwell speed creation was put out of commission after leading the field for the first twenty-five miles at a 90-mile an hour clip, Eddie Rickenbacker took the wheel of Henderson's Maxwell, following the first stop at the pits by the latter, and drove the American car into sixth place.

Between 80,000 and 90,000 persons witnessed the great classic, which was marred by two accidents. Lecain, driving as relief for Devigne in a Delage, overturned while driving at high speed and is in a serious condition. Rooney, in a Premier, overturned his car and suffered a broken leg and painful but not serious injuries.

Resta pulled out into the lead when the fifty-mile mark had been reached and was never headed, although Johnny Aitken, in the same make car, made the pace hot, and was less than a lap behind when his machine broke down under the fearful strain after he had circled the two-and-one-half-mile brick course sixty-nine times.

Eddie Rickenbacker in a Maxwell led the first twenty-five miles and gained about a half mile on Aitken, who was second. Resta was in third place. Engine trouble put the Maxwell out at this stage and Aitken's Peugeot took the lead to the forty-mile mark, where a stop at the pits allowed Resta's Peugeot to go to the front. At 150 miles Resta was still leading, and Aitken had moved up to second place again. A little later he was forced to abandon the track

At this point the race narrowed down to a battle for the second honors. Mulford was in second place at 175 miles, with Henderson's Maxwell, driven by Rickenbacker, in third, and D'Alene's Duesenberg back to fourth. The same relative positions existed at 200 miles. They finished as follows:

Pos.	Car.	Driver.	Time.	Aver.
1st	Peugeot	Resta	3:36:10.82	83.26
2d	Duesenberg	D'Alene	3:38:04.00	82.54
3d	Peugeot	Mulford	3:39:45.05	81.94
4th	Sunbeam	Christians	3:48:34.10	78.75
5th	Delage	Oldfield	3:49:09.10	78.55
6th	Maxwell	Henderson	3:49:56.89	78.28
7th	Premier	Wilcox	3:56:19.10	76.17
8th	Ostewig	Haibe	4:03:10.51	74.02
9th	Crawford	Johnson	4:03:52.10	73.81
10th	Ogren	Alley	4:04:47.10	73.53

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MUNICIPAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

WANTED

Chief Actuary

(PENSIONS)

Salary $3,600

Proposed increase $4,140 to $4,740

Applications received at Room 1400 Municipal Building, up to June 9, at 4 P. M. Subjects and Weights: Experience, 4; Thesis, 3; Oral, 3. Age, 21 years. For further particulars see "The City Record," published daily, or apply to the

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DAVIS DEFEATS CHURCH IN SLEEPY HOLLOW TENNIS FINAL—TERRY WINS ON TUXEDO LINKS

DAVIS IS WINNER AT SLEEPY HOLLOW

In the Fifth Set George M. Church Shows Surprising Weakness.

REVERSAL IN DOUBLES

Mathey and Church Defeat Davis and Throckmorton Handily by Superior Steadiness.

For the second time in the comparatively short period since the invitation tournament of the Sleepy Hollow Country Club became a tennis fixture the singles event has been won by a Californian. The first tournament was captured by R. Lindley Murray, and yesterday another native son of the Golden West flashed to victory. Willis E. Davis, champion of California, took the singles honors after a brilliant match with no less worthy an opponent than George M. Church, the former Princeton player, who was ranked ninth among the tennis men of the country a year ago. The Pacific Coast player was forced to the full five sets of a final, the score being 6—2, 6—2, 2—6, 5—7, 6—2.

There is a striking similarity in the play of R. Lindley Murray and the victor of yesterday. The same aggressiveness was evidenced by Davis, and the same brilliancy. Church was fairly carried off his feet in the first two sets. Davis started as most men finish—with a burst of speed—and the former Princetonian was in the throes of defeat hardly before he had opportunity to realize that the match was on. His consternation continued in the second set, and had Church been a player of less experience one might have imagined that he was suffering from a severe attack of stage fright. Davis burned his strokes down with such speed and such accuracy that all Church could do was to appear as an inactive opponent.

When the set was well under way he played brilliantly, but the period of successful effort was not so well sustained that he could threaten seriously the Californian, who had gained a four-game lead at the outset. Davis jumped away to this lead without much opposition. In four games the Eastern contestant gained three points, and each was the result of an error by Davis.

Davis Very Steady.

The steadiness of Davis was the feature of the first two sets. He put pace in his strokes but his control was almost uncanny. He played to the side lines and to the back court for placement points and always followed his shots to the net. Church made some remarkable gets, but it would have taken a man with half a dozen arms, and as many racquets, to have held the Californian in check.

Church has the reputation of being a resourceful player, and the spectators who were familiar with his skill did not look for the continued progress of the Californian without a more exciting battle. Church tried to match speed with speed and found it unavailing. Then he turned to a softer game and with such success that he carried off two sets against as black an outlook as any tennis player ever faced. Church had been wild in the early sets because he tried to put return speed on a ball that came to him with bullet velocity. Under his new plan of campaign he steadied, and for two sets outplayed his antagonist.

The new type of game was particularly noticeable in receiving the swift service of the Californian. Instead of driving it, as he had attempted before, he practically lobbed. The ball met his inclined racquet and was lofted over Davis's head to the back court. It astonished the Californian for a few minutes and then wrought his complete confusion. This style of play was practically instrumental in bringing defeat to him in two sets. The lob cut off his smashing net play, and enabled Church to come in toward the barrier, his favorite position.

Church Weak in Fifth Set.

What the result might have been had Church adopted his lobbing game earlier in the match is guess work. Perhaps he might have defeated Davis. At any rate, when he did set out to play such a game, he was palpably tired, and it might be said that the last two sets were carried through purely on nerve. The Californian had given him such a chase that Church could not maintain the pace through five sets. His greatest effort was centred in the two sets which evened the score, and in the fifth set it was a weakened player who faced the towering Californian. Davis won three games in the final set before Church could gather himself for the effort to take one. He followed with another, but it was perfectly evident that the result was not to be long in abeyance. Church took his time to come into position, both as to service and receiving. He took two games in a row, but the score of games was still 3—2 against him. It was his last effort. Though the next game went to deuce, Davis won, and he clinched the victory by taking two more, in which Church was completely outgeneraled.

In the sets which he won Davis showed wonderful steadiness, but in the two which Church won the Californian was drawn into frequent errors. Where there had been careful placing there was substituted an unusual degree of wildness. Davis tried to drive the soft returns, and the result was that he netted or sent the ball flying out of the court.

Tables Turned in Doubles.

The doubles encounter was another brilliant test of tennis. Dean Mathey and George M. Church came through to victory at 3—6, 6—2, 7—5, defeating Willis E. Davis and Harold Throckmorton for the cup. The latter combination breezed through the first set with an ease which forboded misfortune for Church and Mathey. Steadiness, however, won the day.

The match was really a continuation of play commenced last week. Each team had won two sets when darkness interposed, and the match had to be postponed. It was agreed that three sets should decide the issue yesterday.

The summary:

Willis E. Davis vs. George M. Church.

FIRST SET.

Davis	4	4	4	4	0	0	6	4	—26—6
Church	1	0	2	0	4	4	4	0	—15—2

ANALYSIS.

	Nets.	Outs.	Place.	S.A.	D.F.
Davis	5	4	9	4	1
Church	2	5	4	1	6

SECOND SET.

Davis	4	7	5	4	1	4	2	4	—31—6
Church	1	5	3	2	4	2	4	0	—21—2

ANALYSIS.

	Nets.	Outs.	Place.	S.A.	D.F.
Davis	6	6	21	0	3
Church	4	5	5	1	1

THIRD SET.

Davis	0	0	1	4	4	7	1	1	—18—2
Church	4	4	4	0	6	5	4	4	—31—6

ANALYSIS.

	Nets.	Outs.	Place.	S.A.	D.F.
Davis	10	12	8	0	0
Church	1	8	8	1	1

FOURTH SET.

Davis	1	4	4	2	7	4	4	5	1	4	2	0	—38—5
Church	4	0	2	4	9	1	6	3	4	1	4	4	—42—7

ANALYSIS.

	Nets.	Outs.	Place.	S.A.	D.F.
Davis	10	18	19	2	1
Church	6	7	13	0	4

FIFTH SET.

Davis	4	4	6	3	2	5	4	4	—32—6
Church	1	2	4	5	4	3	2	0	—21—2

ANALYSIS.

	Nets.	Outs.	Place.	S.A.	D.F.
Davis	6	4	15	3	1
Church	3	9	7	3	2

Recapitulation: Davis—Total points, 145; nets, 37; outs, 44; placements, 72; service aces, 9; double faults, 6. Church—Total points, 130; nets, 16; outs, 34; placements, 37; service aces, 6; double faults, 14.

Dean Mathey and George M. Church vs. Harold Throckmorton and Willis E. Davis.

FIRST SET.

Church and Mathey—	0	3	1	7	2	0	4	4	1	—22—3
Throckmorton and Davis—	4	5	4	5	4	4	1	1	4	—32—6

ANALYSIS.

	Nets.	Outs.	Place.	S.A.	D.F.
Throckmorton	4	6	7	0	1
Davis	3	4	7	1	0
Church	5	1	2	0	2
Mathey	4	5	2	0	0

SECOND SET.

Church and Mathey—	0	7	6	4	4	3	4	4	—32—6
Throckmorton and Davis—	4	5	4	0	2	5	2	2	—24—2

ANALYSIS.

	Nets.	Outs.	Place.	S.A.	D.F.
Throckmorton	9	5	4	0	0
Davis	1	6	1	1	0
Church	4	6	4	2	1
Mathey	1	5	5	0	1

THIRD SET.

Church and Mathey—	4	3	4	4	0	5	5	1	4	1	4	4	—39—7
Throckmorton and Davis—	0	5	1	2	4	7	3	4	1	4	1	1	—33—5

ANALYSIS.

	Nets.	Outs.	Place.	S.A.	D.F.
Throckmorton	9	9	14	0	1
Davis	7	3	7	0	1
Church	4	1	3	0	0
Mathey	2	6	6	0	0

TERRY WINS TUXEDO PRIZE FROM SCHLEY

Newport Golfer Takes Tourney Final by Score of 4 Up and 2 to Play.

Roderick Terry, Jr., of Newport won the Tuxedo Prize in the final round of the annual invitation tournament of the Tuxedo Golf Club yesterday. He defeated G. C. Greenway of Garden City in the morning semi-final round, and in the afternoon he won from E. B. Schley of Somerset, 4 up and 2 to play. Schley won his way into the final round by a close victory over Morton L. Fearey of Oakland in the morning.

R. H. White of Oakland departed from the Ramapo Mountains with the prize for the second sixteen, and J. G. Geer took the Weewah prize for the third division. Gilman P. Tiffany, Hudson River champion, won two easy victories in the beaten eight of the first sixteen, but Lindsay Russell of Tuxedo was forced to play two hard-fought matches before he could win in the beaten eight of the second sixteen. G. Yulee of Tuxedo won the beaten division of the third sixteen from A. Muller-Ury of Newport, who in winning his way to the finals was more defaulted against than defaulting. The last winner of the day was G. C. Greenway of Garden City, who was undiscouraged by his morning defeat at the hands of the ultimate winner of the tournament. He took the low net prize in the eighteen-hole medal play handicap for all but finalists with a card of 82, 8—74.

Terry was not pressed particularly in his final match against Schley. He was 3 up at the turn, and by the time he reached the fourteenth hole he was in that blissful condition known as dormie 4. Coming back across the brook on the fifteenth, Schley won a hole and made the score dormie 3. On the little pitch shot over the hill on the sixteenth Schley got a good tee shot, but he needed a 2 to win the hole and continue in the match, as Terry had a sure 3. Taking a chance on a "do-or-die" putt, Schley died, for his ball rolled past the cup, and he picked it up as a souvenir of the contest.

Although the quality of the golf was not high, the most interesting match of the day was the semi-final contest between Terry and Greenway. The players alternated in the lead from start to finish, where Terry finally won, 2 and 1. Both players got glorious drives into a bunker 90 yards off the thirteenth tee, and Greenway won the hole by being bad where Terry was worse. Summaries:

First Sixteen, Semi-Final Round—E. B. Schley, Somerset, defeated Morton L. Fearey, Oakland, 1 up; Roderick Terry, Jr., Newport, defeated G. C. Greenway, Garden City, 2 and 1.

Final Round—Terry defeated Schley, 4 and 2.

Second Sixteen, Semi-Final Round—C. D. Stewart, Mohawk, defeated S. C. Miller, Tuxedo, 1 up; R. H. White, Oakland, defeated W. R. Betts, Tuxedo, 1 up.

Final Round—White defeated Stewart, 3 and 2.

Third Sixteen, Semi-Final Round—Howard Brokaw, Piping Rock, defeated J. B. Stevens, Tuxedo, 1 up in nineteen holes; J. G. Geer, Piping Rock, won from H. O. Havemeyer, Newport, by default.

Final Round—Geer defeated Brokaw, 1 up.

Beaten Eight, First Sixteen.—Semi-final Round.—T. M. Robertson, Garden City, defeated F. F. de Rham, Oakland, 5 and 4; Gilman P. Tiffany, Mohawk, defeated C. Tiffany Richardson, Garden City, 3 and 1.

Final Round—Tiffany defeated Robertson, 6 and 5.

Beaten Eight, Second Sixteen.—Semi-final round—C. St. George, Tuxedo, defeated A. Cammack, Tuxedo, 2 and 1; L. Russell Tuxedo, defeated K. Winslow, Tuxedo, 1 up.

Final Round—Russell defeated St. George, 1 up in 19 holes.

Beaten Eight, Third Sixteen.—Semi-final Round—A. Muller-Ury, Newport, won by default; G. Yulee, Tuxedo, defeated J. F. Talmadge, Tuxedo, 4 and 2.

Fnal Round—Yulee defeated Ury, 3 and 2.

Eighteen-hole Handicap.—G. C. Greenway, Garden City, 82, 8—74; Grenville Kane, Tuxedo, 91, 16—75; Griswold Lorillard, Tuxedo, 90, 15—75.

Whites Win in Deal Polo.

RED BANK, N. J., May 30.—In the final polo match for the Straus-Sherman Cups the Whites defeated the Blues on the Deal polo field at Oceanport this afternoon by the score of 5 goals to 3¾. The teams were evenly matched, and a close and fast game was the result.

PLAY ON NEARBY LINKS.

J. F. Taylor Wins Title on Essex Country Club Course.

J. F. Taylor, with a card of 71, won the golf championship of the Essex County Country Club, which was decided yesterday in thirty-six holes, selected eighteen to count. C. Kelsey headed the Class B competition with 76, and the Class C field was led by W. B. Given, Jr., with a card of 84. A ball sweepstakes competition was won by F. C. Reynolds in Class A. O. L. Gubelman was second. C. Kelsey led Class B in this competition also, with H. B. Whittlesey second and T. W. Ten Broeck third. H. C. Ommerli led the Class C competition and W. B. Given, Jr., was second.

RICHMOND COUNTRY CLUB.

The annual Decoration Day competition at the Richmond County Country Club yesterday consisted of a flag competition, a mixed putting contest, and an eighteen-hole medal play against par. The last-named event was won by H. Miller-Jones, who finished 2 up, leading a field of fifty-one golfers. In the putting competition Mr. and Mrs. Kinsley Twining showed best with a score of 25. The flag contest resulted in a victory for James F. Slosson, who placed his flag on the eighteenth green.

ARCOLA COUNTRY CLUB.

F. Taylor won the Memorial Day handicap competition at the Arcola Country Club yesterday with a net score of 70. Eight golfers qualified for the club trophy.

ENGLEWOOD COUNTRY CLUB.

Medal play four-ball matches, best ball, were contested yesterday morning and afternoon at the Englewood Country Club. The morning competition was won by H. V. Seggerman and E. M. Barnes with a card of 71—3, 68. In the afternoon round a tie for Class A honors resulted between W. Sayer and W. S. Pierce, Jr., with a card of 76—5, 71, and J. F. Peeter and J. Greene, with 77—6, 71. The Class B honors went to Thomas Carter and G. L. Johnson, with a card of 88—17, 71. An individual selected competition, two rounds, was won by E. M. Barnes, with a card of 70—2, 68.

HUDSON RIVER COUNTRY CLUB.

In the qualifying round for the Hudson River Country Club tournament, decided over thirty-six holes, yesterday, the leaders were C. V. Denton, 78—81, 159; S. D. Longacre, 78—84, 162; F. C. Emerick, 81—82, 163, and H. C. Brown, 79—84, 163. Mr. Denton won the gold medal offered to the golfer making the lowest score for the thirty-six holes. William MacFarlane, the Hudson River professional, yesterday created a new course record for the links, when he did the round in 34—31, 65.

RIDGEWOOD COUNTRY CLUB.

Fifty-five golfers were on the links yesterday at the Ridgewood Country Club, where competition in Class A for the President's cup and in Class B for the Vice President's cup was held in the morning. W. C. Banta and W. G. Phillips tied for first honors in the President's cup competition with respective cards of 85—17, 68, and 76—8, 68. In the play-off Phillips won the honors with a net score of 74, as against 76 for Banta. Richard Muser won the Class B trophy with a card of 95—27, 68. The afternoon sweepstakes was won by D. B. Miller with a card of 90—19, 71.

OAKLAND GOLF CLUB.

A handicap of thirty strokes for the thirty-six holes gave T. H. Ecker a victory in the Decoration Day eighteen-hole handicap play yesterday at the Oakland Golf Club. He made each of the eighteen-hole rounds in 87, for a total of 174, which, with a handicap of thirty strokes, gave him a net score of 144. The best gross score of the day was tallied by W. V. Swords, handicapped at sixteen strokes, who finished second, with a net score of 145.

FLUSHING COUNTRY CLUB.

The thirty-six-hole handicap against bogie at the Flushing Country Club yesterday was won by E. Wright, who finished the two rounds 6 down.

PLAINFIELD COUNTRY CLUB.

Following are the survivors of the first round for the Spring Cup at the Plainfield Country Club: O. H. Fleming, S. D. Perrin, J. R. Evans, and E. B. Shoemaker. The point winners in the competition for the Spring Cup were D. H. Barrows, 79, 8—71; J. W. Baker, 78, 6—72; F. O. Reinhart, 80, 6—74, and H. D. Hibbard, 89, 14—75.

MEREDITH ANCHOR IN RELAY VICTORY

Penn Conquers Knights of St. Antony by Large Margin in Irish-American Meet.

Small fields, reduced by scratches, and unfavorable elements took much of the zest out of the annual track and field meet of the Irish-American A. C. at Celtic Park yesterday afternoon. The medley relay race of 2,200 yards, which was to have been the feature, became rather a fizzle when only two teams faced the starter, the University of Pennsylvania quartet having virtually a walkover against the Knights of St. Antony. Seven teams were entered in this event, but evidently the presence of Tommy Lennon and Ted Meredith proved a bugaboo for all but the Knights, who did all they could without avail to make a real race of the medley. Meredith ran the final leg of 660 yards for the Quaker City boys, and without difficulty opened a gap of nearly 100 yards on Hunter of the Knights. Meredith just breezed through the final quarter, and led his team across the tape in 4:29 3-5.

The best race on the cinderpath came in the 1,000-yard handicap, in which Si Aggen of the Bronx Church House, with 30 yards' start, stood off Willie Gordon of the New York A. C. and Homer Baker, unattached, both on scratch, in a thrilling finish.

Jack Eller, metropolitan hurdle champion, gained first honors in the 220-yard timber-topping event by a margin of not more than six inches over George Hughes, the schoolboy title holder, who now wears the I. A. A. C. emblem. Hughes led over every flight, with the assistance of 10 yards' handicap, but faltered just at the tape, while Eller finished with a rush which carried him through to a triumph in 25 4-5 seconds.

Lack of condition again forced Hannes Kolehmainen, the world's champion, to be a trailer in the three-mile handicap, in which he was on scratch. Hannes followed his clubmate, Pat Flynn, across the tape in the slow time of 15:05 3-5. The Finn gave Flynn 25 yards start, and was beaten probably fifteen.

Pat McDonald and Pat Ryan, the former being world's champion with the shot and the latter the world's record holder with the 16-pound hammer, had no difficulty winning from scratch in their specialties. McDonald tossed the 16-pound shot 46 feet 8½ inches and would have done better if pressed, while Ryan succeeded in sending the hammer 176 feet 8½ inches into the teeth of a young gale.

Ramon Georgi of the New York A. C. ran a nice race in the 300-yard handicap, winning from the 7½-yard mark in 32 seconds. Irving T. Howe, the Boston recruit of the Irish-American A. C., was the only scratch man in the century sprint, and went unplaced. The summary:

100-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by Peter J. White, Salem Crescent A. C., (3½ yards;) Lefferts L. Mabie, Central Congregational A. A., (6 yards,) second; Joseph P. Noonan, Irish American A. C., (5 yards,) third. Time—0:10 3-5.

600-Yard Run, Novice.—Won by Louis Windmuller, Pennant A. C.; L. J. Donoher, Presentation A. C., second; John W. Searles, unattached, third. Time—1:23.

1,000-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by Si F. Aggen, Bronx Church House, (30 yards;) William F. Gordon, New York A. C., (scratch,) second; Homer Baker, unattached, (scratch,) third. Time—2:18 1-5.

220-Yard Low Hurdle Race, Handicap.—Won by John J. Eller, Irish American A. C., (scratch;) George J. Hughes, Irish American A. C., (10 yards,) second; E. B. Sanger, New York A. C., (8 yards,) third. Time—0:25 4-5.

300-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by Ramon Georgio, New York A. C., (7½ yards;) Louis Cohen, Mohawk A. C., (11 yards,) second; Pat Feerick, Fordham University A. A., (10 yards,) third. Time—0:32.

One-Mile Walk, Handicap.—Won by Henry F. McCann, unattached, (43 seconds;) W. J. Rolker, Irish-American A. C., (18 seconds,) second; William McFadden, New York A. C., (30 seconds,) third. Time—7:17 1-5.

Running High Jump, Handicap.—Won by Thomas F. Downey, Irish-American A. C., (6 inches,) with actual jump of 5 feet 9 inches; W. Boston, Alpha Physical Culture Club, (8 inches,) second, with actual jump of 5 feet 6 inches; J. C. Hinrichsen, Bronx Church House, (5 inches,) third, with actual jump of 5 feet 8 inches.

Putting 16-Pound Shot, Handicap.—Won by Patrick J. McDonald, Irish-American A. C., (scratch,) with 46 feet 8½ inches; H. G. Cann, New York A. C., (2 feet,) second, with 44 feet 3½ inches; H. J. Reilly, Knights of St. Antony, (4 feet,) third, with 37 feet 6½ inches.

Three-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by Pat Flynn, Irish-American A. C., (25 yards;) Hannis Kolehmainen, Irish-American A. C., (scratch,) second; Walter Johnson, Swedish-American A. C., (250 yards,) third. Time—15:05 3-5.

Throwing 16-Pound Hammer, Handicap.—Won by Patrick Ryan, Irish-American A. C., (scratch,) with 176 feet 8½ inches; Patrick McDonald, Irish-American A. C., (25 feet,) second, with actual throw of 148 feet 9 inches; Alex McDougall, Irish-American A. C., (25 feet,) third, with actual throw of 139 feet 6 inches.

Medley Relay Race, Handicap, (880, 220, 440, and 660 Yards.)—Won by University of Pennsylvania, (Scudder, Lennon, Dorsey, and Meredith,) 38 yards; Knights of St. Antony, (Banfield, La Rose, Flynn, and Hunter,) 94 yards, second. Time—4:29 3-5.

Running Hop, Step, and Jump, Handicap.—Won by Lionel La Beet, Salem Crescent A. C., (30 inches,) with 44 feet 9⅛ inches, actual; A. L. Fox, Hudson A. C., (48 inches,) second, with 42 feet 10 inches, actual; A. Almlof, Swedish-American A. C., (scratch,) third, with 46 feet 9 inches.

Three Standing Jumps, Handicap.—Won by W. H. Taylor, Irish-American A. C., (scratch,) with 35 feet; Joseph J. Froelich, Irish-American A. C., (18 inches,) second, with 32 feet 3½ inches, actual; Edward L. Emes, Bronx Church House, (6 inches,) third, with 33 feet 5½ inches, actual.

Throwing the Discus, Handicap.—Won by H. G. Cann, New York A. C., (9 feet,) with 124 feet 8 inches, actual; William Krapowitz, Irish-American A. C., (12 feet,) second, with 116 feet 8 inches, actual; Emil J. Muller, New York A. C., (scratch,) third, with 127 feet 6 inches.

MISS BJURSTEDT ADVANCES.

Enters Semi-Finals at Haverford with Miss Eleanora Sears.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., May 30.—Miss Molla Bjurstedt, holder of the women's national turf, clay, and indoor tennis singles championship, today won her way into the round before the semi-final of the singles, and with Miss Eleanora Sears into the semi-final of the doubles in the women's Pennsylvania and Eastern States championship at the Merion Cricket Club at Haverford. Miss Bjurstedt's advance in the singles was at the expense of Miss E. G. Ostheimer, Huntingdon Valley, in the only singles championship match played. The scores were 6—2, 6—0.

One of the most exciting matches of the day took place in the second round of the doubles, with Mrs. S. Carey Potter and Mrs. C. R. Wainwright on one side and Miss M. H. Taylor and Mrs. E. M Smith of the West Side Tennis Club on the other. Mrs. Potter and Mrs. Wainwright won the first set in sixteen games, the second went to the New Yorkers after twelve games, and the third to Mrs. Potter and Mrs. Wainwright after ten games.

REIMER AND ROBERTS WIN.

Capture the Final in Tennis Doubles at Marine and Field Club.

Lincoln Reimer and Leonard Roberts won the final of the doubles event of the Marine and Field Club open tennis tournament yesterday afternoon when they defeated H. A. Mollenhauer and C. Chambers at 6—4, 6—1, 4—6, 7—5.

In the semi-final round of the singles G. A. L. Dionne was victor over Allan Behr in straight sets at 6—1, 6—4. The summaries:

Third Round.—A. Behr defeated W. Jennings, 6—1, 6—3; R. Lewis won from E. Beban by default.

Fourth Round.—C. Chambers won from R. Leevers by default.

Semi-Final Round.—G. A. L. Dionne defeated Allan Behr, 6—1, 6—4.

Doubles, Final Round.—Lincoln Reimer and Leonard Roberts defeated H. A. Mollenhauer and C. Chambers, 6—4, 6—1, 4—6, 7—5.

HARVARD WINS ON COURTS.

Blanks Stanford, Williams Defeating Hahn, Coast Champion.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., May 30.—The Leland Stanford, Junior, University tennis team, which defeated Illinois, Chicago, and Cornell on its trip across the continent, was defeated by the Harvard team, 3 to 0, today. Williams, the Davis cup player, defeated Hahn, the Pacific Coast champion, 10—8, 7—5.

FOX TERRIER IS BEST IN BIG SHOW

Ch. Wireboy of Paignton Gets Chief Honor at Long Island Kennel Club Event.

Over 600 dogs were benched yesterday at the fifteenth annual show of the Long Island Kennel Club, held at the Gravesend race course. In the competition for the best at the show, for the Southampton Kennel Club's prize, Judge George S. Thomas picked George W. Quintard's wire-haired fox terrier champion Wireboy of Paignton, set down in splendid condition, and, with his kennelmate, champion Holmbury Reve, Wireboy formed one of the pair to win the variety class for the best brace, open to all breeds. Wireboy was also victor in the variety class for terriers, with another of the noted wire-coated fox terriers second, Mrs. Roy A. Rainey's Conejo Perfection.

The chief awards in the winners' classes follow:

English Bulldogs.—Rockcliffe Kennel's Rockcliffe Lord Brilliant; reserve, Astoria Kennel's Astoria Baron. Bitches, Rockcliffe Kennel's Champion Oak Nana; reserve, Dr. Hans Rabenstein's Lady Saxstone.

Great Danes.—G. D. F. Leith's Rolling Hill Rurik; reserve, O. Carley Harriman's Champion Lawton Rex. Bitches, O. Carley Harriman's Champion Succabone Pyra; reserve, same owner's Champion Succabone Asta of Hilldeburh.

Russian Wolfhounds.—R. J. Donovan's Junez Duke of Bronsky; reserve, same owner's Grand Duke Boris. Bitches, same owner's Zergovia.

Cocker Spaniels, (Black.)—Mepal Kennel's Durbar; reserve, Cassilis Kennel's Champion Chesasusque Durbar. Bitches, Cassilis Kennel's Gedney Farm Calmo; reserve, Mepal Kennel's Mepal Dora; (any other color,) Brookside Kennel's Brookside Aristocrat; reserve, Cassilis Kennel's Pan of Cassilis. Bitches, Mepal Kennel's Mepal's Nora; reserve, Mepal's Patricia.

Beagles.—Charmion Kennel's Ringer; reserve, L. L. Haggin's Cruiser. Bitches, W. E. Borden's Slick's Sister; reserve, G. A. Flammer's Charmion Emily.

Collies.—Patrick Tully's Sarsfield Sunlight; reserve, William Thon's Howgill Anfield Model. Bitches, John D. Tietjen's Elmsford Elsie; reserve, same owner's Elmsford Emma.

Chow Chows.—H. W. McKay's Chops; reserve, Greenacre Kennel's Dinky of Newlands. Bitchies, Windholme Kennel's Wan Lung; reserve, Greenacre Kennel's Champion Shih of China.

Bull Terriers.—R. Ranke's Good Boy. Bitches—Wex Jones's Odds On.

French Bulldogs.—J. Brown's Young Pourquoi Pas; reserve, Frederic Poffet's La France Model's Rival. Bitches—Robert A. Scott's Frenchie Victorine; Mrs. F. H. Lane and Miss C. Hyde's Princess Ruby.

Fox Terriers, Smooth.—M. S. Baldwin's Champion Heathcote Sandspark; reserve, J. W. Weinberg's Rouken Rajah. Bitches—C. A. F. Von Pfizenmayer's Champion Dangling Plum; reserve, Tanglewold Kennel's Tanglewold Trottie. Wire Haired—Ridgeway Kennel's Champion Wire Boy of Paignton; reserve, Mrs. Roy A. Rainey's Conejo Parcel's Post. Bitches—Ridgeway Kennel's Champion Holmbury Reve; reserve, Mrs. Roy A. Rainey's Biddy of Holyport.

Irish Terriers.—Keogh and O'Shay's Ingleside Merlin Montbal; reserve, L. Loring Brooke's Iroquois Red Oak. Bitches—John G. Bates's Champion Blarney Buttercup; reserve, L. H. Power's Aroostook Colleen Bawn.

Scottish Terriers.—W. G. Porteous's St. Crispin's Highball; reserve, Grafton Kennel's Crest Hill Laddy. Bitches—M. S. Baldwin's Earlybird Olivia.

West Highland White Terriers.—Effingham Lawrence's Champion Maister of Glenmere; reserve, Rosstor Kennel's Cairn Ransa. Bitches—Rosstor Kennel's Walpole Wedgewood; reserve, Effingham Lawrence's Champion Butterscotch.

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SILVERTOWNS WIN AGAIN!

Tremendous victory yesterday at the great 300-mile Indianapolis Sweepstakes proves this wonderful cable cord tire's unquestioned superiority in strength, speed and fuel saving.

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Every important automobile race last year was won on Bought and Paid For *SILVERTOWNS*, as was the Speepshead Bay Metropolitan Cup Race, May 13, 1916.

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KELLY WINS ON HARLEM

HARLEM OARSMEN HALVE THE HONORS

They Share Equally with Visiting Crews in the Annual Regatta.

ACCIDENTS MAR THE DAY

Schoolboys Have a Narrow Escape When Their Crippled Boat Founders.

New York oarsmen shared honors equally with visiting scullers and crews in the annual regatta of the Greater New York Rowing Asssociation, which was contested yesterday under favorable conditions on the Harlem River. In spite of the light entry, which was the smallest in years, the regatta produced competition that has seldom been surpassed. In the majority of events the victorious oarsmen crossed the finish line at Washington Bridge with no open water showing between them and the second boat.

The fatal accident just after the finish of the senior four-oared shell race, which resulted in the drowning of Melvin McKenna of the Wahnetah Boat Club, as described elsewhere in THE TIMES, marred the latter stages of the race, and detracted interest from some of the most exciting events of the afternoon.

Single and Double Sculls.

John B. Kelly of the Vesper Boat Club, Philadelphia, classified himself as the best sculler of the East when he defeated Tom Rooney of the Ravenswood Boat Club and Waldo Smith of the New York A. C. in the senior single sculls. His time was 8:02 2-5, and was fast enough to get him across the finish line with nearly a boat's length advantage over Rooney. It was a close struggle all the way down the mile and a quarter course, with Kelly's colors showing in front practically throughout the entire journey. Kelly, coupled with Walter L. Smith, came back in the senior double sculls and took the measure of the Nonpareil Rowing Club's entrants, H. N. Livingston and R. E. Pearse.

The eight of the New Rochelle High School again gained the high schools championship, winning by a length and a half from Stuyvesant, with De Witt Clinton third. This race was rowed over a mile course instead of the regulation distance. Just after the original start the Stuyvesant boat was fouled by the De Witt Clinton shell. The linen top of the forward deck of the Stuyvesant craft was ripped open, and when the boats finally were sent away to a perfect start the Stuyvesant shell started to fill with water. Despite this handicap, the east side schoolboys fought gamely against the more evenly stroking New Rochelle lads, and were not beaten until the last quarter.

School Crew Rescued.

While rowing to the Lone Star Boat Club, and just under the Central Bridge, the Stuyvesant boat foundered, and its nine occupants were tossed into the water. Only quick action by Sam Cramer, coach of the crew, and B. B. Rodman, who followed the boys in a launch, saved J. Schoenberg and H. Rubinstein from drowning. All the other boys were saved by grasping ropes which were thrown from near-by boats.

Joseph Roberts of the Nonpareil Rowing Club and William E. Allers of the Arundel Boat Club engaged in the closest contest of the regatta in the intermediate single sculls, with Roberts gaining first place by less than a foot. The two rowed over the entire course neck and neck, but a desperate spurt at the finish sent Roberts past the judges first.

The Metropolitan Rowing Club four captured the intermediate gig race from the Nonpareil Rowing Club and received a bath after doing it when their craft capsized. First place in the senior four-oared shell race went to the University Barge Club of Philadelphia, with the Wahnetah Boat Club second and the St. Alphonsus Boat Club, Roxbury, Mass., third. It was after this event that the fatal accident to McKenna occurred.

The colors of the Arundel Boat Club, Baltimore, were carried in triumph in the intermediate double sculls event, in which the Pennsylvania Barge Club and the Nassau Boat Club were second and third respectively. The summaries:

Junior Single Sculls.—Won by David S. Maimin, Lone Star Boat Club; William Beaver, New York Athletic Club. Time—9:57 2-5.

Junior Quadruple Sculls.—Won by New Rochelle R. S., (bow, Leonard; No. 2, William Redd; No. 3, H. Coffin; stroke, J. Archibald;) Union Boat Club, (bow, L. Godsell; No. 2, W. Falb; No. 3, W. McDonald; stroke, L. Lochhead,) second. Time—8:02 4-5.

Senior Single Sculls.—Won by J. B. Kelly, Vesper Boat Club, Philadelphia; T. J. Rooney, Ravenswood Boat Club, Long Island City; Waldo Smith, New York A. C., third. Time—8:54 2-5.

Intermediate Single Sculls.—Won by Joseph Roberts, Nonpareil Rowing Club; William L. Allers, Arundel Boat Club, Baltimore, second. Time—9:19.

Junior Four-Oared Barge Race.—Won by Bayonne Rowing Association, (bow, Gerard Noonan; No. 2, Simon Klein; No. 3, T. Noonan; stroke, George Templeton; coxswain, F. McKenzie;) Active Boat Club, Hoboken, (bow, B. Andras; No. 2, E. Keating; No. 3, E. Erichholz, Jr.; stroke, J. Praxmany; coxswain, Frank Foulk,) second. Time—8:32 2-5.

Intermediate Four-Oared Gigs.—Won by Metropolitan Rowing Club, (bow, H. Martin; No. 2, J. Mack; No. 3, C. Froelich; stroke, E. Farnam; coxswain, J. Collonan;) Nonpareil Rowing Club, second; Bohemian Boat Club, (added starter,) third. Time—7:08 1.5.

Junior Double Sculls.—Won by New Rochelle Rowing Club, (bow, H. Coffin; stroke, J. Archibald;) Crescent Boat Club, Philadelphia, (bow, M. C. Thompson; stroke, C. A. Woerwag,) second; Metropolitan Rowing Club, (bow, H. Heinrich; stroke, G. Zoeller,) third. Time—8:36 2-5.

Eight-Oared Shell Race for High Schools.—Won by New Rochelle High School, (bow, F. White; No. 2, D. W. Baker, Jr.; No. 3, S. Dougherty; No. 4, J. Towle; No. 5, W. Fox; No. 6, R. Schoop; No. 7, W. Hall; stroke, R. Kaiser; coxswain, J. Menzeim;) Stuyvesant High School, second; De Witt Clinton High School, third. Time—5:04 2-5.

Senior Double Sculls.—Won by Vesper Boat Club, Philadelphia, (bow, John B. Kelly; stroke, Walter L. Smith;) Nonpareil Rowing Club, (bow, H. H. Livingston; stroke, R. H. Pearse,) second. Time—7:44.

Senior Four-Oared Shell Race.—Won by University Barge Club, Philadelphia, (bow, R. T. Nalle; No. 2, H. Wilcox; No. 3, R. Thayer, Jr.; stroke, E. F. Hoffman, Jr.;) Wahneta Boat Club, (bow, R. Mendenhall; No. 2, A. Stapleton; No. 3, W. Savin; stroke, M. McKenna,) second; Alphonsus Boat Club, Roxbury, Mass., (bow, H. J. Blackman; No. 2, T. Sullivan; No. 3, Dr. J. Keenan; stroke, J. Doherty,) third. Time—6:23 1-5.

Association Single Sculls.—Won by M. Hertig, Wahneta Boat Club; John Ryan, Metropolitan Rowing Club, second. No time taken.

Senior Four-Oared Barge Race.—Won by Woodcliff Boat Club; Active Boat Club, second. No time taken.

Intermediate Double Sculls.—Won by Arundel Boat Club, Baltimore, (bow, William E. Allers; stroke, J. M. Johnson;) Pennsylvania Barge Club, Philadelphia, (bow, G. F. Jaeger, Jr.; stroke, S. G. Meilard,) second; Nassau Boat Club, (bow, W. W. MacNeil; stroke, R. T. Conkling, third. No time taken.

ROUGH WATER AT HIGHLAND.

Columbia Crews Have Morning and Afternoon Practices.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., May 30.—With several substitutes filling the places of men who were taking final examination, all of the Columbia crews took to the boats today for the forenoon practice. They paddled upstream for four miles and then returned to the boathouse, keeping well in toward the west shore. No attempt at speed was tried. Coach Rice paid special attention to the blade work of his men.

Swells from passing excursion boats interfered considerably with the work and a stiff south wind roughened the water. All men were out this afternoon. The crews rowed down stream below the finish line and then paddled slowly back to their quarters.

COLUMBIA DOWNS N. Y. U.

Blue and White Nine Wins Second Game of Season by 4 to 1.

Columbia defeated the New York University baseball team for the second time this season yesterday on Ohio Field by a score of 4 to 1. The game was one of the features of the New York University Spring carnival. Columbia scored two runs in both the first and the fourth innings and the Violet's lone tally came in the ninth. Don Beck, the Blue and White southpaw, pitched a good game until the ninth, when he was relieved by George Smith. The Violet team did not get its tally until the ninth. Tetelman made first and advanced to second on Mendelsohn's hit, and then stole third. Pfau walked, and at this juncture Beck was relieved by George Smith, the Columbia star twirler. He succeeded in striking out the next man and making the other fly out, but not before Tetelman stole home. Beck registered thirteen strikeouts. Hagbloom only succeeded in making four Columbia batsmen fan. The score:

COLUMBIA.	Ab	R	H	Po	A	N. Y. U.	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Watt,2b	5	1	1	3	2	Tet'man,2b	4	1	2	4	3
Haskins,cf	5	1	2	0	0	Mend's'n,3b	4	0	0	2	2
Buonog'o,ss	5	0	1	1	0	Pfau,ss	3	0	1	1	5
Mernst'n,1b	5	0	0	7	1	Egan,1b	4	0	0	12	0
Beck,p	5	0	2	0	2	Connell,rf	3	0	0	0	0
Hauck,3b	2	0	0	0	2	Keating,cf	2	0	1	1	0
Benson,lf	3	0	0	0	0	Draper,lf	3	0	0	2	0
Lane,c	4	1	2	14	1	Marden,c	3	0	0	4	1
Land,rf	4	0	0	2	0	Hagbloom,p	2	0	0	0	4
aSmith,p	0	1	2	0	0	bSomers	1	0	0	0	0
Total	38	4	10	27	8	Total	29	1	4	26	15

a-Smith batted for Beck in ninth inning.
b-Somers batted for Connell in ninth inning.
Errors—Egan, Draper, (2,) Hagbloom, Tetelman.

Columbia ....2 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0—4
New York University...0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1

Two-base hit—Watt. Sacrifice hit—Hauck. Stolen bases—Pfau, (2,) Ttelman, (2,) Haskins, Watt. First base on error—Columbia. Left on bases—New York, 8; Columbia, 9. Struck out—By Hagbloom, 4; by Beck, 13; by Smith, 1. Bases on balls—Off Hagbloom, 8; off Beck, 3. Passed balls—Marden, 2; Lane, 1. Hits—Off Hagbloom, 10 in nine innings; off Beck, 4 in eight and one-third innings; off Smith, none in two-thirds of an inning. Tome of game—Two hours and 1 minute. Umpires—Messrs. Swenson and Connelly.

COLUMBIA MAKES 11 RUNS.

Smith a Puzzle to Lafayette College Batsmen.

Columbia piled up eleven runs on the Lafayette College baseball team yesterday morning on South Field and scored its first shut-out victory of the season. "Old Reliable" George Smith, the Columbia twirler, allowed three singles, one of which was an infield scratch. Benson cleared the bases in the first inning with a home run to the left field fence. The score:

COLUMBIA.	Ab	R	H	Po	A	LAFAYETTE.	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Watt,2b	5	3	3	5	2	Clough,3b	3	0	0	2	2
Haskins,cf	5	0	1	3	0	Hunt,lf	3	0	1	2	0
Buonag'o,ss	4	2	2	2	1	Troxell,1b	4	0	0	10	0
Mernst'n,1b	3	3	3	7	1	Meyers,c	3	0	0	7	2
Beck,rf	1	0	0	0	0	T.Brown,ss	4	0	0	2	3
Spottke,rf	3	0	1	2	0	Blackb'n,cf	4	0	0	1	0
Hauck,3b	3	1	1	1	2	W.Brown,rf	3	0	2	0	0
Benson,lf	4	1	2	0	0	Winters,2b	3	0	0	0	3
Lane,c	4	0	0	7	0	Dunn,p	3	0	0	0	2
Smith,p	3	1	1	0	1	Total	30	0	3	24	12
Total	35	11	14	27	7						

Error—Buonaguro.

Columbia ....5 0 2 3 0 1 0 0 ..—11
Lafayette ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0— 0

Two-base hit—Bernstein. Three-base hits—Buonaguro, Smith, Watt. Home run—Benson. Sacrifice hits—Buoraguro, Hunt. Stolen bases—Watt, T. Brown. First base on error—Lafayette. Left on bases—Columbia, 4; Lafayette, 6. Struck out—By Smith, 6; by Dunn, 7. Bases on balls—Off Smith, 2; off Dunn, 2. Umpire—Mr. Connolly. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes.

CADETS BURY MILITIAMEN.

West Pointers Get 17 Runs to a Lone One for 7th Regiment.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., May 30.—The Army buried the Seventh Regiment, N. G. N. Y., here today under an avalanche of hits and runs. The score was 17 to 1. Twenty safe blows for a total of thirty-one bases was the record of the Army men.

Neyland's home run in the sixth was one of the longest hits ever registered on the Plains diamond. The ball went outside the fielding limits in deep left over Irwin's head and hopped up the steps to the entrance of Memorial Hall on the river bank. A crowd of 6,000 persons, many of them members and friends of the New York soldiers, witnessed the game. The score:

ARMY.	Ab	R	H	Po	A	SEVENTH REGT.	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Gerhardt,3b	4	2	2	1	2	Cun'gham,3b	3	1	1	1	2
Britton,1b	4	4	4	8	0	Rossell,ss	3	0	1	3	0
Brown,lf	1	1	0	0	0	Acker,cf	4	0	0	2	1
Mitchell,rf	5	3	2	0	0	Flynn,1b	3	0	0	8	0
Neyland,ss	4	2	3	2	1	Flagg,rf	3	0	0	2	0
McBride,ss	1	1	1	0	0	Irwin,lf	3	0	1	2	0
McNeil,c	4	1	3	8	8	V. Klein,2b	3	0	0	2	1
Coffin,2b	4	0	1	2	2	Wyman,c	3	0	0	8	0
Durfee,2b	1	1	1	2	0	Hagerman,p	1	0	0	0	1
Schlenker,lf	2	0	1	0	0	Total	26	1	3*	23	5
K'buhl,1b,lf	2	1	0	8	0						
Bringham,cf	4	0	1	1	0						
Coffey,p	2	1	1	0	4						
Murrill,p	2	0	0	0	1						
Sarcka,p	0	0	0	0	1						
Total	40	17	20	27	14						

*Bringham out in the eighth, failing to touch second.
Errors—Britton, (2,) Neyland, (2,) Irwin, Wyman, (2,) Hagerman.

Army ....3 4 0 2 0 2 0 6 ..—17
Seventh ....1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0— 1

Stolen bases—Britton, (3,) Neyland, Durfee, Krayenbuhl. Sacrifice hits—Bringham, Rossell. Sacrifice fly—McNeil. Two-base hits—Mitchell, McBride. Three-base hits—Mitchell, Neyland, Coffin. Home run—Neyland. Struck out—By Coffey, 3; by Murrill, 3; by Sarcka, 3; by Hagerman, 3. Bases on balls—Off Coffey, 1; off Murrill, 2; off Sarcka, 1; off Hagerman, 3. Hits—Off Coffey, 2 in four innings; off Murrill, none in three innings; off Sarcka, none in two innings. Passed ball—Wyman. Left on bases—Army, 7; Seventh Regiment, 5. Time of game—Two hours. Umpires—Messrs. Cullum and Marshall.

MANATEE WINS IN CALM.

Finish Between Seawanhaka's One-Design Yachts Close.

Twelve of the one-design yachts of the Seawanhaka Corinthian fleet of sixteen-footers had the first race of their series for a cup offered by Henry L. Maxwell yesterday, the series to continue each Saturday hereafter until June 17. The course was of seven miles, the same that was covered on Saturday last in a trial race by six of the class, and which was won by Periwinkle. The wind from the south was very light and fell almost to "a breath of air" before the craft came struggling around the bluff from their run over the course which took them out into the bay off Centre Island.

Manatee led the fleet of little fellows by about a minute after as much of a brush as there could be with Skate in such light air, and Mr. Strauss had the first notch in the stick for the cup. Barracuda was close at their heels, and the trio made a pretty fight all the way from buoy H-7, which they turned at about the same time. The six leaders finished within six minutes of one another, and with but twenty-six minutes between first and last. The summaries:

SEAWANHAKA-CORINTHIAN Y. C.

First race of first series for one-design 16-foot class sloops. Course No. 1. About 7 miles. Start, 3:10 P. M.

Yacht and Owner.	Time of Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Manatee, Albert Strauss	5:23:12	2:13:12
Skate, John Good	5:24:24	2:14:24
Barracuda, De Forest Hicks	5:24:58	2:14:58
Shrimp, W. A. W. Stewart	5:25:03	2:15:03
Voladar, Daniel Bacon	5:26:40	2:16:40
Periwinkle, Henry R. Hayes	5:27:08	2:17:03
Grunt, Samuel T. Shaw	5:36:00	2:26:00
Sardine, Bertram G. Work	5:37:00	2:27:00
Sabalo, A. R. Whitney, Jr.	5:39:30	2:29:30
Bluefish, Howard C. Smith	5:41:00	2:31:00
Whitebait, Alex. M. White	5:49:32	2:39:32
Pompano, W. H. Appleton	5:49:40	2:39:40

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New Profile House and Cottages, FRANCONIA NOTCH, N. H. CAPACITY 500
Sunset Hill House, SUGAR HILL, N. H. CAPACITY 225
Fabyan House, FABYAN, N. H. CAPACITY 300
The Mount Pleasant, BRETTON WOODS, N. H. CAPACITY 290
The Kearsarge, NO. CONWAY, N. H. CAPACITY 175
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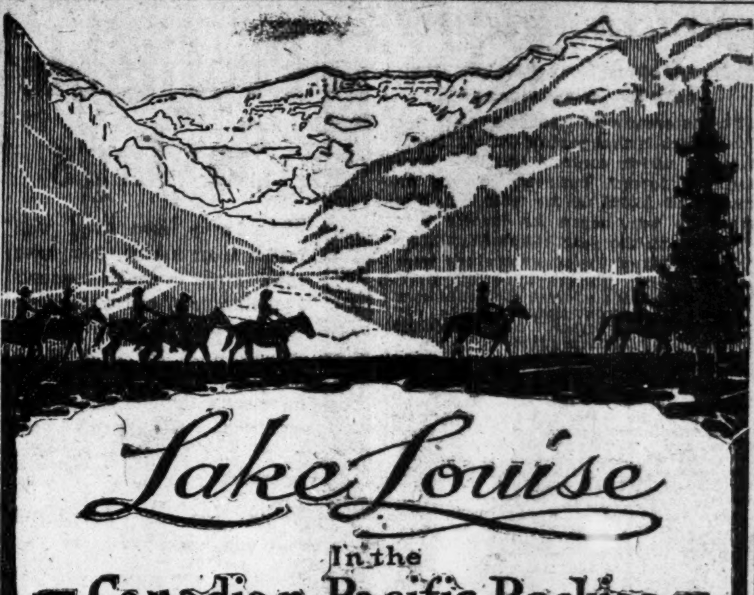

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Tannersville, Catskill Mountains
Mrs. Lena Frank begs to announce to her patrons and friends the opening of the above hotel on June 15, 1916.
MRS. LENA FRANK,
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A Summer Resort of the Best Class.
NEAREST MOUNTAIN RESORT TO NEW YORK
MIZZEN TOP
HOTEL AND COTTAGES,
ON CREST OF QUAKER HILL,
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OPENS JUNE 24.
90 minutes from N. Y. City; 1,200 ft. elevation. A Picturesque 9-hole Golf Course. Delightful surroundings; orchestra; tennis; billiards, bowling, &c.
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Opens June 25th.
All improvements. Tennis, boating, bathing, fine fishing. Positive relief for hay fever. Orchestra, fine cuisine.
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Special Week-End and Holiday Rate, $10.00 for Two
Commuting distance. Elevation 200 ft.; overlooking water. Rates, $15 and up. Special rates for June. Modern improvements. No mosquitos. Booklet. Phone 71 Glen Cove.

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OPENS JUNE 15TH.
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Within commuting distance of New York; private beach; no mosquitos; tennis, boating, bathing, fishing; opens June 17; references. Tel. 256 Glen Cove.

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An Unexcelled Hotel directly on the Ocean Front,
With every attraction for the Summer Visitor
Daily Concerts and Dances.
Palm and Tea Rooms overlooking the Ocean.
Tennis, Golf, Motoring, Riding, Fishing, Canoeing, Surf Bathing.
Will open Saturday, June 17,
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Most exclusive hotel on the Jersey coast.
Opens for the season June 15. Now open for inspection. New Grill—Exceptional Music—Dancing.
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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.

At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold 12 50-pound cans, each containing a product purporting to be "Purified Wool Fat." Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on June 12, 1916, at the opening of Court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated May 25, 1916.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL,
U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.

At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold 2 cases, each containing 50 1-pound cans, 20 1-pound cans, and 14 50-pound cans of a product purporting to be "Purified Wool Fat." Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on June 12, 1916, at the opening of Court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated May 25, 1916.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL,
U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.

At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold six barrels of ground pepper. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on June 12, 1916, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated May 24, 1916.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

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Cleveland, Ohio	4.00%
Schuyler County, N. Y.	4.00%
Peekskill, N. Y.	4.05%
Perry, N. Y.	4.05%
Ramapo, N. Y., Sch. District	4.05%
Portland, Oregon	4.07%
Walton, N. Y., School District	4.10%
Clifton Springs, N. Y.	4.10%
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San Francisco, California	4.35%
Memphis, Tennessee	4.35%
Knoxville, Tennessee	4.35%

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June Bond Circular

We shall be pleased to send a copy of our June General Bond Circular to investors on request. This circular describes a comprehensive list of carefully selected municipal, railroad and public utility corporation bonds, which we recommend for investment.

Send for General Circular 90

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WAR HITS HARVESTER TRADE

Year's Income from Foreign Business for Below Normal.

The International Harvester Corporation, which is that part of the old International which controls the new lines and the foreign business, reports an income of $6,608,000 for 1915. In the year the war began its income was $7,330,000, in the year before $10,357,000. No dividends on the common stock were paid last year. The surplus of $1,620,000 remaining after preferred dividends was carried to a contingent reserve for "European war losses," &c. President Cyrus H. McCormick says:

> Our exports to Europe the past year was much less than in 1914, due to causes incident to the war. The results of the year's business, however, were better than anticipated at the beginning of the year.
>
> The implement works at Neuss, Germany, and Lubertzy, Russia, have been in operation but with reduced forces owing to the difficulty in getting materials. The twine mill at Neuss, Germany, has been closed, due to inability to get fiber. The works at Norrkoping, Sweden, have been running at full capacity, except for temporary delays and interruptions due to the material situation. The works at Croix, France, have not been in operation since August, 1914. No report of any damage to this property has been received.
>
> Collections in all European countries have, under the circumstances, been remarkably good. The transfer of funds to the United States has been prevented by the high rates of exchange prevailing.
>
> Canada harvested a large crop in 1915, and as a result our sales increased over the preceding year.

The only important foreign expenditure from earnings account was at the Lubertzy works, Russia, where there was completed the second unit of warehouse and equipment for manufacturing harvesting machinery.

SMALL GAIN IN IMPORTS.

Weekly Receipts on May 20 Are About $1,000,000 Higher.

The Custom House report of imports for the week ended May 20, just issued, showed the value of entries to be $24,885,996, against $24,068,464 in the week before. The warehouse entries in the week of May 20 were $3,316,793, while merchandise withdrawn from bonded warehouses totaled $2,376,578. In the preceding week these entries were $3,894,376 and $2,536,732. The week's entries of hides of all kinds, while fair in volume, considering the war, were not calculated to aid leather and shoe manufacturers to any large extent, as many of the hides were below the grades generally used.

The consumption of india rubber for automobile tires resulted in the week's imports rising to 7,078,350 pounds, valued at $4,158,326. Imports of coal tar dyes were at low ebb. None were received from Germany, the week's aggregate being $10,951, of which $9,094 worth were picked in Mexico by speculators.

Cane sugar entered amounted to 19,004,113 pounds valued at $870,388. Precious stone imports included uncut diamonds, $191,879; cut, but not set, $98,066; pearls not set, $101,538; miscellaneous precious stones, uncut, $1,095; cut but not set, $90,293, and imitation precious stones, $4,475. Glove entries were only $13,013. Textile imports from the United Kingdom were fairly well maintained in comparison with recent weeks.

LONDON MARKET STEADY.

Money in Good Demand and Discount Rates Are Quiet.

LONDON, May 30.—Money was in good demand on the market today and discounts were quiet.

On the Stock Exchange a steady undertone was maintained with a slight hardening of gilt-edge securities. There was a good business in Colonial, Japanese, and Chilean bonds with firm prices. Argentine rails and shipping shares were active and appreciably higher.

The statement made by Reginald McKenna, Chancellor of the Exchequer, regarding the tax on American securities and the publication of a larger list of the securities which the Treasury desires to purchase, brought a steady stream of offerings to the Mobilization Committee and to the Stock Exchange. American rails started higher, ruled moderately active, and closed dull and steady.

Many Attend London Wool Sales.

LONDON, May 30.—There was a large attendance at the wool auction sales today. The demand was strong, which was stimulated by the moderate supply and the postponement of the Brisbane sales for two days. Merinos and Capes sold from 5 to 10 per cent. dearer and fine crossbreds 5 to 7½ per cent., while medium coarse was unchanged. Often buyers favored West Australian greases, which realized 1s 11d. There were 5,600 bales offered.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, May 30.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 63 francs for cash. Exchange on London, 28 francs 22 centimes. Five per cent. loan, 88 francs 20 centimes.

SUES TO VOID LOAN BONUS.

Mrs. Gordon Agreed to Pay $10,000 for $2,300 Advanced.

Mrs. Joanna Muller Gordon, daughter of the late Adrian H. Muller, has begun an action in the Supreme Court to have declared void an agreement made with the Eagle Insurance Company of London, England, on the ground that it was "corrupt and usurious." The plaintiff's father and mother died on April 29, 1884, and on Aug. 18, 1915, respectively, leaving an estate divided among their three children.

Part of the plaintiff's share of the estate was one-third interest in the property at 58 West Thirty-sixth Street. On Feb. 11, 1905, according to the complaint in the action, "the plaintiff entered into a corrupt and usurious agreement whereby the defendant agreed to advance to plaintiff $2,300 and the plaintiff agreed to pay to the defendant for such advance $10,000 out of the total property, interest, and legacy to which she should be entitled," under the will of her father.

Mrs. Gordon says that the agreement, while unlawful, is a cloud upon the title to the property and therefore wants the court to declare it null and void. Her one-third interest in the property is estimated to be worth nearly $20,000.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Board of Directors of this Company, at a meeting held on the 27th day of May, 1916, declared the regular quarterly dividend of three (3%) per cent., payable on the first day of July, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business on the 10th day of June, 1916. The Transfer Books of the Company will not be closed.

McKINLEY-DARRAGH-SAVAGE MINES OF COBALT, LIMITED.
HARPER SIBLEY, Treasurer.
Dated at Toronto, Ont., May 27th, 1916.

THE J G. WHITE MANAGEMENT CORP.,
43 Exchange Place, New York.
MANAGERS.

SOUTHERN UTILITIES COMPANY.

The Board of Directors of Southern Utilities Company has declared a regular quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) on the outstanding preferred stock of the Company for the quarter ending June 30, 1916, payable Saturday, July 1, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Saturday, June 17, 1916.

T. W. MOFFAT, Treasurer.

NEW YORK TRANSIT COMPANY,
26 Broadway.
New York, May 23, 1916.

A dividend of $4.00 per share has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable July 15, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 24, 1916.

All communications regarding payment or change of address should be sent to the undersigned not later than July 8, 1916.

GEORGE CHESEBRO, Secretary.

The Chandler Motor Car Company.
Cleveland, May 29, 1916.

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors of The Chandler Motor Car Company of Cleveland, Ohio, held May 27th, 1916, a regular quarterly dividend of Two (2) Per Cent. and an extra dividend of One-half (½) Per Cent. were declared payable July 1, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business on June 12th, 1916.

ISADOR GROSSMAN, Secretary.

THE AMERICAN GAS COMPANY,
104 Market Street,
Camden, N. J.
May 16, 1916.

A quarterly dividend of 2%, or $2.00 per share, has been declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable June 1st, 1916, to stockholders of record at three o'clock P. M., May 17th, 1916. Checks will be mailed.

J. B. TOWNSEND, 3d, Treasurer.

Profitable Savings

Those who have lived well within their means, and have either large or small amounts available now, can invest with conservatism, and have their savings work for them in an unusually profitable way. We have some definite suggestions regarding investments we would like to submit for consideration.

Write for our investment offering No. G-179.

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of six of our leading railroads will be sent to those interested in this type of security. This data should prove instructive and valuable for investors.

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The Public Utility Business, through large development and through the establishing of utility commissions, has become standardized. It is easier to purchase safe public utility securities now than ever before. Many of the best investment houses consider them among their high-grade offerings. The business as a whole has become stable—in good years and bad only slight variations are seen, and these are usually increases.

Concentration

We have chosen this conservative and well-established field, and shall try to select for you some of the safe securities in that field. Our time is devoted to the study of this one class of properties, and our specialized investment recommendations should prove of value.

A postal to-day will bring to you a description of a preferred stock yielding almost 7%, and a first mortgage bond, tax exempt in New York State, yielding 5.40%

John Nickerson, Jr.
Carefully Selected Securities for Conservative Investors
61 Broadway, New York
300 North Broadway, Saint Louis

$950,000.00
The Ninth Street Terminal Warehouse Co.
First Mortgage 6% Gold Bonds

Dated June 1, 1916 Denominations, $1,000, $500 and $100 Due serially

Principal and semi-annual interest (June 1 and December 1) payable at The First Trust and Savings Company, Cleveland, Trustee.

Redeemable at any interest paying period at 102.
Normal Federal Income Tax Paid.

CAPITALIZATION

	Authorized	To Be Issued	
Preferred Stock	$1,500,000	$1,000,000	
Common Stock	1,100,000	1,100,000	(300,000 held in treasury)
First Mortgage Bonds	1,500,000	950,000	

MATURITIES

$95,000 each year from June 1, 1919 to 1928, inclusive.

The Ninth Street Terminal Warehouse Company, an Ohio corporation, was organized in 1915 to build and operate a storage and freight warehouse in Cleveland, Ohio.

Officers
Robert Lindsay, President
G. W. Grandin, Vice-President
W. C. Saeger, Secretary
S. Scovil, Treasurer
C. I. Freeman, Manager

Directors
A. M. Allen
A. E. Convers
G. W. Grandin
S. Scovil
Robert Lindsay
George T. Bishop
F. W. Bruch
P. W. Herrick
A. A. Mudge
C. S. Eaton
W. C. Saeger

These bonds having been sold, this advertisement is inserted as a matter of record.

THE TILLOTSON & WOLCOTT COMPANY
CLEVELAND

SPENCER TRASK & CO.
NEW YORK

OTIS & CO.
CLEVELAND

Cities Service Co.
6% Preferred Stock
Cities Service Co.
Common Stock

We recommend the immediate purchase of either or both these high grade Public Utility Stocks at their present prices.

Cities Service Co. is now reporting earnings at the rate of more than 28% a year on its $18,002,208 Common Stock outstanding and this earning power is showing a steady increase month by month.

All purchases of Cities Service Common Stock made prior to June 15, 1916, carry with them 3% in 5% Convertible Debentures which with the 3% in cash and the 6% in Common Stock yet to be paid this year on this stock, will give a return of 8.7% on the investment in the next six months at the present prices of Cities Service Common Stock.

Cities Service 6% Preferred Stock now selling on an income basis of 6.8%, has behind it a present earning power of more than three times the requirements for the dividends on the $34,303,745 now outstanding and these earnings are showing steady and large gains.

After July 12, 1916, the Preferred Stock will have a first claim on the assets and earnings of Cities Service Co. as all securities with a lien prior to that of the Preferred Stock will have been retired by that date. Following the 6% Preferred Stock is the Common Stock with a present market value in excess of $50,400,000.

We have a close and dependable market in Cities Service Preferred and Common Stock and are ready at all times to quote actual prices at which we will buy or sell these securities.

Send for Special
Cities Service Letter

Williams, Troth & Coleman
60 Wall Street, New York
Telephone Hanover 5980
Direct Wire to Columbus and Philadelphia Markets

Un. Lt. & R'ways
Tol. Tr., Lt. & Pr.
Ozark Power & Lt.
Gas. & Elec. Sec.

Ebert, Michaelis & Co
Specialists in Public Utility Securities
61 Broadway, New York
Tel. Rector 6220

Municipal Bonds
Yielding 4.25% to 4.75%
STACY & BRAUN
5 Nassau Street, New York
Toledo Buffalo Cincinnati

J. C., Hob. & Pat. St. Ry. 4s
United Elec. Co., N. J., 4s
New Jersey Securities

B. H. & F. W. PELZER
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Phone Broad 6037. 12 Broadway

Ann Arbor Co. Common
Ann Arbor Co. Preferred
Bank of Manhattan Company Stock
Pacific Coast Co. Common
Pacific Fire Insurance Co. Stock
St. Louis Bridge Co. 1st Preferred
Woodlawn Cemetery Stock

FINCH & TARBELL
Members New York Stock Exchange.
EQUITABLE BUILDING, N. Y. 5630 Rector.

Reo Motor Car
Cities Service
Amer. Sumatra Tob.
By-Products Coke
Toledo Tract., Lt. & Pr.

Hoit & McWilliam
71 Broadway, N. Y. 'Phone 3109 Rector

TELEPHONE
for details regarding

A Motor Supply Stock

Which We Recommend for Investment.

LEONARD SNIDER & CO.
RECTOR 496 62 BROADWAY

WE WILL BUY
Central States Elec. Com. & Pfd.
Eastern Penn. Ry. Com. & Pfd.
Republic Ry. & Light Com. & Pfd.

Berdell Brothers
Public Utility Securities
111 Broadway, N. Y. 'Phone Rector 9980.
Private Phones to Philadelphia and Boston.

The Quality of Courtesy

The Brooklyn Trust Company holds courtesy to be an inherent part of its service. In its three offices a considerate civility is not an incident of individual character, but a uniform quality of service, just as accuracy and reliability are qualities of the service. Whether at his "home" office or at another branch the customer is always sure of agreeable attention. The seeker after information finds that its officials and staff always "have time."

You are cordially invited to inquire and learn how this Company's experience and system can help you in your particular financial or personal affairs.

Brooklyn Trust Company
Chartered April 14, 1866
Member of the
New York Clearing House Association
177 Montague Street, Brooklyn
Bedford Branch Fulton St. & Bedford Ave.
Manhattan Office Wall St. & Broadway
Total Resources as of March 17th, 1916, $44,305,890.78

TRUSTEESHIP OF THE RESOURCES of this bank rests in a board of directors whose experience and associations insure a careful and adequate guardianship. Our resources are made available for every proper requirement.

The Mechanics & Metals National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK
20 NASSAU STREET
Deposits (May 1, 1916), $204,000,000.

The Union Trust Company of New York will act as **Trustee of permanent charitable, educational or religious trusts,** created either under a will or a trust indenture, and gives special attention to trusts of this character. The Company also acts in the capacity of Treasurer, Assistant Treasurer, Financial Agent or Depositary for such institutions, and is qualified and equipped to render expert and attentive service in all such relations.

The Union Trust Company's record of fifty years in the continuous administration of all the usual forms of trusts invites confidence in the permanent maintenance of a high standard of ability as trustee.

UNION TRUST CO., 80 Broadway
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS - $8,162,000

NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE BANK

CAPITAL $1,000,000
SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS $1,000,000

10 Broadway
New York City

And Branches Throughout
Manhattan

Ladies' accounts are welcomed by us and assistance given when requested in the conduct of such accounts.

We Execute Orders
In All
Curb and Unlisted Securities

S. L. Waitzfelder & Co.
25 Broad Street, New York

W. S. BARSTOW & CO.
INCORPORATED
CONSULTING and CONSTRUCTING ENGINEERS
PUBLIC SERVICE PROPERTIES FINANCED and MANAGED
50 Pine Street New York

Safeguards

Do you insist, when making an investment, that it be surrounded with every possible safeguard for your protection?

Every bond issued under the *Straus Plan* has been effectively safeguarded under a system perfected in 34 years of experience. The thoroughness of these safeguards is shown by the record of this House—never a loss to any investor since we began business in 1882.

We offer safe first mortgage serial bonds, each issue a direct first lien on a first class building and land in New York or some other large city, maturing in two to eight years, netting 5½%.

Call or write for Circular No. T-135.

S.W. STRAUS & Co.
—ESTABLISHED 1882 INCORPORATED—
150 BROADWAY, CORNER LIBERTY
CHICAGO — NEW YORK — DETROIT
PHONE, CORTLAND 8064
MINNEAPOLIS

June Bond Circular

Just issued. Describes a selected list of public utility, railroad, and municipal bonds offered by us.

Well Secured Bonds, Yielding from 4.10% to 6%

The railroad and public utility issues described are adequately secured by equity and earnings, and are desirable for investment.

Send for Circular A-14

F. M. Dyer & Co.
24 Broad Street, New York City
Telephone 3620 Rector
Boston Baltimore

Pennsylvania Gasoline Company

We have just issued a special circular describing this Company's business and the possibilities of its shares, which are now selling at par, $1.00 per share, and which will shortly be listed for trading on the New York Curb. This circular will be mailed on request.

E. BUNGE & CO.
Investment Securities
44 Broad St., New York
Telephones Broad 6[illegible]-3-4-5-6.

Freeport, Texas (Sulphur) Co. Stock

Bought—Sold—Quoted

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co.
Phones 4001 to 4010 John. 86 Wall St., N. Y.

Cent. States Elec.
Dow Chemical Pfd.
Fed. Lt. & Trac. 6s, 1923

MORGAN & FINLAY
STOCKS AND BONDS,
115 B'way, N. Y. Tel. Rec. 9272.

Yale & Towne Mfg. Co.
Childs Restaurant Com.
Cuban Gov't Internal 5%
Colts Arms

Salisbury and van der Kieft
34 Pine Street - New York - Phone John 1646

Sugar Stocks

Bought and Sold

CHAS. H. JONES & CO.
20 Broad St. New York
Telephone 9140 Rector. Cable "Orientment."

Public Utilities

We invite the use of our PUBLIC UTILITY QUOTATION SERVICE, in which we aim to maintain actual close markets. Special circulars on active issues sent free on request.

Stranahan & Co.
120 BROADWAY TEL. RECTOR 4787

Det., Gr. Hav. & Mil. 6% Eq., '18
Wab., Des Moines Div. 4s, 1941
Wab., Omaha Div. 3½s, 1939
St. Louis & San Fr. 5% Notes

Wolff & Stanley
Tel. 6557 Broad. 27 William St., N. Y.

We offer and recommend

CENTRAL PETROLEUM PREFERRED

Price yielding over 12%
Circular T-403 on Request.

Douglas Fenwick & Co.
34 Wall St. Tel. 4220 John

Amer. Graphophone

Bought—Sold—Quoted

C. C. Kerr & Co.
15 Wall St., N. Y. 'Phone 6780 Rector

United Motors CORPORATION

will control through stock ownership the following companies manufacturing automobile accessories:

New Departure Company
of Bristol, Conn.
The Hyatt Company
of Harrison, N. J.
The Dayton Engineering Lab. Co.
of Dayton, Ohio.
The Remy Company
of Anderson, Indiana.
The Perlman Rim Corp.
of New York.

It is estimated that earnings from these companies for the year 1916 will approximate $16 per share on the stock of this company.

Detailed information furnished on Request

GWYNNE BROS.
Specialists
25 Broad St., N. Y. Phone 3232 Broad

E. W. Bliss
Carbon Steel
Niles-Bement-Pond

Gilbert Eliott & Co.
Specialists
27 Pine St., N. Y. Tel. John 6210

STANDARD

OIL

WE WILL BUY	WE WILL SELL
25 Buckeye P. L.	25 Chesebrough Mfg.
25 Crescent P. L.	25 Prairie P. L.
25 So. West Pa.	20 South Penn. Oil
25 S. O. of California	25 S. O. of Indiana
20 S. O. of Kansas	20 Solar Ref.
25 S. O. of N. Y.	25 S. O. of N. J.

ISSUES

CARL H. PFORZHEIMER & CO.
Dealers in Standard Oil Securities.
Phones 4860-1-2-3-4 Broad. 25 Broad St., N. Y.

We Buy & Sell

Ohio Cities Gas

New Stocks

DAWSON & LYON
40 Wall St., N. Y. Tel. 5441 John

CANADA

Dominion Government 10 yr. 5s
City of Toronto Bonds
City of Montreal Bonds
Prv. Saskatchewan 5 & 10 yr. 5s
Province of Alberta 10 yr. 5s
Prv. New Brunswick 4½s, '19

Particulars on Request

W. Sturgis Macomber
The Canadian Specialist.
35 Wall St. Hanover 1379

6%

Some say this cannot be secured with safety. Perhaps it cannot be obtained by those unwilling to pay for information, but our business is to find safe investments which will pay 6% and more.

We have no securities to sell—we sell only SERVICE. For Sample of a recent report

Address Department Y-36 of the
Babson Statistical Organization,
Wellesley Hills, Mass.
Largest Statistical Organization of its Class in the World.

Pacific Light & Power 5s
Knoxville Traction 5s
Central States Elec. Com. & Pfd.
Northern States Power Com.

GEO. REITH & CO.
Specialists in Public Utility Securities
50 BROAD ST, N.Y. 'PHONE BROAD 3585.

Pacific Gas & Electric
Moline Plow 2nd Pfd.
Hamilton Trust Co.
National City Bank

John Burnham & Co.
Private Wire to All Markets.
115 Broadway. Tel. Rector 9876. New York.

MUNICIPAL BONDS

WEIL, ROTH & CO.
115 Broadway, New York
Tel., Rector 8625.
Cincinnati Cleveland Chicago

Worthington P. & M.

Morton Lachenbruch & Co.
Equitable Building Phone 5354 Rector

Western Pacific 5s
Midland Securities
Bush Terminal Pfd.

William C. Orton
25 Broad St., N. Y. Phone 3015-6-7 Broad

Cities Service

Bought—Sold—Quoted

HERBERT M. SOLOMON,
68 Broad St., New York.
Telephone Broad 4467 and 3752.

We Have Orders In

American Surety
National Surety
Amer. Graphophone
U. S. Finishing
Eastern Steel
Am. Sumatra Tobacco
N. Y. Title Ins. Co.
Continental Ins.
Ohio Cities Gas
Donald Steamship

DAWSON & LYON
40 Wall St., N. Y. Tel. 5441 John

Finance and Trading Corporation

Formerly
G. M.-P. Murphy & Co., Inc.

43 Exchange Place - Phone Hanover 5635

F&T

I Offer

200 Shares

Pacific Mail

7% Preferred Stock

at 92

Inquiries Solicited

ERNEST SMITH
25 Broad St., N. Y. Tel. 974 Broad

BANK and TRUST COMPANY STOCKS

CLINTON GILBERT
2 Wall St. Tel. Rector 4848

Reading Company

What is the significance of the recent rise in the price of this company's common stock? Do current conditions justify it?

These and other vital questions in relation to the property are fully discussed in a special analysis we have just prepared for our clients. Every Reading Company stockholder or bondholder will be interested in this analysis.

A few extra copies are reserved for free distribution.

MOODY'S INVESTORS SERVICE
JOHN MOODY, President
35 Nassau St., New York. Tel. 1299 Cort.
"Moody's Plan of Action Is Service Satisfaction."

All Powder Securities

Bought & Sold

WHEATLEY, MATCHETT & CO.
SPECIALISTS
Phone 9717 Rector. 120 Broadway.

Louisiana Consol.

Mining Co. of Nevada
Special letter upon request.

FRANK V. SULLIVAN
39 BROAD ST. Phone 5958 Broad

EST. 18[illegible] EST. 18[illegible]

KNOX HAT CO.
SEMET-SOLVAY
SOLVAY PROCESS
BY-PRODUCTS

JUDSON G. WALL & SONS
10 Wall St., N. Y. Phone Rector 77.

QUESTIONS and ANSWERS

gives succinct opinions on 27 stocks from both a SPECULATIVE and INVESTMENT standpoint. When writing ask for "T-27."

J. FRANK HOWELL,
52 Broadway, New York.

DO YOUR PART IN THE CAMPAIGN FOR

THRIFT

Open a Savings Share Account with $1 or More and Make It Grow.
Begin Now or Write for Booklet A.

The Franklin Society
FOR HOME BUILDING AND SAVINGS,
38 Park Row, New York City.

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE & TRUST COMPANY

The following coupons will be due and payable at the Main Office of this Company,
55 CEDAR STREET

On and After June 1st, 1916

Akron & Barberton Belt R. R. Co.	1st 4s
Asheville, N. C., School	5s
Bellingham B. & B. Col. R. R. Co.	1st 5s
Bergen County, N. J., Road Imp. & Bridge 5s & Road	4½s
Butte Electric & Power Co.	5s
Camden Co., N. J., Road & Hospital	4½s
City Gas Co. of Norfolk, Va.	1st 6s
Consolidated Telephone Co.	5s
Corinth, N. Y., Sewer	4½s
Edgewater, N. J., Ref., Series 4	5s
Elberton, Ga., Sewer (June 25th)	4½s
Elyria, Ohio, Water Works	4s
Englewood, N. J., School	4½s
Essex County, N. J., Bridge	4s
Essex County, N. J., Bridge	4½s
Fla. Soft Phosphate & Lime Co.	6s
Ft. Pierce, Fla., Ref. & Imp. (June 15)	6s
Fulton, N. Y., Water	3.40s
Greenwich, Conn., Borough of, Fdg.	4½s
Griffin, Ga., City Hall, St. & Sch.	4½s
Henderson, N. C., Street (June 2d)	5s
Huntington Land & Imp. Co.	6s
Key West, Fla., Baer Judgment Fndg.	6s
Lockport, N. Y., Water	4s
Memphis, Tenn., Water	4½s
Millburn, N. J., S. & T. Hall	4½s
Mob., Jackson & Kan. City R. R. Co.	5s
Monroe, Ga., Water Works	5s
Monroe, La., Improvement	5s
Montvale, N. J., Funding	5s
Mutual Electric Light Co.	5s
Norfolk, Conn., Sewer	4s
Nor. Cal. Pow. Co., Cons. Ref. & Con.	5s
Nyack, N. Y., Water	4s
Oswego, N. Y., Water	4½s
Overpeck Township, N. J.	5½s
Pineville, La., Pub. Imp.	5s
Prescott, Ariz., Water (June 15th)	5s
St. Lucie Co., Fla., Road & Bridge	6s
Scarsdale, N. Y., U. F. S. D., No. 1	4½s
School City, Fort Wayne, Ind.	4s
South Orange, N. J., School	5s
South Porto Rico Sugar Co. Col. Trust	6s
Spring Lake, N. J.	5s
Suffern, N. Y., Water	3½s
Sullivan, Ind., Water	5s
Swift, Louis F. & Edward F., Joint & Several 2-year Notes (June 2d)	5s
Syracuse, N. Y., Local Imp.	4s
Tampa, Fla., Refunding	5s
Tampa, Fla., Park	5s
Tampa, Fla., St., Sewer & City Hall	5s
Tampa, Fla., Bridge	5s
Tampa, Fla., Imp.	5s
Tampa, Fla., Sewer	5s
Territory of Arizona Building	5s
Thomasville, N. C., Water Wks. & Sew.	5s
Toledo, O., various	4s
Township of Franklin, N. J., Rd. Imp.	4s
U. S. Mtg. & Trust Co., Series "E"	4s
Wash. Ry. & Electric Co. Cons.	4s
Wilson, N. C., Street Imp.	5s
Yuba Electric Power Co.	1st 6s

BRANCHES

Broadway at 73d St. 125th St. at Eighth Ave.

Charcoal Iron Co. of America

Preferred Stock—Common Stock

Open Market on New York Curb

Slattery & Co.
Specialists
40 Exchange Place New York
Telephone 4361 Broad

Charcoal Iron Co.

Statement March 31, 1916

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Cost of properties	$8,008,343.61	Capital Stock:	
Current Assets—		Preferred stock	
Inventories	1,360,281.22	6% cumulative	
Accounts receivable	261,768.92	from July 1, '15	$5,217,250.00
Advance payment on		Common stock	2,839,350.00
iron ore	168,953.12	Current liabilities	1,311,523.88
Cash, miscellaneous		Reserves	140,525.92
advances, etc.	79,155.66	Surplus	369,852.73
	$9,878,502.53		$9,878,502.53

The Company earned $99,180.02 net for April, 1916, and is now earning at the rate of over $100,000 per month.

In the statement above, 170,000 acres of hardwood timber, owned by the Company, was valued at from $18 to $20 per acre. The present value is conservatively estimated at from $25 to $30 per acre.

The Company has 40 miles of railroad fully equipped for its business. It has six different plants located as follows: Manistique, Newberry, Boyne City, Chocolay, Elk Rapids, Michigan, and Ashland, Wisconsin.

The Company is the largest producer of wood alcohol, charcoal, iron and acetate of lime in the United States.

The present Company was organized July, 1915, and has no bonded debt. The net value of its properties is estimated to be in excess of the face value of both issues of stock.

We solicit orders in both classes of stock

LIVINGSTON & CO.
Members of the New York Stock Exchange
51 & 53 Exchange Place, N. Y. Phone 6742 Hanover

While we do not guarantee the above statements, the facts have been obtained from sources which we believe to be reliable.

The Central Branch Union Pacific Railway Company

To Holders of First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of said Company, due June 1, 1948:

The undersigned Receiver has deposited with BANKERS TRUST COMPANY, at its office, 16 Wall Street, New York, the amount of the semi-annual interest instalment due December 1, 1915, upon all bonds of the issue above described, for the purpose of paying said interest. Holders of said bonds may accordingly receive such interest upon presentation of the coupons therefor at said office, accompanied by ownership certificates in accordance with the regulations of the Treasury Department under the Federal income tax law.

Dated, May 29, 1916.

B. F. BUSH,
Receiver of the Railroads and Property of The Missouri Pacific Railway Company.

We Execute Orders In

American Finance & Securities
American Oil & Gas
American Druggist Syndicate
American Telegraph-Typewriter
Aguacate Mines
Canadian Marconi
Childs Company, Common & Preferred
Colorado Yule Marble (All Issues)
Eisner Mendelsohn
Ft. Smith Light & Traction Bonds
Guanajuato Cons. Min. & Mill. Co.
Guanajuato Development Co.
Guanajuato Reduction Mines Co.
Hull Copper
International Textbook
King Crowther
Mexican Mill. & Trans. Co.
Miller Train Control
New Jersey Steel Co. 6s, due 1925
Oatman Arizona Central Gold
Passaic Steel Co. Ctfs. of Deposit
Peregrina Mining & Milling
Perfection Tire & Rubber
Sanitol Chemical
United Cigar Stores Ltd. of Canada

Harvey A. Willis & Co.
(Established 1901)
32 B'way, N.Y. Phones 127-8-9 Broad

To THE HOLDERS OF
Inspiration Consolidated Copper Co.
5 Year 6% Convertible Debenture Bonds Due July 1, 1919.
REDEMPTION NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, as provided in Article VI. of the Agreement, dated July 1st, 1914, between the Inspiration Consolidated Copper Co. and the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, Trustee, that said Guaranty Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, will redeem all of the remaining outstanding bonds of this issue amounting to Twenty-one thousand three hundred dollars ($21,300) par value on July 1st, 1916, at 105% of par and accrued interest to July 1st, 1916, at its TRUST DEPARTMENT, No. 140 Broadway, New York City. Coupons due July 1st, 1916, should be presented for payment in the usual manner. After July 1st, 1916, interest on the above bonds will cease.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
By CHARLES H. SABIN, President.
Dated, May 15th, 1916.

NOTICE.

The Bristol County National Bank, located at Taunton, in the State of Massachusetts, is closing its affairs. All noteholders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

SETH L. CUSHMAN, President.
Dated March 27, 1916.

We Offer for Subscription at Par **$1,350,000** *Capital Stock of the*

Universal Oil & Gas Company

PITTSBURGH - - PENNSYLVANIA

CAPITAL STOCK, $5,000,000 - ALL COMMON - PAR VALUE, $5 PER SHARE
Fully Paid and Non-Assessable. Capital Stock Outstanding, $1,350,000; Capital Stock in Treasury, $3,650,000

FACTS:

1st. Management by thoroughly experienced and successful natural gas and oil operators.
2nd. Large acreage of producing properties and diversity of location.
3rd. Large oil and gas reserve through control of proven territory.
4th. Unlimited market for entire production.
5th. Earnings of subsidiary companies on present production are over thirty (30%) per cent on outstanding capital stock.
6th. Excellent prospects for increased earnings through development of present holdings, and the acquisition of other proven acreage.
7th. Safety to Stockholders through liberal cash reserve.

PROPERTIES OWNED AND THEIR EARNINGS:

The company controls at the present time approximately 32,361 acres of proven oil area in Ohio, West Virginia and Pennsylvania on which are 61 gas wells producing 49,000,000 cubic feet of gas a day, open flow, and 48 oil wells producing 315 barrels of oil a day. All of this is sold on long time favorable contracts and delivered through adequate pipe line facilities.

Based upon present production the annual net earnings of these wells are $411,300 which is at the rate of over 30% per annum on the outstanding capital stock.

DEVELOPMENT OF RESERVE ACREAGE:

The production of the various companies acquired by the Universal Oil & Gas Company should be increased materially through further drilling and development of the reserve acreage. The estimated earnings, for next year, based upon present production, plus the average yearly drilling maintained by these various companies in the past, should show Net Profits of $600,000, or over forty-four (44%) per cent on the present outstanding capital stock.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS:

FRANKLIN G. COLBY, *President* A. B. DALLY, JR., *Vice-President* W. F. RUFF, *Secretary and Treasurer*

JOHN W. LEONARD
Oil and Gas Operator, Washington, Pa.

T. R. COWELL
Oil and Gas Operator, Parkersburg, West Virginia.
Treasurer Oil and Gas Producers Association of West Virginia

JOS. H. McDERMOTT
Oil and Gas Producer, Morgantown, West Virginia

A. B. DALLY, JR.
Benedum-Trees Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FRANKLIN G. COLBY
Former President United Oil Co.
Former President Colby Import and Export Co., New York

A. F. HOLLIDAY
Vice-President and General Manager Plymouth Oil & Gas Co. and Freehold Oil & Gas Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

GEORGE E. WEARING
Vice-President and General Manager Elk Natural Gas Co., Clarion, Pa.

Two hundred and seventy thousand shares are offered by us for public subscription at $5.00 per share, prior to active trading on the Pittsburgh, Philadelphia and Baltimore Stock Exchanges also New York Curb where application for listing will be made. The right is reserved, however, to terminate this offering without further notice and to reject any or all applications and to allot less than the amount applied for.

We recommend this stock to the most conservative investor and confidently believe that in a short time it will command a very much higher price in the public market by reason of all its possibilities.

Checks payable to the undersigned for the full amount must accompany each application. Reservations may be made by wire at our expense.

Circular giving full detail upon request

Subscriptions for the above stock will be accepted and filed in order received by

H. P. Taylor & Company,
115 Broadway, New York
223-4 4th Ave., Pittsburgh
Marine Bank Bldg., Buffalo

Babcock, Rushton & Company
7 Wall Street, New York
Home Insurance Co. Building
137 South La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

While we do not guarantee the above information, we believe it to be correct and have acted upon it in offering this stock.

Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company

To the Holders of

General Mortgage Four and One-Half Per Cent. Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of

Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company

Notice is hereby given that the time within which the above-described bonds may be deposited with the undersigned Committee will expire **JUNE 1, 1916**, after which date no deposits will be received, except in the discretion of the Committee and subject to such conditions as the Committee may impose. Deposits of bonds must be made with THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY, the Depositary, at its office No. 26 Broad Street, New York City. All bonds so deposited must be accompanied by coupon due January 1, 1916, and also coupons maturing subsequent thereto. **Certificates of deposit listed on the New York Stock Exchange will be issued for the deposited bonds.**

New York, May 27, 1916.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY,
Depositary.
HORNBLOWER, MILLER, POTTER & EARLE,
Counsel.
HERBERT W. MORSE, Secretary,
26 Broad Street, New York City.

OTTO T. BANNARD,
JAMES N. JARVIE,
J. R. NUTT,
ANDREW J. MILLER,
HENRY SANDERSON.

Western Pacific Railway Company

REORGANIZATION

To the Depositors under the Plan and Agreement for the Reorganization of Western Pacific Railway Company, dated December 15, 1915, and the Holders of undeposited First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Thirty-Year Gold Bonds of said Company:

NOTICE is hereby given that the Reorganization Committee, with the consent of the Managers of the Underwriting Syndicate provided for in said Plan, have extended the time for the deposit under said Plan and Agreement of bonds of the issue above mentioned, and for the filing of agreements of subscription for the new bonds to be issued pursuant to said Plan to and including **JUNE 10, 1916.** Such deposits should be made and subscription agreements filed with the Depositary of the Reorganization Committee, THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 37 Wall Street, New York City, (or at its London branch, 95 Gresham Street, E. C.,) or with any of its Agents, viz: FIRST FEDERAL TRUST COMPANY, 14 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, Cal.; OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY, 17 Court Street, Boston, Mass.; and ILLINOIS TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK, 223 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., as the bondholders or depositors may prefer. Copies of the Plan and Agreement and of explanatory circulars relating thereto may be obtained from such Depositary or any of its said Agents.

BY ORDER OF THE COMMITTEE,
ALVIN W. KRECH, Chairman.

LYMAN RHOADES, Secretary,
Dated May 24, 1916.

Great Northern Ore

Great Northern Ore is essentially a liquidating property, its revenues being derived from the iron ores from its mines. Consequently its value as an investment depends upon how much ore it has available. Will these ore reserves keep the cash box, as James J. Hill calls the treasury of the trust, so well filled that in time a substantial profit will be disbursed on the trust certificates? In the current issue a short review discusses this pertinent question.

Send for Copy

The Financial World
Absolutely Independent
29 Broadway, New York.

TO THE HOLDERS OF MIDWAY GAS COMPANY FIVE-YEAR 6% GOLD NOTES.

Notice is hereby given to the Holders of Midway Gas Company Five-year 6% Gold Notes that the Midway Gas Company has called for redemption, and will pay said notes in full on August 1st, 1916, together with accrued interest to said date, upon presentation and surrender thereof at the office of the company, 424 California Street, San Francisco, California. This notice is given pursuant to Section 3 of Article IV. of the Trust Agreement with Mercantile Trust Company of San Francisco, dated December 1, 1914, securing said notes.

Notice is hereby given that on and after said August 1st, 1916, all interest on said notes will cease.

A. E. PEAT, Treasurer,
MIDWAY GAS COMPANY.
Dated at Los Angeles, California, May 10th, 1916.

THE BOONVILLE RAILROAD BRIDGE COMPANY
First Mortgage 4% Sinking Fund Gold Bonds Dated November 1, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that Eleven (11) of the above described bonds were this day drawn for redemption in accordance with the requirements of Article II. of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows:
16, 37, 47, 90, 209, 351, 370, 877, 888, 930, 973.

All future interest on any of the bonds so designated ceases July 10th, 1916, the date of redemption.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
By E. F. HYDE, Vice President.

In accordance with the foregoing Certificate, said mentioned bonds will be paid on and after the 10th day of July, 1916, at par and accrued interest at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, 54 Wall Street, New York.

New York, May 5th, 1916.

UNITED STATES BREWING COMPANY.
To the Holders of the Twenty Year Six Per Cent. First Mortgage Sinking Fund Gold Debentures of United States Brewing Company:

The undersigned Trustees hereby give notice that in accordance with the provisions of Subdivision 2 of Article XII of the Mortgage or Deed of Trust securing the debentures made by the United States Brewing Company to Bankers Trust Company and United States Debenture Corporation, Limited, dated August 1, 1908, the following debentures, to wit, Nos.

```
                              1597  1959  2395
103  307  625  1029  1370  1622  1960  2403
107  310  628  1039  1379  1625  1990  2412
143  316  637  1040  1385  1629  2049  2473
145  317  656  1060  1402  1658  2103  2500
147  318  777  1072  1431  1662  2222  2501
175  319  902  1080  1437  1675  2248  2502
176  344  911  1092  1442  1677  2269  2504
194  380  912  1101  1455  1678  2270  2508
240  389  942  1102  1461  1751  2282  2702
248  482  955  1108  1469  1817  2291  2716
264  488  960  1121  1475  1858  2292  2721
266  543  961  1309  1482  1915  2297  2724
278  571  981  1311  1484  1945  2300  2878
305  598       1333  1490  1946  2376  2883
                                          2890
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have been drawn for redemption on July 1, 1916. The debentures so drawn will be redeemed and paid at par with a premium of five per cent, and accrued interest on said debentures to the date of redemption, at the office of the Bankers Trust Company, No. 16 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, or at the option of the holder, at the office or agency of the United States Debenture Corporation, Limited, Winchester House, Old Broad Street, London, England, in sterling, at the rate of $4.85 to the pound. All the debentures so drawn will cease to bear interest from July 1, 1916, and will not be entitled to the benefit of the lien of the aforesaid trust mortgage.

United States Treasury decision requires that Federal Income Tax ownership certificates for amount of accrued interest must accompany such debentures when presented for payment.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY,
UNITED STATES DEBENTURE CORPORATION, LIMITED, Trustees.
Dated New York, May 24, 1916.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
ELECTRICAL SECURITIES CORPORATION
FOURTH SERIES COLLATERAL TRUST SINKING FUND FIVE PER CENT. BONDS.

Guaranty Trust Company of New York, as successor to The Standard Trust Company of New York, Trustee under the Trust Agreement securing the above bonds, hereby invites proposals for the sale to it of as many bonds of the FOURTH SERIES as can be purchased for the sum of Two Hundred Seventy-eight Thousand Nine Hundred Fifty Dollars and Fifty-two Cents ($278,950.52) at not exceeding 103 and accrued interest.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 140 Broadway, New York City, until 10 o'clock A. M., Friday, June 2d, 1916.

All bonds accepted will be paid for on Monday, June 5th, 1916, on delivery, and interest will not be allowed after that date.

This notice is given pursuant to the provisions of paragraph SIXTH of the Trust Agreement securing the FOURTH SERIES of said bonds.

The right is reserved to reject any or all offers.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
By CHARLES H. SABIN, President.
Dated May 26, 1916.

TO HOLDERS OF
CITIES SERVICE COMPANY SEVEN PER CENT. FIVE YEAR CONVERTIBLE NOTES, DATED MAY 15, 1913:

YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that the Company has called said notes for redemption at the price of 102% of face value plus accrued interest to date of presentation. All holders of notes are notified that said notes will be payable on or before July 12, 1916, at the office of the Company, 60 Wall Street, New York City, New York, or at the office of Messrs. Sperling & Company, Basildon House, Moorgate Street, London, England, and thereafter interest shall cease to accrue on any such notes.

CITIES SERVICE COMPANY,
HENRY L. DOHERTY, President.

Office of
MORGAN & WRIGHT,
Detroit, Michigan, May 29th, 1916.

The coupon due June 1st, 1916, upon the 5% Gold Debentures of Morgan & Wright is payable upon presentation at the office of the Industrial Trust Company, Providence, Rhode Island, or Chase National Bank, 57 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

JOHN CARLSON, Treasurer.

DOMESTIC HELP.

Best servants found in the Want columns of The New York Times. Telephone 1000 Bryant.—Advt.

DEALERS CHAMPION PRICE-FIXING BILL

Advocates from Various Cities Are Heard by House Committee on Commerce.

EVILS OF CUT RATES TOLD

Paul Nystrom, Economist and Manufacturer, Says They Cause Friction and Waste.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 30. — Advocates of the Stephens bill to legalize price fixing of branded articles of merchandise by the manufacturers of such articles were heard by the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce today.

Paul Nystrom, formerly connected with the University of Wisconsin as an economist and at present a manufacturer, of Weehawken, N. J., was the principal witness before the committee today. He agreed that the price-maintenance principle of the Stephens bill was a necessity of modern business. Price cutting of standard articles was the chief cause of trade friction, he asserted.

"Every price-cutting situation of that kind," he said, "results in trade friction, and friction means waste, not only in machinery, but in the ordinary affairs of life. The price cutter gains temporarily some additional trade. If his plans work well they result in his selling not only the goods on which he has cut prices, but a much larger volume of merchandise on which he has made no cut and on which he has made either normal or abnormal profits, more than equalizing the losses sustained on the branded merchandise."

Mr. Nystrom argued that price cutting hurt the small dealer, whose market was circumscribed because of the price cutter, and that it was unjust to the manufacturer who attempts to build up a standard article at a fixed, reasonable price, only to have his goods cheapened by one who has no reputation to lose.

"The price cutter's worst enemy, however, is himself," said Mr. Nystrom. "He uses a cut price on a standard article as a bait, but eventually the bait must be thrown away, because the customer refuses to be attracted any longer.

"As early as 1880 drug stores, hardware men, jewelers and others called on manuufacturers to protect them in their prices, and a number of schemes were worked up, such as cash discounts and contracts. The logical extreme was the manufacturer's chain of stores, established by the manufacturer to maintain a set price on his goods. All of these schemes aimed to reduce trade friction."

Mr. Nystrom gave five reasons for the passage of the Stephens bill. He contended that the legislation would (1) reduce trade friction and waste; (2) reduce the cost of distributing goods; (3) equalize conditions of competition between large and small dealers; (4) affect no one adversely except the price cutter, and (5) prove beneficial to the buying public.

Sol Westerfeld of Chicago, Vice President of the National Retail Grocers' Association, told the committee that he indorsed the argument presented by Mr. Nystrom. Many business men from various cities were present at the hearing as advocates of the bill. Among them were John Steeneck and B. Wieting of the New York Retail Grocers, Peter Becker and John H. Meyer of the United Retail Grocers of Brooklyn, Thomas Latham, New York County Pharmaceutical Association; Louis Berger, New York Pharmaceutical Conference; E. A. Boetzel, Metropolitan Association of Retail Druggists; Charles Recht, Yorkville Merchants' Association; R. S. Lehman, German Apothecary Society; Carl E. Ackerman, Secretary of the Conference of Independent Retailers of the Metropolitan District of New York; Dr. Joseph Weinstein and H. Sarason, New York Retail Druggists; Louis Hubner, Manhattan and Bronx Retail Grocers; Nicholas Ehrlich, Brooklyn Retail Cigar Dealers' Association; Henry Frank and Charles Lent, Stationers' Association of New York; J. M. Kohlmeier, Hardware Dealers' Association, and Charles Thorpe, Secretary of the New York State Retail Grocers' Association.

The delegation appearing in support of the Stephens bill came to Washington by special car from New York. Opponents of the legislation will be heard at a later day by the House committee.

The price-fixing bill was introduced in the last Congress by Representative Stevens of New Hampshire, who was not re-elected. It was reintroduced in substantially similar form by Representative Stephens of Nebraska, a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

E. I. du PONT de NEMOURS POWDER COMPANY.

Wilmington, Delaware.

A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Company will be held on the 5th day of June, 1916, at twelve o'clock noon, at the principal office of the Company, No. 51 Newark Street, Hoboken, New Jersey, for the purpose of taking action upon a resolution of the Board of Directors, adopted April 26th, 1916, declaring that it is advisable to decrease the capital stock of the Company from sixty million dollars to four million dollars by reducing the par value of three hundred and fifty thousand shares of common stock authorized by the Certificate of Incorporation from $100 per share to $10.00 per share, and by reducing the two hundred and fifty thousand shares of preferred stock of the par value of $100 each to five thousand shares of the par value of $100 each by retiring two hundred and forty-five thousand shares owned by the Company, and that Article IV. of the Certificate of Incorporation be amended accordingly, and that a meeting of the stockholders to take action on this resolution be called to be held at the time and place above mentioned.

ALEXIS I. du PONT, Secretary.

DES MOINES & FORT DODGE RAILROAD CO.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Des Moines & Fort Dodge Railroad Company will be held in the office of the Company in the Company's building, Market Street, between Third and Fourth Streets, in the City of Des Moines, Iowa, on Thursday, June 1, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon. Transfer books close May 1, open June 2, 1916.

A. C. DOAN, Secretary.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Automatic Machine Products Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the home office of the Company, No. 200 Fifth Avenue, New York City, N. Y., on Tuesday, the 13th day of June, 1916, at 2 o'clock P. M.

W. B. HAYNES, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE firm of MITTENTHAL & TANNENBAUM was dissolved on May 23rd, 1916. All debts owing by said firm will be paid when due by EDWARD L. TANNENBAUM of 19 West 24th St., Manhattan, New York.

(Signed,) JACOB A. MITTENTHAL.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED BIDS will be received by the Board of Water Supply, at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M. on Tuesday, June 13, 1916, for Contract 144, for the construction of two concrete-stone and brick buildings, approximately 40 feet by 15 feet by 20 feet, 820 square yards of brick pavement, 600 feet of balustrade and doing miscellaneous work at Silver Lake reservoir, Staten Island. The foundations for the buildings have been built and the pavement foundation will be built under another contract.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders, and contract drawings can be obtained at the above address, at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of ten dollars ($10) in cash or its equivalent for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President.
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners, Board of Water Supply.
GEORGE FEATHERSTONE, Secretary.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be opened by the Lighthouse Inspector, Tompkinsville, N. Y., at 2 o'clock P. M., June 22, 1916, for furnishing and delivering to tidewater, New York Harbor, fifteen 12-foot and four 14-foot carvel built boats. Information upon application to above office.

FORT HAMILTON, N. Y.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received here until 11 A. M., June 1, 1916, for extending water and sewerage systems at Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. Further information on application to Quartermaster.

AMERICA AS EMANCIPATOR.

John Wanamaker Sees Future Role in Freeing the World from War.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, May 30.—John Wanamaker pictured America as writing a new emancipation proclamation that would free the world from the slavery of war in a Memorial Day address today at the annual service of George C. Meade Post, No. 1, G. A. R.

"God in His great goodness has preserved us from war," he said. "We have sent men to Mexico searching for things they cannot find. They wouldn't have to cross the Rio Grande to find bandits, for we have many bandits in the United States. There are plenty in this country who have not learned to love it. It is a true Americanism that we want in this country.

"We must have an America united in fact as in name," he went on. "This is your America, friend and ally of Great Britain and of Germany, just the same, an ally of France, who gave us Lafayette; an ally of poor, torn, barefoot Belgium, the friend of all nations, with malice toward none, no predisposition for territory or glory. We stand ready today, a world power ready for world peace.

"Blessed be the day when we are permitted to offer ourselves after they have had enough over there of war and agonizing and blood and suffering and are ready to have a righteous and just adjudication of their differences and accept peace. Then, oh! then, America, true to her real spirit, will rise in her unselfishness, counting no labor too great to bring about a new emancipation to the world, one that will last until the sun ceases to shine, one that will bring the world everlasting peace."

HONOR GRANT'S MEMORY.

Senator Sherman Draws a Lesson for Preparedness.

The services at Grant's Tomb yesterday were under the auspices of U. S. Grant Post, No. 327, G. A. R., and by permission of the Secretary of the Navy the U. S. S. Michigan, at anchor in the Hudson, fired a memorial salute. The officers of the Michigan attended the exercises in uniform and occupied a place on the stage. Among the floral tributes were two wreaths from President Wilson, several from Mrs. Frederick D. Grant and family, a large wreath from the New York Loyal Legion, and a pillow of buds from the Chinese Minister at Washington.

After the ritual of the Grand Army had been read by Past Commander Brighton B. French and a prayer offered by the chaplain, the Rev. Dr. William N. Ritchie, the audience sang two verses of "America." Past Commander Fenwick Y. Hedley, who presided, introduced the speakers. The principal address was made by Senator Lawrence Y. Sherman of Illinois. Senator Sherman said in part:

"This Memorial Day the flame of battle circles the earth. A world is in arms and we are at peace. More than half a century has fallen on our warrior graves since Lincoln died and Grant returned his army to the people. No military government remained to menace civil government. Remember the lesson today, all who fear in peace to prepare for defensive war."

Senator Sherman closed his address with a quotation from General Grant: "To maintain peace in the future it is necessary to be prepared for war."

SIGSBEE AT THE MONUMENT.

Maine's Commander and Chaplain Chidwick Join in Ceremonies.

More than 2,000 attended the services yesterday at the Maine monument at the Columbus Circle entrance to Central Park. Rear Admiral Charles D. Sigsbee, U. S. N., retired, who commanded the Maine when she was destroyed at Havana on Feb. 15, 1898, was the central figure of the ceremonies. The Rt. Rev. John P. Chidwick, Director of St. Joseph's Seminary, Dunwoodie, N. Y., who was chaplain of the Maine, was the principal speaker.

The statue was hung with wreaths from the crown of the main figure to the base. Grouped on the steps were veterans of the Spanish and Civil wars. Father Chidwick, in his address, declared that we are having too much talk about preparedness and not sufficient action. "What we want," he said, "is more sincerity, honesty, and real ringing truth that comes from the heart."

The invocation and benediction was by the Rev. James B. Wasson, chaplain of the Old Guard. All joined in singing the "Star Spangled Banner" and "America." Taps was sounded by John Temme of the Veterans of the Foreign Wars of the United States, and as the notes of his bugle died away, the echos came from four directions where buglers had been stationed.

Hayes Memorial Dedicated.

FREMONT, Ohio, May 30.—Distinguished men gathered here today for the dedication of the memorial to Rutherford B. Hayes, nineteenth President of the United States. The principal address was made by Charles R. Williams of Princeton, N. J., a personal friend of President Wilson, who recently completed a biography of President Hayes. United States Senator Pomerene and Congressman Overmyer also made addresses.

BARS INNES DEATH CHARGE.

Court Rules Georgia Prisoner Must Be Tried Only for Larceny.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, May 30.—In prosecuting Victor E. Innes and his wife on a charge of larceny after trust in connection with the mysterious disappearance of the Nelms sisters, the State will not be allowed to introduce evidence in an effort to show that Innes and his wife murdered Mrs. Eloise Nelms Dennis and Beatrice Nelms in a bungalow rented and occupied by Innes in San Antonio, Tex. This was decided today by Judge Hill.

In barring this testimony Judge Hill said: "Before a jury of human beings—and all juries are human—the lurid picture of murder drawn by counsel would prevent a fair consideration of the charge of larceny. It is clear that the larceny must be established by evidence that has no connection with the alleged murder in Texas."

In attempting to establish the larceny charge Solicitor Dorsey called L. P. Weathers, an Atlanta realty dealer who was the business confidant of Mrs. Eloise Nelms Dennis. According to Weathers, Innes and Mrs. Dennis planned to go into a foreign land and set up a new religion, he made love to her through constant letters, and that she struggled to gather money to send him.

Mrs. Viola Sickles Innes of New York, former wife of Innes, has arrived in Atlanta to aid in his prosecution. The New York woman charged that Innes kidnapped her young son at the time of their separation.

$10,500 FOR TWO PANELS.

French Tapestry Brings Highest Price at Lawrence Sale.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 30. — The Lawrence collection was put on sale at Christie's today and the proceeds from the sale of three numbers amounted to $16,170. The highest figure of the day, $10,500, was realized for a pair of upright panels of French tapestry, one depicting the triumph of Silenus, in a car drawn by leopards; the other, the triumph of Ceres, with Mercury appearing from the clouds to a procession of nymphs bearing baskets of flowers. The date of the panels was about the middle of the eighteenth century.

A Louis XVI. library table sold for $3,045. The table was fitted with a slide and three drawers constructed of oak veneered with ebony, mounted with an ormulu frieze chased with arabesque foliage and rosettes.

A Japanese lacquer chest sold for $2,625. The chest had been owned in turn by Cardinal Mazarin, the Duc de Bouillon, and Fonthill.

PRATT SCHOOL—62 West 45th St. Individual instruction, day, evening; Shorthand, Bookkeeping, Stenotypy, Secretaryship. Summer session.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

CLOAKS and Suits.—Exclusive jobber looking at Fall coats and suits. M. J. Rubin, 50 West 17th St.

COATS.—Morrison's, 46 West 14th St., will look at advance Fall models of suits and coats Wednesday, May 31, 1916.

COATS, (Children's.)—Contractors wanted for children's coats; bring samples. 36 W. 25th.

COATS.—Children's large wholesale cloak and suit house is placing orders on children's Fall coats, $2.50 up to $7.50. Call with samples all week, 36 West 25th, first floor.

COATS, SUITS.—Jobber looking Fall coats and suits. Call all week. Rear elevator, 4th floor, 129 West 27th.

COATS and SUITS.—Looking at Fall coats and suits; also plushes; bought for cash. A., S. & H., 1,140 Broadway.

DRESSES.—Boston jobber buying Fall children's, infants' coats, dresses, Wednesday. 127 West 17th.

DRESSES.—Want jobs in silk and crepe dresses for cash. Gramercy 3257.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking at sport and voile dresses. 39 W. 35th, 6th floor.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE. — Associated Buyers' Service Company, 1,181 Broadway, open for general lines ladies', children's merchandise; also jobs; only immediate delivery goods wanted; samples looked at after 1 o'clock only.

JOBBERS looking at Fall 2-6 and 6-14 year coats all week between 2 and 5 P. M. 138 West 25th St., 8th floor.

SUITS, WAISTS, DRESSES.—Wanted, for spot cash, jobs in silk taffeta suits, silk and cotton waists, silk and cotton dresses. Bring samples Wednesday and Thursday after 9 A. M., or telephone Farragut 3148. Chas. L. Barnett, 18 West 27th St.

SUITS AND COATS.—Looking at ladies' Fall suits and coats. 131 West 28th, 4th floor.

SUITS, COATS.—Ladies' and misses', for Fall; will be looked at by jobbers. 19 West 24th, 11th floor.

TAFFETAS.—Open to buy 100 pieces or less good quality navy taffeta, from 70 cents to 75 cents; must be perfect goods. Wm. Filene's Sons, 116 W. 32d St. Attention Mr. Max Lierheimer.

TAFFETA and cloth suits; navy, black; $9 to $18; wanted. Chelsea 2916.

WAISTS.—Jobber looking at Fall silk and cotton waists all week. 27 West 24th, 4th floor, Room 403.

WEARING APPAREL. — Ladies' and children's. Cash for jobs. Jacobovitz, 10 Lispenard. Franklin 2950.

WOMEN'S WEARING APPAREL.—Highest prices paid for women's wearing apparel; quality and quantity no object. Gruber, 436 Broadway. Spring 358.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

COATS to close out, $2.25 up. Rineberg, 38 West 18th St.

COATS AND SUITS; also Palm Beaches, Kool-Kloths, and silverbloom to close at a big reduction. D. Gutman, 43 West 24th St.

COATS, SUITS.—300 cloth suits, 500 white and striped chinchilla coats, 1,000 Mulford Palm Beach suits at a price. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th.

COATS, SUITS.—Closing out; linens, gabardines, poplins; newest styles. Slater, 114 West 26th.

CORDUROYS.—Good quality, in all the high shades, below cost. Farragut 256.

COTTON VOILES, Princess and white, below mill price. Balsam, 19 West 21st.

DRESSES.— White, 100 dozen to close out; children's, juniors', graduation, embroidery, lace, net, organdie. Subin, 32 W. 24th.

DRESSES, silk and cotton; up to the minute merchandise for immediate delivery. J. Glockner & Co., 115 West 30th St.

DRESSES.—Wash, silk; immediate delivery. D. & E. Dress Co., 15 West 25th.

LABELS.—1,000, 60c.; 5,000, $1.50; printed any wording; catalogue, designs, and prices mailed phone request. Chasseaud Co., 37 East 28th.

PLANT in Bronx for sale; 10 Singer machines with motor ready to work; convenient location; quick sale. Phone 8089 Melrose.

SERGES, Poplins, Peau de Cygne piece goods for sale. Shapiro, 18 West 27th St.

SKIRTS.—Sport jersey skirts in stock for immediate delivery; also taffeta and silk poplin skirts. Tip Top Dress, 134 West 37th St.

SNAP FASTENERS.—Immediate delivery. Greeley 2852. Snap Fastener Sales Co., 47 West 34th St.

SUITS.—Sport jersey suits and dresses, street and afternoon, in stock for delivery. Tip-Top Dress, 134 West 37th St.

SUITS.—Taffeta, to close out best-selling styles. M. B. Kaufman, 6 West 32d St.

SUITS.—50 cloth suits to close out; better grade. Fine & Cohen, 12 West 27th.

SUITS.—Job suits to close out. Harris, 131 West 35th.

SWEATERS.—100 fine imported silk sweaters, latest style, at a great sacrifice; perfect condition; $20 quality; no reasonable offer refused. Schweitzer, 406 West 31st.

WASH SKIRTS.—10,000 for immediate delivery. Hirsh Bros., 25 West 27th St.

MAKING TESTS OF BUTTER.

Revenue Collectors Get New Directions Regarding Them.

W. H. Osborn, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, has given heed to complaints from the butter trade regarding the methods followed by officials of the bureau in sampling the commodity by issuing new instructions, which have been sent out to all Collectors of Internal Revenue.

The Commissioner says in his order that, as it is impracticable to make inspections and take samples at every creamery or place of manufacture, request has been made by those interested in the industry that this work be done, as far as possible, when the butter is placed in storage.

"While this request," said the order, "cannot in all instances be complied with, investigating officers are hereby instructed, wherever possible, to sample suspected butter when it is placed in storage or as soon thereafter as practicable, and in all cases before sampling to fully advise the manufacturer, owner, or holder of the butter of the proposed sampling and of the privilege of requesting that the samples be drawn by trier, and to be present at the time and take duplicate samples for their own use."

These instructions, it was stated, were not to be construed as limiting the sampling of butter to that placed in storage, but, where officers have any reason to suspect butter which has been shipped direct to dealers or has been removed from storage or sold contains abnormal moisture or any other form of adulteration, they will make necessary investigation and take samples of goods wherever found in accordance with Treasury orders issued at various times during the past several years.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ATLANTA, Ga.—M. Rich & Bros. Co.; J. P. Flynn, silks, dress goods; 148 West 23d.

ATLANTA, Ga.—J. P. Allen & Co.; C. F. Ursenbach, neckwear, hosiery, gloves; 1,261 Broadway.

BALTIMORE—Leo Co.; B. W. Cohen, representing; Breslin.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; P. L. Beck, toys, china; 354 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—Goldenberg Bros.; J. Wolf, cloaks, suits, dresses; New Strand.

BALTIMORE—Conrad & Co.; Miss S. Blumenthal, costumes; 15 E. 26th.

BALTIMORE—Ochs & Frank; J. Frank, waists, dress materials; Imperial.

BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; A. J. Fry, ready-to-wear; 220 5th Av.

BALTIMORE—John E. Hurst & Co.; J. Howells, ladies' garments; 146 West 25th.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; Mr. Kirchenbaum, ladies' cloth coats; 354 4th Av.

BOSTON—Ford & Cohen; B. Ford, hosiery, ribbons, handkerchiefs, knit goods; McAlpin.

BOSTON, Mass.—Crawford-Plummer Co.; J. Schenker, graduation dresses, jobs wash skirts, dresses, cotton, silks waists; 12 West 31st.

BOSTON.—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; basement buyers, H. Schroeder, muslin underwear, sweaters, aprons; V. P. Ring, women's, misses' dresses; A. C. Smith, children's, juniors' coats, dresses; J. F. O'Brien; women's, misses', coats, suits; H. Levy, women's, misses' waists; H. C. Koch, millinery; Mr. Warner, representing; 116 W. 32d.

BUFFALO.—J. N. Adam & Co.; R. F. Smith, cloaks, suites; 18 West 35th.

CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; S. Bamberger, shoes; 15 East 22d.

CHICAGO—Hyland Bros.; M. B. Hyland, millinery; 417 5th Av.

CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; W. H. Price, corsets, stationery, leather goods; 115 Worth.

CHICAGO — The Riley - Schubert - Grossman Company, W. H. Garvey, Merchandise Manager; R. J. Fitzek, representing, Claridge; M. J. Kurzon, suits, coats, dresses, waists, furs; 131 West 21st St.

CINCINNATI—Meyer, Wise & Kaichen Co.; S. R. Meyer, knit underwear, hosiery, gloves; 53 Worth.

DENVER—William Weinberg, Fall coats; 303 5th Av., R. 909.

Des Moines, Iowa—L. Oranisky & Sons; Mr. Oranisky, taffeta suits; 72 Madison Av.

DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; C. H. Armstrong, dry goods, basements; 354 4th Av.

EVANSVILLE—H. E. Baron Co.; H. H. Lahr, furn goods, ribbons, ribbons; 1,170 Bwy, Grand.

FORT SMITH, Ark.—Stein Wholesale D. G. Co.; B. Stein, notions, furn. goods; Longacre.

GALVESTON, Texas.—Galveston D. G. Co.; S. W. Block, notions, fancy goods; 43 Leonard.

HARRISBURG, Penn.—The Kaufman Underselling Store; Mr. Kaufman, taffeta suits; 72 Madison Av.

HARTFORD, Conn.—Emporium World Millinery Co.; H. L. Isenberg, millinery; Cumberland.

HOUSTON, Texas—Flaxman D. G. & Notion Co.; T. Flaxman, notions, ready-to-wear, furn. goods; 43 Leonard.

JOHNSTON, Pa.—M. Nathan & Bro.; M. Segal, men's, women's furn. goods, hosiery, gloves; 72 Madison Av.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Logan-Jones Dry Goods Company; W. T. Hombs, jobs hats, caps, clothing, ready-to-wear Summer piece goods, dresses, waists; 34 West 27th St.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—O. S. Kashisian, rugs; Broztell.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Herzfeld-Phillipson Co.; T. E. Merritty, laces, ribbons, neckwear; J. J. McDonough, domestics, wash goods, flannels; 31 Union Square.

NEW ORLEANS—May & Ellis Co.; J. L. Weil, piece goods; 72 Leonard; Collingwood.

NEW ORLEANS—Williams, Richardson Co.; E. J. Guerringer, dress goods, linens; 43 Leonard.

NEWPORT, R. I.—J. H. Kazanzion & Co.; J. H. Kazanzion, rugs; Park Av.

OMAHA, Neb.—Byrne & Hammer Dry Goods Company; R. T. Byrne, manufacturing department; 43 Leonard.

PHILADELPHIA—Blauner's; Miss Cohen, jobs suits; 15 East 26th.

PITTSBURGH—A. A. Wolk & Co.; Mr. Wolk, silk suits; 303 5th Av., R. 909.

PITTSTON, Penn.—H. Waldman; Mr. Waldman, jobs ladies' silk dresses, corduroy skirts, waists; 315 5th Av.

RICHMOND, Va.—Richmond D. G. Co.; E. B. Sydnor, dry goods; 43 Leonard.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Michaels, Stern & Co.; H. M. Stern, piece goods; 220 5th Av.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; R. G. Powers, books; S. P. Caldwell, cloaks, suits; 432 4th Av.

ROME, N. Y.—Herr Fashion Shop; J. Herr, dresses, coats, skirts, hats; Breslin.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Forbes & Wallace; D. P. Birkett, prints, ginghams; 230 5th Av.; Murray Hill.

ST LOUIS—B. Nugent & Bro. D. G. Co.; Miss P. Brinton, costumes; 470 4th Av.

ST. LOUIS—Lindell D. G. Co.; C. Nichous, representing; L. Levy, carpets, rugs; 353 4th Av.

TOLEDO, O.—Lion Dry Goods Company; O. A. Baker, ready-to-wear; 23 East 26th.

WICHITA, Kan.—George Innes D. G. Co.; Miss O. Hale, cloaks, suits, waists; 220 5th Av.

WORCESTER, Mass.—Denholm & McKay Company; W. J. Denholm, representing; 230 5th Av.

Selected as Field Secretary.

E. L. Howe, Executive Secretary of the National Retail Dry Goods Association, yesterday announced that Frank H. Young, Manager of the Bureau of Retail Affairs of the Chamber of Commerce of Paterson, N. J., had been selected as Field Secretary of the association and will assume his duties June 15.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—Forecast:

N. Car.—Fair Wed., preceded by showers in extreme e. Thurs., fair; moderate n. w. to n. winds.

S. Car.—Cloudy Wed. Thurs. fair; moderate shifting winds.

Ga.—Cloudy in n.; thunder showers in s. Wed. Thurs. fair; moderate shifting winds.

Fla.—Thunder showers Wed. and Thurs., except fair in extreme n. w.; moderate shifting winds, mostly s. over e. and s.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.; gentle to moderate shifting winds, becoming s.

Tenn. and Ky.—Fair Wed. and probably Thurs.

Ohio—Cloudy Wed. Thurs. fair and warmer; moderate n. and n. e. winds.

Ind.—Fair Wed. and probably Thurs.; moderate n. e. to s. e. winds.

Mich.—Fair Wed. Thurs. cloudy, probably showers and warmer; moderate n. e. to e. winds.

La., Ark., Okla., E. and W. Texas—Fair Wed. and probably Thurs.

Ill.—Fair and warmer Wed., followed by showers Wed. night or Thurs.

Mo.—Cloudy and warmer Wed., probably followed by showers Wed. night and Thurs., cooler Thurs. in w. and n.

Wis.—Fair and warmer Wed., followed by showers Wed. night or Thurs., cooler Thurs. in w.

Minn.—Showers Wed. and Thurs., cooler Thurs. in w. and s.

Iowa—Cloudy Wed., probably followed by showers in w. and cen. Thurs., showers and cooler.

N. Dak.—Showers and cooler Wed. Thurs. cloudy.

S. Dak.—Showers and cooler Wed. Thurs. unsettled.

Neb.—Showers Wed., cooler in w. and n. Thurs. unsettled, probably showers and cooler in e.

Kan.—Fair Wed., warmer in e. Thurs. unsettled and cooler, probably showers.

DAVID W. BIOW CO
Auctioneer to the Trade.
Merchandise guaranteed as represented or returnable within ten days.
Regular Weekly Sales Days
Every Tuesday and Friday
General Merchandise, Wearing Apparel for Ladies, Misses & Children, Fur Coats & Sets.
Every Wednesday
Clothing for Men, Youths & Children.
Office and Salesroom
520-2 BROADWAY

Are YOU Financially Armed?

Money preparedness is a vital business need. Make us your money base and be ready for either the big drive or the steady attrition of keen competition.

We advance on outstanding accounts WITHOUT notifying your customers. YOU collect. By computing BOTH 6% interest and small commission on LOAN, not collateral, WE SAVE YOU 20% in charges. See our representative.

Lichtenhein and Stern
26 Exchange Place New York City
Boston and Philadelphia

MY FAITH IN FUR FABRICS

By H. B. RUBIN

ONE cannot afford to be prophetic in business. One must *know*—must know conclusively, finally, decisively.

When I make the statement that Fur Fabrics will overwhelmingly eclipse their former records for nation-wide popularity next Winter, I speak with the *finality* of positive knowledge, and with the *care* that must accompany such a statement when made over my signature.

It will be a natural leap!

The clamor for real Furs grows stronger each season—and the prices soar higher. Fur Fabrics—Salts' Fur Fabrics—fill the gap as nothing else possibly can.

The question is not one of demand. Next Winter's demand will so far outstrip the supply that many an unprepared store will lose profitable trade for want of a little foresight.

I am probably the largest operator in the Fur Fabric field in this country today. My tremendous stock of Fur Fabrics is the largest investment of my career—and that career, however rigidly scrutinized, will show very few mistakes in business judgment.

The style of our Winter Coats is worthy of the amazing richness of these amazing Salts' fabrics—Lambtex and Poyntex—Fur, Esquimette Plush, Baby Lamb, Sealette, and the others in the wonderful Salts' Line.

The next step is yours—it should be a step in my direction.

It cannot be too soon. These garments must be contracted for as early as possible to *insure* complete deliveries and to *enjoy* low prices.

H. B. RUBIN
Maker of Coats and Suits
Specialist in Fur Fabric Garments
36-46 West 25th St.
NEW YORK
Coats from $3.75 to $57.50

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(<) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Courtroom 2, Woolworth Building, 12th floor, at 10:30 A. M. Equity calendar.
S. E. Hendricks Co, Inc<Thomas Pub Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 1, 12th floor, Woolworth Building, at 10:30 A. M. Equity calendar.
Marconi Wireless Tel Co of Am<De Forest Radio T & T Co.
At 4 P. M.: Equa Corp<Ward Film Corporation.

DISTRICT COURT—Grubb, J.—Room 337, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.
Seldomridge<Harriman Nat Bank.
Isaksen<Steiner.
Herbert<NY, N H & H RR.
Peirce<Hudson & Manhattan RR.
Miller<Harling.
Cohen<Lowe.
Fralick<Royal Mail Steam P Co.
Raphael Tuck & Sons<Gabriel.
Kroger<Jacob Ruppert.
Same<Gibson Dist Co.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—At 2 P. M. in Room 312, P. O. Building.
Wilson<SS Vassari.
Tietjen & Lang D D<SS Vigilancia.
Anderson<SS Vauban.
Duhig<SS Vestris.
Re Limitation of Cascade.
US<100 Half Cases of Figs, &c.
M. Lawrence<Bethlehem Steel Co.
Martuschat<Beadleston & Woerz.
Peterson<Steam Yacht Illini.
McWilliams<same, (2)
Crane<Steam tug W. A. Sherman.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 323, P. O. Bldg.
Pewelaitis<Wicht.
Dargiis<Mallory SS Co.
Portlock<Old Dominion SS Co.

STATE.

Court of Appeals Decisions.

Special to The New York Times.

Dick et al. v. Busch, appit., matter of proving last will and testament of Herrmann, decd., &c. Matter claim Rockwell, respt., for compensation, &c., v. Lewis, employer, and Aetna Life Ins. Co., ins. carrier, appit; Kalkbrenner, as trustee, &c., v. Mechanics Bank, Brooklyn, appit; Levy, appit. v. Allison et al., impld., &c.; Warner-Godfrey Co. v. Triangle Waist Co., Inc., appit; Watson v. St. Paul Fire and Marine Ins. Co., appit.—Motions to dismiss appeals granted and appeals dismissed, with costs, and $10 costs of motion.

Demeyer v. Breitung et al., doing business, &c., appits; Ruslander v. Evangelical Lutheran St. Johannes Gemeinde in Middle Ebenezer, appit; Hamilton Trust Co. v. Dickerson et al., defts.; Faber, appit.—Motions to dismiss appeals denied, $10 costs. Matter judicial settlement of the account, &c., of Union Trust Co. of New York as substituted trustee, &c.; Detmold, Jones, v. Woodin et al., appits; Henry S. Teers, Inc., v. Hewlett Bay Co., appit; the Richardson Press, appit., v. Albright, Jr.—Motions to dismiss appeals denied, without costs.

Matter application of Seaich for appointment of three persons, &c., respt., appit.—Motion to dismiss appeal denied, $10 costs. Motion to require a further return herein denied, without costs.

Tompkins Co. Co-operative Fire Ins. Co. v. Maloney, appit.—Motion to dismiss appeal denied on payment by the appellant of $10, costs within ten days; if this condition is not complied with the motion is granted and appeal dismissed, with costs and $10, costs of motion.

Reynolds and another v. Reynolds, indiv, &c., deft.; Shearan and another, as admrx., &c., et al., appellants.—Motion to dismiss appeal denied, without costs. Motion to add to calendar and set for a day certain denied, without costs.

Rothenberg, appit., v. Collins, as admrx.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted and appeal dismissed, with costs and $10 costs of motion, and motion to postpone argument until Fall session denied, with $10 costs of motion, unless appellant within ten days pay to respondent $10 costs of each motion, in which event the argument of the case is postponed until the Fall session, and the motion to dismiss appeal is denied, with the privilege to renew the same in case the appellant does not at the earliest opportunity make such application as he may desire to the Appellate Division and promptly serve his cases on appeal after the disposition of such application.

Herrmann et al., appits., v. Cabinet Land Co., impld., matter of claim of Reitz for compensation, &c.; Ruppert, employer, and Brewers' Mutual Indemnity Ins. Co., ins. carrier, appits.—Motions for rearguments denied; $10 costs.

N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co., appit., v. General Electric Co.—Motion to advance and set for day certain granted and case set down for argument in the second week of the Fall session.

Gross et al., co-partners, &c., v. Mendel and another, doing business, &c., appits.—Motion to add to calendar and prefer denied, without costs.

Martinkovics v. Lehigh Coal and Navigation Co., appit.—Motion to add to calendar and set for day certain denied, without costs.

People, respts., v. Kumrow, appit.—Application to enlarge time granted and time within which to bring case on for argument extended so as to include the second week of the Fall session.

Barnes et al. v. Midland R. R. Terminal Co., appit.—Motion for instructions denied, without costs.

Maytham, appl., v. Duncan et al.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, under the last sentence of Section 1,317 of the code of civil procedure.

People v. Aronson and another, appits.—Judgment of conviction affirmed.

Newcomb, as executor, &c., v. Laroe, appit.; Pellock, as administrator, &c., v. Schenectady R. R. Co., appit.; McMahon v. Maltby, appit.; City of New York, appit., v. Continental Asphalt Paving Company et al; the Asphalt Paving and Contracting Co., appit., v. City of New York, action No. 2; McDonough, as administratrix, &c., appit., v. Interborough Rapid Transit Company; Adler, trustee, v. Weis and Fisher Co.; Stetson, appit., v. Board of Education, City of New York; Duddy, administratrix, v. Standard Oil Company, impld.—Judgments affirmed with costs.

Peo v. Galbo, appit.—Judgment of conviction reversed, new trial ordered.

Kidd, executor, v. New York Central and H. R. R. Co., appit.—Judgment reversed. New trial granted, costs to abide event.

Peo v. Shilitano.—Motion for re-argument denied.

DAY CALENDAR.

New York Electric Lines Company v. Gaynor et al.
O'Reilly v. Adams.
Brudie v. Renault and Freres Selling Branch.
Fulton Trust Company v. Phillips.
People v. Myer.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Clark, Laughlin, Dowling, Page, and Davis, JJ.—Enumerated motions at 2 P. M.
Abadie<Hyde R E Cor
Farson<NY Co Nat Bk
People<Van Brink.
Lewis H May Co<Ramona Realty Co.
Reilly<Steinhart.
Maloney<Cunard S S.
Eisemann<Hazard.
Hunter<CNY.
Cronin<Revell.
Irving Nat Bk<Gray.
Smith<Belt Line Ry Corp.
Hart<Walsh.
Littler<Joffe.
Halpern<Man Theatre Corp.
Chapman<L E Waterman Co.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.
Re Schoen.
Re White.
Upright<Upright.
Re CNY (Isham St.)
Siegel<Bradley Cont.
Fitzpatrick<Jeffrey.
Fries<Bell.
Jandik<Con Tel, &c, Co (2.)
Wiesbader<Un. Fruit.
Comfort<Comfort.
European-Am Bank<Myers.
Hudson<Hudson.
Hansen<B H RR.
CNY<J Burke Imp.
Shaw<Dodge (2.)
Re Mose Goodman Corp.
Lussenberger<NY Rys (2.)
Hawkins<same.
Werner<Mint Prods.
Herrmann<CNY.
Anson<Anson.
Nicholsburg<Nicholsburg.
Morgan Munitions Sup Co<Studebaker Corp of Am.
Guaranty Tr Co<2d Av RR.
Glennon<Hopper.
Greenfeld<Adamson.
Wilson<same.
Finn<Schneider.
Fischmann<same.
Fogarty<same.
Gehrbach<same.
O'Connell<same.
Moss<same.
Morell<same.
Molloy<same.
Metzler<same.
Martin<same.
McMahon<same.
Litwin<same.
Laforte<Same.
Klinker<same.
Karp<same.
Halprin<same.
Gunner<same.
Wrede<same.
Goldstein<same.
Williams<same.
Sloane<same.
Schwartz<same.
Schober<same.
Schneider<same (2.)
Permut<same.
O'Neill<same.
Brown<same.
Begley<same.
Heinrich<Heinrich.
White<Aaron.
Passanes<Beau-Site.
Frank<Frank.
Strassburger<Dabo.
Re Metzger (Gilbert.)
Levine<Levine.
Mitchell<Mitchell.
Physioc<US Boy Scout.
Potash<Chapman Cont.
Lakin<Riggs.
Re Malmuth (Goldberg.)
Thorn<Farmers Loan & Trust Co.
Dunn<Stern Sell Svce
Becker<Rubin Rlty Co
Kaplan<Kaplan.
Lopez<Asmus.
Monnet<Monnet.
Sussman<Bogin.
Re Krimsky.
Johnson<Rudden.
Smith<Kramer.
Nislen<Hutchinson.
Re Hellams.
Mayer<McGoirick (2.)
Brit & Am Steam Nav Co<Barrett.
Scanlon<B H RR.
NY Life Ins Co<Johnson (2.)
Re Neumann (Sheley.)
Busch<Muller (4.)
Shapiro<Otterstedt.
Sandy<Susquehanna Coal Co (2.)
Manuga<same.
Lowanchick<same (2.)
Re Finkelstein.
Carroll<NY Rys.
McQuillan<Birch.
Doerle<Doerle.
Mautner<Thorn.
Glass<Turtle.
Walsh<Franklin Cont.
Goldstein<Federal Mail, &c, Co.
Merusi<Biggan (2.)
Kurtz<Reisenbugger.
Cudney<R B Phillips Mfg Co.
Re Breese (2.)
Sonders<Weinberg.
Elmohar Co<Hasbrouck.
Felt<Salomon.
CNY<Collora.
Ostroff<CNY.
Jacobs<Greenbaum.
CNY<Empire City Subway Co.
Tencza<Leh Val Coal.
Lauer<Kretsch.
Borden<Bevler.
Re Colucci (Bangser.)
Re Guagliardo.
Montagnino<Societe Romana.
Keppel<Breterman.
Barclay<Barclay.
Shochat<Soldor Rlty Corp.
Murphy<Olin J Stephens, Inc, (2.)
Le Roy<Rice & Hochster.
Mulroney<Metal Shelter Co.
Emigrant Ind Sav Bk<Price.
Hinds, Noble & Eldredge<Gideon.
Levy<Washington Heights Hosp.
Commonwealth Ins Co<Kasnowitz.
Bohlman<Goodman.
Bonnefond<Bonnefond.
Re Meyerson<Abrams.
Saperstein<Hyman.
Cohen<Amdor.
Maylew Co<Meehan.
Barina<Mexwell Eng.
Steinberg<Geo Berg Realty Co.
CNY<Jacobson.
Falkenau & Hammerschlag<Strathcona Const Co.
Hunt<Hunt.
Kinsella<Imperial Prop
CNY<Honeyman.
Barranco<Barranco.
Cousins<Farmers L & T Co.
Lindstrom<Riker & Hegeman Co.
McFall<Blumenthal.
Lindstrom<Riker & Hegeman Co.
Zluck<Leh Coal & N.
De Bearn<US Fid, &c.
So Amuse Co<Epoch Prod Co.
Moran<Gross.
Ochs<Finkelstein.
Anderson<Steinert.
Yokel<Berkowitz.
Ziegler<Grossman.
Renault<CNY.
Re Jac-Mar, Inc.
Gottlieb<CNY.
Deculty<Kimball.
Brown<Smith.
Same<Spark.
Same<Simon.
Matteson<Schmid.
Same<Stevens.
Same<Steinberg.
Diamond<Diamond.
Title Guar, &c, Co<Crowley.
Re Meyer.
Innerfield<Innerfield.
Nobbe<Nobbe.
Smith<Beinich.
Carey<Kohler.
Merle<London.
Miller<Miller.
Pope<Weiss.
Sidney Blumenthal & Co<Heintze & Co.
Josephs<Hirschman.
Doellinger<Doellinger.
Grabelsky<Un Novelty Braid Works.
E Grossman Mfg Co<NY C RR.
Klinger<Frankfater.
Siegal<Lachner (2.)
CNY<Kahn.
Webb<Cram.
Re Cantor.
Re Globe (Am Leasing & Renting Co.)
Re I Michelman & Bros (Kaufman.)
Tietgens<Gunn.
Tiernan<same.
Hoehn<Marasco.
Packard<Gunn.
Fenley<same.
Lovetere<Fey.
Minaldi<Minaldi.
Diehl<Becker.
Rosenzweig<Rosenzweig.
Re J P Sjoberg Co.
Bianchi<Leon.

PART II.—Hotchkiss, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART III.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Motions:
Carnegie Trust Co<Kress (2.)
Steuer<Hart.
Hitchings<CNY.
Ruge<Roberge.
Altamaha Club<McNeill.
D'Angelo<1,482 Broadway Corpn.
Ritzwoller<Lurie.
Mitchell<Mitchell (2.)
Elum<Flum.
Schulz<Schulz.
Frankenberg<Berkovitz.
Ricciardi<Ricciardi.
Prechaska<Preshaska.
Obshiler<Obshiler.
Height<Height.
Pope<Pope.
De Hart<De Hart.
Pardon<Pardon.
Miller<Miller.
Hannes<Hannes.
Re Brinckerhoff.
Zimmerman<Zimmerman.
Barvar<Barvar.
Stokes<Stokes.
Smith<Smith (Acts 1 & 2.)
Doremus<Doremus.
Newman<Newman.
Bowery Sav Bk<Weis.
Grassl Cont Co<Bennett.
Jensen<Jensen.
Weirster<Weirster.
Preferred causes:
Roosevelt<Roosevelt.
Rezinski<Berkowitz.
Pollock<Sachs.
Re Marshall<Green.
General calendar:
McCardon<Central Trust Co of N Y.
Cohen<Birnzweig.
Diehl Mfg Co<Nat Cloak & Suit Co.
Beecher<F F Proctor Mount Vernon Co.
Diamond Expansion Bolt Co<U S Expansion Bolt Co.
Feldman<Feldman.
Halbe<Adams (2.)
Momand<Landers.
J P Zuria Tile Co<Newmark & Davis.
Peck Bros & Co<CNY.
Moran<Vreeland.
Forni<Illinois Surety.
Whitson<Whitson.
Cong B'Nai Yoshurem<Eichner.
Seide<Newberger.
Goelet<Shoninger Bros (2.)
Golleb<Etkin.
Franc<Roth.
Goldstein<Asinoff.
Nugent<Nugent.
Equitable House & Window Cleaning Co<Zimring.
Grippo<Grippo.
Goldsmith<Haskell.
Equitable Trust Co<Reich.
Melos<Kobre.
Davis<Davis.
Locke<Locke.
Politz<N Y C & H R RR.
The Soter Co<Themelis Bros & Co.
Edwards-Davis, Inc<Broncho Motion Picture Co.
Freedman<Townsend.
M Doob Sons & Co<Rothschild Realty.
Brodbelt<Brodbelt.
Nass & Silverman<Sussman.
Barber Asphalt Paving Co<Gayley.
Tornquest<Chase.
Teza<Andrews Bldg.
Dintenfass<Horsley.
Phinney<Phinney.
D'Andrea<Jackson.
Belmont<Belmont.
Morris<Hawkes.
Same<De Peyster.
Hasenbein<Asch.
Bowen<Gross.
Wynne<Roossin.
Niagara Radiator, &c, Co<Esthold Realty.
Dworkin<Dworkin.
Lamberger<Wilkinson Bros & Co.
Wahrman<London.
Van Tuyl<Ammerman.
Hagenauer<Hauser.
Sorg<Univ Elec Welding Co.
Dyer<Rhodes.
Harvey<N Y Assets Realization.
Neil<Neil.
Goldstein<Goldstein.
Glickman<Bussell.
Weinstein<Weinstein.
Scheyer<Reitman.
Rhone<Hatcher.
Davidson<Davidson (3)
American Ice Co<CNY.
Grill<Grill.
Kelley<Doro Realty.
McMaster<Gould.
Sweetwood<Sweetwood.
Levy<Wash Heights Hospital.
Wash Heights Hospital<Levy.
Re Manhattan Ry<Reiche.
Merk<Merk.
Ablowich<Ablowich.
Bushnell<Hammon.
Kingsbury<Kingsbury.
Holmes Elec Protective Co<Williams.
The W A Ives Mfg Co<Smith & Hemenway Co.
Wakoff<Broisredt.
Wecker<Kraftzof.
Landes<Landes.
Chelsea Realty Co<Byrd.
Webster<Amer Exch Nat Bank.
Cushman & Denison Mfg Co<Defiance Mfg Co.
Bilby<Lane.
Clear.

PART IV.—Recess.

PART V.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART VI.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Clear.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Clark, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Comstock<Ellings.
Warriner<Tol & Ohio Cent Ry.
Fuller<Singleton.
Baxter<Shonts.
Ciuti<Sbordone.
Caraswell<Lawrence.
Morris<same.
Moody Mfg Co<Egan.
Rhodes<Haire.
Kass<Slonimsky.
Coml Trust<Terhune.
Martorano<St Benedict Aid Society.
Murphy<Foster.
Everett<Carey.
Cushman<Amend.
Ludlum<Carnegie.
S I Bridge Co<Price.
Kelt<Hurtig.
Clear.

PART III.—Dugro, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Holzrichter<Davis.
Nilson<Kilpatrick.
Protheroe<NY Rys.
Bradkin Rty Co<CNY.
Anriotto<Kapner.
Heaney<NY Rys.
Tashjian<Spengeman.
Cicero<NY Cent RR.
Case on.

PART IV.—Adjourned for the term.

PART V.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Lake<Keller.
Buehler<Horton.
Conjello<Am Sur Co.
Reifler<Lanes.
Blinchik<Kaplan.
Hotaling<Cook.
R Lewis<Galewski.
S Lewis<same.
Miller<Newmark.
Krewanshuk<Erie RR
O'Brien<Lenane.
Silverman<I R T.
Condon<White Sew M
Byrnes<I R T.
Colbary<Kent.
Dougherty<Mail & Ex
Lisena<J J Cream Co.
Kelson<Whitridge.
Daab<Richard Carvel.
Fraser<Smith.
Eichwald<Straus.
Berry<I R T.
Lahey<same.
Clear.

PART VI.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Bernheimer<NY Rys.
Caldwell<Bloomingd'le.
Harris<NY Rys.
Gizariotis<Nomikos.
Martino<W T Grant.
Morrow<Gilhuley.
Wilson<Carr.
Packales<Barrett.
McCullouch<Whitridge
H Sarason<Schank.
R Sarason<same.
Mathusek<Emp Pickle Works.
Rhoades<3d Av RR.
F Mansbach<NY Rys.
I Mansbach<same.
Borelli<I R T.
Cecil<NY Rys.
Selden<same.
Rosenberg<Schweitzer.
Lembert<So Bklyn Ry
Paladino<NY Rys.
O'Connor<City Inv Co.
Katrowitz<Bergman.
Gernler<NY Cent RR.
Boehm<230 5 Av Corp
Mereminsky<Clover Farms Co.
Reiss<Jeffreys & Co.
Hoffman<Marcus.
Korbin<So Blvd RR.
Shea<Gregg, (2.)
Rosenstein<B, Q Co, &c, RR.
Hogan<Kings Co Lgt
Flynn<NY Cent RR.
McCarthy<3d Av Ry.
Liebowitz<L I RR (2.)
Case on.

PART VII.—Lehman, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Kelly<I R T.
Trad<L I RR.
Maguire<NY Rys.
Donadio<Belt Line Ry
Fertig<Sturges.
Deinlein<Lion Brew.
Isolde<Univ Garage.
Little<Gimble Bros.
Rosalie<Nass Elec RR
Zwerling<Cohen.
Birch<Deegan.
Irwin<Sidenberg.
Ruprecht<Redenbach.
Podger<Rothman.
Small<Harold.
Franzalono<John Collins, Inc.
H Friend<Ottenberg.
J Friend<same.
Lings<Addoms.
Clear.

PART VIII.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on—Radt<Greeley Square Hotel Co. No day calendar.

PART IX.—Weeks, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Kerekes<A Smith & Son.
Covino<C of Mt Ver.
Toledo<same.
Dicker<Bishop-Babcock-Becker Co.
Ludwig<I R T.
F Rosenkind<CNY.
M Rosenkind<same.
Gleckler<J Chr G Hupfel Brew Co.
Slattery<Schneidler.
Zablocki<Chevrolet M.
Hyman<Nass El RR.
Rosner<Ehler.
G Dymow<I R T.
O Dymow<same.
Slattery<Schneider.
Margolis<9th St Gar.
Wolf<Linch.
Jones<Chevrolet Mot.
Mullane<Lundin.
Brown<Mid Crosstown Ry.
Cohen<Linch.
Clear.

PART X.—Newburger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Levy<Bd of Education
McPartland<Stigler.
O'Hara<Saydah.
Florio<CNY.
Smith<Indelli.
Bernardo<Bradley Cont Co.
Brannick<Kempner.
Haramis<Tsoromokos.
N. Steigerwald<Burns Brothers.
A. Steigerwald<same.
Morrison<B & O RR.
Maple<De Marco.
Becker<Linch.
Kirdahy<Jacobs.
Lehman<Block.
Sussman<Watterson.
R. Riginio<Ribarick.
J. Riginio<same.
C. Polichronis<Bear Lithia Springs Co.
H. Polichronis<same.
Ribot<N Y Rys.
Lord Elec Co<Barber Asphalt Pav Co.
Rubenstein<Rubenstein.
Clear.

PART XI.—Whitaker, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
La Mana<McGuiness.
Akovich<Burfeind.
Josephowitz<Jager.
Shiel<Schnaper.
Giovia<N Y Cent RR.
Hess<Erie R R.
G Lickwa<Bock.
J Lickwa<same.
Neal<O J Gude Co.
Merrifield<New England SS Co.
Nudelman<Binder.
Breitbart<Rudolph Saenger Co.
Healy<McGuire.
Smolen<Ingraham.
Brison<Flynn.
Pettiford<Cohen.
Rosenblum<F. & M. Schaefer Brew Co.
Pappas<Gt Northern Hotel Co.
Gottlieb<Polach. (2.)
Wolfsohn<Jewish Leader Pub Co.
Sons<Prosser.
Weaverson<Frame.
Clear.

PART XII.—Delehanty, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
McCarthy<Int Mer M.
Gortenberg<Bloch.
O'Keefe<Stern Bros.
McGlinchey<Forsythe Bath Co.
Fleming<Farley.
Spadola<US Motor Cab Co.
Casciolì<Leh & N E RR.
W L Brunk<B H RR.
G F Brunk<same.
Cohen<Diamond.
Horowitz<Levine.
Montague<Malvern Realty Co.
O'Connell<Johnson.
Epstein<Miller.
Catalupi<Universal Opera Co.
Wenger<N Y Con RR
Kosherkevitz<B H RR
Fay<Sun Printing Co.
Scanlon<Smith.
Hills<Int R T.
Richards<Hand.
Kingsley<Sill.
Same<Schwerdt.
Berkowitz<Freeman Street Co.
Fitzpatrick<Aguirre.
Fitzsimons<same.
Siegel<Bradley Cont.
Case on.

PART XIII.—Recess.

PART XIV.—Finch, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
CNY—John C. Dolph Co.
Same<Van Iderstein & Sons.
Same<Sheehan.
Haines<Chizzola.
Wittemann<Riviera Realty Co.
Lindenstein<Highpoint Co.
Ritzfeld<Harris.
Zucca<Pompeian Co.
Ditto<Paterno Const.
CNY<Markowitz.
Franklin Bldg Co<Finn.
Eltonhead<Travelers Ins Co.
Broadwin<Schmidt Co.
Morgan<Fish.
Barnes<Taylor.
State Bank<Aachen & Munich F I Co.
McBride<Maloney.
Trepel<Deauville B.
M Kaempfer & Sons<Mendelson.
Esterly Garment Co<Marks.
Goldbatt<Washor.
O'Dea<Woods.
Case on.

PART XV.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Vogrich<Havemeyer.
Singer<H Disston & Sons, Inc.
Hoar<Allwell.
Metropolitan Flour Mill & Grain Co<Casualty Co of Am.
Same<Sprague.
Carbone<Teele.
Dorland<Aetna Life Ins Co.
Church<Com Truck.
Partridge<Randolph.
McKegney<Ill Surety.
Murphy<CNY.
Victoria Bldg, &c, Co<Schreyer.
Brown<Stokes.
CNY<N Y Disposal Corp.
Degnon Cont Co<CNY, (No. 2.)
Traylor<Levenson Wreck Co, Inc.
Wyner<1,482 B'way Corporation.
Sparks<Photoplay Theatres Co.
Potter<Pulsifer.
Lex Av Property Co, Inc<Bradley Cont Co
Conroy Bros, Inc<U S Fid & Guar Co.
Moss<Jones.
Raith<Winkelman.
G. Goldberg & Sons, Inc<Jackson Const.
Finegan<Vincenot.
Burns Bros<CNY.
Mandel<Herrich Rty.
Lorillard<Golde & Cohen.
Case on.

PART XVI.—Recess.

PART XVII.—Philbin, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Frank<New England Cas Co.
Hopkins<Gen Cont, &c, Co.
Rieser<Genung.
Kerr<Ward.
Atterbury Motor Car<Atterbury Coml Tr.
Nat Aniline & Chem Co<Leerburger.
Gillen<Brown.
Knight<R of Reviews.
Automatic Trans<Fox.
Lande<Imp Film Co.
Karnes<Carlson.
Loper<Horan.
Kirkland<Stern Bros.
Landay Bros<Mandel.
Stockum<Lambert Hoist Engine Co.
V Lowers Gambrinus Brew Co<McCloskey.
Landow<NY, O & W Ry.
Buchan<Gallagher.
Nelken<Jorn.
Miller<Benzion.
Hudson Bldg<Compagnie Gen Trans.
Wechsler<Lincoln.
Wilson<Ill Sur Co.
Baby Show Exh Co<Crowell Pub Co.
Dill Bell Corp<Bailey.
Lowenstein<De Forest Sheet & Tinplate Co
Salaznow<Schmursnacher.
Rieser<Genung.
Watson<Ross.
Rodgers<CNY.
Kamber<Walker.
Herbst<Goldfarb.
Pease & Elliman<39 & 41 West 55 St Rty.
Case on.

PART XVIII.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Falco<Levy.
Cohen<Walker & Co.
Jakobovics<Vas.
Gardner<Thompson Starrett Co.
Smith<Hydraulic Oil S
Mann<Public Bank.
Stanton<Cunard SS Co
Rappaport<Lewis.
Manhan<same.
Oppenheimer<M, K & T Ry.
Livia Rty Co<Kieley.
Green<Jobson-Gifford.
Bottsford-Dickinson Co<CNY, (2.)
Nat Fuel Saver Corp<Plunkett.
Galloway<Orviss.
Dale<Dale.
Davis & Son<Russian T & I Co.
McBreen<Fogarty.
Dryden Co<Moss T E.
Mack<Raymond.
Jeffery Co<Wellborn.
Sixsmith<Ford M & A Supply Co.
Grabelsky<Un Nov Braid Works.
Englander<Orteig & L
Case on.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Wills for probate:
Basilio Puglisi.
Robert G Hilbert,
Wilhelm Schneider,
Chas N Leigle.
August G Mahler,
Ann McCauran,
George D Morgan,
Vaclav Jiranek,
Harris Grell,
George S Shultz,
Sarah T Cosse.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—At 10 A. M. Contested will: Case on—Amos F. Eno.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—Litigated motions at 10 A. M.
Steinthal<Ziegler.
Moore<German Artistic Weaving Co.
Newman<Dahlberg.
A. L. Thompson S Ry Co<Hunter.
Illinois Surety Co<Post.
Cona Elec Lamp Co<Morganstern.
Revssen<Stamulakis.
Wynn<Wynn.
Dorrance<Plock.
Conron Bros Co<Benn.
Funk & Wagnalls Co<Cowen.
Marotta<Marvullo.
Arnowitz<Semelmacher.
Brody<Weisberger.
Francealoni<Gelband Cont Co.
Needun<Gelband Cont.
Hund<Brown.
Silber<Praeger.
McGrath<King.
Schjerbeck<Int R T.
Siegel<Indian Refining Co.
Baker<Feiner.
Ausenberg<Katz.
Lorenz<Bartuschek.
Slator<Manierre.
Sokolow<Jacob Katz & Sons.
Keely<Welles.
Cohen<Lewis.
Dunn<Sternfeld Bldg Co.
Peterkin<Davey.
Turkel<Reiser.
Wolfstein<Scherer.
Weidenholz<W. Lustgarten, (2.)
Antinaro<Bennett.
Bernstein<Roth.
O'Reilly<N Y Rys.
Grosner<Cohn.
Miker<Washburn Wire Co.
Gersten<Kassel.
Goldman<Rothkowitz.
Pietrokowitz<Shidlovsky.
C. Z. Hawk & Son Co<Jacobs.
Hawk<same.
Goodman<McMullen.
Moskowitz<Fleischer.
Honig<same.
Grand Rapids Show C Co<Gumbiner.
Edelman<Brown.
Meyer<Riebe Ball Bearing Co.
Blumberg<Schwarzstein.
Kaybel Waist Co, Inc<Schwartz.
Rush<Boston Ins Co.
Belmont Silk Co<Turkel.
Bruhn<Herrmann.
Harris<Landay Bros, Inc.
Knipe<Wheelehan.
Goldstein<Zucker.
Moritz<Levine.
Polunsky<Bullowa.
J. Beck & Son<Rabinowitz.
Ceskoff<Weintraub.

PART II.—Lynch, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—McAvoy, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Holley<Int R T Co.
Grushky<Gottlieb.
Cosby<Meehan.
Byrnes<Belt Line Ry.
Degnon Cont Co<Weintraub.
Loewi<Cohen.
Wood<McBrien.
Doherty<Boericke.
Sheehan<Bradley Cont Co.
Security Bank of N Y<Gotthofer.
Ivry<Fatman.
Bondy<Orkin.
O'Brien<Santini Bros.
Schnurmacher<same.
Doyle<Whitney.
Wohlauer<Rullinger.
Southack<Werner.
Spena<Barber Asphalt Paving Co.
Piser<Mason-Seaman Transp Co.
Marmor<Peper (2.)
Feldman<Fennell.
Gould<Lebolt.
Werner<Munn.
Bramble<N Y Rys.
Martini<same.
Neill<Warner-Quinlan Asphalt Co.
Zimmerman<Alexander (2.)
118 East 54th St Co<Lawler.
McConnell Printing Co<McConnell.
Crystal<Medas Amusement Co.
Waechter<Reiss.
Taylor<Hurtig & Seaman Theatrical Ent.
Waumbeck Mfg Co<Goetz.
Capodici<Fitzgerald.
Sorrells<Gotham Garage Co.
Lerner<N Y Rys.
Rosenthal<Gregg.
Steinhardt<Singer Sewing Machine Co.
McMyler<U S Realty & Imp Co.
Satolski<Linder.
Tuffy<Young Men's Christian Assn.
Payne<Jacob.
Packard Lyric Renting Co<Fifth Av Coach Co.
Fasola<Internat Distributors Corpn.
Cohen<Rosenberg.
Hillyard<Cebrelli.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.
Babbin<Currick.
Turkel<Belmont Silk.
Casey<McClave.
Market Bank<O'Hare (2.)
Clear.

PART II.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

PART III.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Bldg. (Chambers St.) at 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.
Century Holding Co<Ebling Brewing Co.
Barnett<Ratkowsky.
Levin<Weinrib.
Transatlantic Imp Co<Graham.
Grosner<Cohn.
Woodruff<Lembeck & Betz Eagle Brewing.
Rieser Realty & Const Co<Armitage.
Wallach<Man Athletic Club of Am, Inc.
Beggs<N Y C & H R RR.
Glennon<Write Away Pen Co.
Toll<Eissing.
White Tar Co<Fowler.
Doernberg<Interocean Transp Co.
Schiller<Krauss Co.
Bologh<Sommerfeld.
Talcott<Brukenfeld.
Bogart<Thomashefsky.
Same<Thomashefsky Theatre Co.
Moore<Jersey Realty.
Clear.

PART IV.—Finelite, J.—Clear.
PART V.—Allen, J.—Clear.
PART VI.—Ransom, J.—Case on.
PART VII.—Zeller, J.—Clear.
PART VIII.—Smith, J.—Clear.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Hotchkiss, J.—Kilcoyne<Dempsey—John H. Rogan. Re Pecora Granolithic Pav. Co.—Joseph P. Morrissey.

SUPREME COURT—Donnelly, J.—Weil<133 West 19th St.—Francis S. McAvoy. Re Mulry—John F. O'Ryan. French Evangelical Ch.<McQuaid—Theodore M. Riehl. Bass<Baker—Alfred H. Townley. Reppetti<Louis Reppetti, Inc.—Edmund J. Tinsdale. Epstein<Dittrich—George S. Simpson.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Hotchkiss, J.—Gustav Morris<Lange Schlossman—Henry Brady.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Tierney, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM—Tierney, J.—Motion calendar at 10 A. M.
Bothner<Grimm.
Dworkin<Dworkin.
Koenigsberg<Frissel.
Kraemer<Weill.
Kortlucke<Steinmetz Con Co.
Superior Con Co<Scheinberg.
Kemp<Gartenberg.
Ettinger<Dibenedetto Realty Co.
Ess Ess Rty Co<Kovacs Con Co.
Mahan<Nichols.
Morgenthau & Co<Bronx Ind Est, (T.)
Althouse<Althouse.
Re Morelli.
People<Gaglio.
Kemp<Gartenberg.
People ex rel Gahrmann<Hardy.
McGill<Barretto.
Feldscher<Comm of T.
Beam<Burke.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Tierney, J.
Metzger<Schwarz.
Thompson<Huber.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Mullan, J.
Johnson<Cambeis Con.
Ballerini<Mungo Con.
Molotowsky<L I RR.
De Stefano<S Bvd RR
Christofferson<Un Ry.
Price<Bergfeld.
McGuirk<F V Smith.
Kandell<Schnaufer.
Koehm<Koehm.
Craziadio<NY Edison.
Williams<Standard Arch Co.
Croughan<NY Mutual Benev Soc'y.
Cozens<Int R T Co.
Schleeweiss<Un Ry (2)
Cassell<CNY.
Bercowitz<Eisen.
Naughton<Rodgers & Hagerty, Inc.
Cahill<Union Ry.
Monk<Grossman.
Katz<Bronx Home News Pub Co.
Ryan<Cen Union Gas
Bernstein<Con Tel & Elect Sub Co.
Scheiner<Stand Oil Co
Staub<I R T.
Jacobs<Lenkowsky.
Cosgrove<Reddin Spec
Becker<Becker.
Berliner<Eagle Pipe S.
Sullivan<Kutner.
Edwards<3d Av RR.
Hinners<Wragge.
Kaiser<NY Tel Co.
Keller<R Carvel Co.
Williams<East River Mill & Lumber Co.
Weller<Bechman.
Keane<P J Durcan, Inc
Spellman<CNY.
Connett<I R T.
Irving<same.
Stein<Aronow.
McGee<Nelligan.
Berger<Hayden.
Frank<CNY.
Sutera<Rty Com Co.
Corbin<McRedmond.
De Cesare<Edelstein.
Jacobson<Goldberg (2)
Mattore<Emp City S.
Pechar<Hellinger.
Higgins<Jennings.
Schmedes<Muller.
Steen<R Carvel, Inc.
Dielo<Smith Op Corp.
Porter<Muller.
Christopher<Dickerson
Brogenowsky<Hupfel Sons, Inc.
Schaefer<S Trimmer & Sons, Inc.
Piastino<Coughlin.
Gibbs<I R T.
Kearns<NY, NH RR.
Glazier<Weinstein.
Clifford<Un Rwy Co.
Mosner<Meuer.
Knepper<Fid & Cas.
Dies<Pheon Con Co.
Colligan<Woolworth.
Kniffin<Roehrs.
Decaro<Renza.
Amanna<Spinarelle.

Highest number reached in regular order, 767.

PART II.—Tierney, J.—No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.
Motions:
Lillian McManus,
Catharine Carroll,
Isaac M Jackson,
Franczisek Bielski,
Anna B Gundersen,
Frantz Inschlag,
Michael J Mallkitsis,
Angelo Moretto,
Helene R W Hoopman,
Henry F Mohrmann,
Susan Reilly,
Philip Schmitt,
Anna Chudy,
William Christian,
Nils A Odin.
Wills for probate:
Emma Snyder,
Bridget B Coyle,
Leon Politowski,
Eva E Weber,
Fred White,
Delia A Ludford,
John Blumers.
Accounting:
Elizabeth Glsin.
Adoption:
Mary Gertie by Jacob and Pauline Norbitz.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J. Hymans<Dreyfach.

TRIAL TERM—Niemann, J.
Adler<Jaffin.
Congenie<Rohe & Bro.
Becher<Rinchler.
Goldberg<Cohen.
Fleischman<Tully.
Miller<I R T.
Elkes<Dornberger.
Sobelman<Hollander.
Ginsberg<Street Coal Co, (2.)

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mullan, J. Lawyers Mtg Co<Galiani—John F. Frees. US Trust Co of NY<Lyons—Charles V Halley, Jr.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mullan, J. Gustave A Schwenk<Juliane Meyer et al—Joseph Corbett.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Callaghan, J.—Motions at 10 A. M.
Re Rabinowitz, (Bungard.)
Re B'klyn Trust Co, (Jackson.)
Poplow<NYC.
Roshchild<NYC.
Re Kassenbrock.
Clarke<McCauley et al.
Roeder<Silver.
Chelsea Rty Co<Thompson et al.
E Romeo<Kings Co Ltg.
F Romeo<same.
Re Hegeman Av, (North.)
Re Scott Av, (Mount Carmel Cemetery Association.)
Boyki<Werbelowsky.
Stewart<Rourke.
Greck<Greck.
Von Lubken<Von Lubken.
Chiapparini<Chiapparini.
Kings Co Trust Co<Farley et al.
Reeve<Mills.
Douglass<Douglass et al.
Moehringer<Meadows et al.
Mullarky et al<Folet et al.
People<Propper.
Re 10th Av, (Hartman.)
Ehrler<Schander.
Martin<N Y & Q Co Ry Co.
Heyward<Neustadt et al.
Elbro<Carpenter Boxley & Herrick, Inc.
Miller<Oliver et al.
Frick<Zatzkin.
Re Hegeman Av, (Butler-Mellet Rty Co.)
Re Perry Av, (Rey.)
Rubin<Healey Test Boring Co et al.
Brennan<same.
Funaro<Funaro.
Valentine<Valentine.
Chapman<Smith.
Fingerhut<Reardon.
N Y Utility Co<Williamsburg Steam L.
Realty Associates<Londrigan.
Same<CNY.
Mechanics' Bk<same.
Trustees of Union College<Estate Lot Sellers, Inc, et al.
Suffa<Mannoree et al
Lewis H. Ross Co<Trubenback et al.
Magowan<Magowan.
Lynch<Mut Life Ins.
Schneider<Fein et al.
Cohen<Stone Av Rty Co et al, (2.)
N Y Telep Co<Dittman et al.
Gill<Jamaica Bay Mfg Co et al.
Goldberg<Meilen et al.
Re Canadian Bldg Material Corp, (Bashkewitz.)
Vernon<Lankeman.
Miller<Schwartz et al.
Long Rty Co<Gordon et al.
Spengler<Spengler.
Horrigan<Nas El RR.
Van Gasbeck<Rockford et al.
Heiserling<E. W. Bliss Co, Inc.
Schmidt<Frank et al.
Matteo<Stenowsky.
Ryan<Livingston.
Cappello<N Y Dock Co
Clarkson Sine Co<Clarkson, Lewis B.
Arundel Rty Co<Brennand.
Re 55th St. & 54th St.
Re Cehio.
Greene, &c<Bender et al.
Realty Assoc<CNY.
Heeney<Jackson et al
Greves, &c<Brown et al.
Dime Sav Bk, Bklyn<The Bardwell Real Estate Co.
Brown<N J & N Y R R Co et al.
Brown, James<same.
Green<Zellner et al.
Levinson, H. S.<Levinson, Katherine.
Gilmore<Hirschman et al.
Wrieth<Wrieth.
Schroeder<Hess et al.
James et al<Rockford et al.
Gill<Jamaica Bay Mfg Co.
Re Meller, (Sternfield)
Taubin<Antapolsky.
Holzman<Levinson.
Underhill<Hudson Oil Co et al, (2.)
W. R. Robbins<same.
A. V. Robbins<same.
M. C. Underhill<same
Salomon et al<Beery et al.
B'klyn Tr Co et al<Kurzrok Bros Co et al.
Lawyers Mtg Co<same.
Butler<Beery et al.

PART II.—Manning, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.
Undefended divorces:
King,
Rose,
Wilson,
Schwartz,
Wakefield,
Schwartz,
Sinel,
Kessler,
Wimsatt,
Cohn,
Fenwick,
Gildersleeve,
Herzberg,
Rini,
Balfour,
Calabaro,
Steele,
Somerville,
Crerend,
Loffini,
Frederick,
Block.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM.—No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.
Wills of:
Anna M. Higbee,
Doris Eckhoff,
Elizabeth Kuhn,
Harold Kalleberg,
L. Rabinowitz,
J. Goggin,
Johanna Klein,
Ann Denton,
Sophie Young.
Administration of:
Annie Douglass,
David Owens.
Accounting of:
Mary E. Powell,
Hyman Kotinsky,
Moritz Paul,
Emma Farmer,
Peter Casey,
V Rotolo,
John B. Mellis,
D. Turnbull,
Herman Clark,
Carlo Garbarini,
D. M. McLaughlin,
A. Jacobson,
Mary Kelly,
David Kutner,
Margaret McIntire,
Joseph A. Burr,
Anna M. Anderson,
Edward Zimmer,
Cameron W. Hopper,
Charles Anderson,
Charles Wilson,
Catherine Balmer.
Estates of:
Hart infants,
T. Johnson, Jr,
James Di Santo,
Eppig infants,
Bernard G. Basch,
Paul W. Casserly.
Transfer tax of:
Louis Kuchlers,
Anna M. Kraus.

County Court.

CIVIL—No day calendar.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Frixios, at Piraeus, May 17.
SS Birma, at Padang, May 25.
SS Anglo-Patagonian, at St. Nazaire, May 24.
SS Wentworth, at St. Nazaire, May 26.
SS Ferrona, at Arica, May 30.
SS Duncluthа, at Shimonoseki, May 28.
SS Clydesdale, at Liverpool, May 29.
SS Karema, at Seychelles, May 30.
SS Richmond, at Shanghai, May 28.
SS Nios, at Port Natal, May 28.

Sailed.

SS Camino, from London, May 30.
SS Siberia, from London, May 30.
SS Jupiter, from Malaga, May 20.
SS Escalona, from Liverpool, May 29.
SS Principe di Udine, from Gibraltar, May 28.
SS Drammenseren, from Grimsby, May 28.
SS Calabria, from Leghorn, May 26.
SS City of Memphis, from Madeira, May 28.
SS Chicago City, from Bristol, May 30.

Passed.

SS Manchuria, New York for London, passed Lizard.
SS Turbo, New York for Bombay, passed Perim.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Guam and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport....May 31
Hawaii and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Manoa....June 1
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and specially addressed mail for Australia, (via Vancouver)—Makura....June 2
Japan, Korea, and China, (via Seattle)—Shidzurka Maru....June 4
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands, (via San Francisco)—Teryo Maru....June 5
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West,) and New Zealand, (via San Francisco)—Sierra....June 8
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands, (via Vancouver)—Empress of Russia....June 10
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands, (via Seattle)—Mexico Maru (12 M.)....June 11
Tahiti, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West,) (via San Francisco)—Matai....June 16

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises..4:27 | Sun sets..7:21 | Moon sets..1:40

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	7:11	7:28	1:14	1:12
Governors Island	7:53	8:05	1:55	1:55
Hell Gate	9:59	10:11	3:36	3:36

Arrived—Tuesday, May 30.

SS Orduna, Liverpool, May 19.
SS Hellig Olav, Christiansand, May 20.
SS Bristol City, Cardiff, May 5.
SS Giuseppi Verdi, Gibraltar, May 20.
SS Iroquois, London, May 11.
SS Orion, Naples, May 4.
SS Bayamon, San Juan, May 14.
SS George Hawley, Cardenas, May 10.
SS Montanan, Philadelphia, May 29.
SS El Occidente, Galveston, May 24.
SS Cherokee, Georgetown, May 26.
SS Arapahoe, Jacksonville, May 28.
SS Nueces, Galveston, May 24.
SS Lampasas, Mobile, May 23.
SS City of Montgomery, Savannah, May 27.
SS Santiago, Brunswick, May 26.
SS Lennox, Bordeaux, May 18.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

*Chicago	Bordeaux	May 20
Quernstad	Cardiff	May 11
Strathtay	La Pallice	May 12
Palacine	London	May 13
Cacique	Bordeaux	May 14
Gregory	Para	May 15
Maasdyk	Rotterdam	May 18
Gama	Amsterdam	May 13
Melford	Manchester	May 16
Pioneer	New Orleans	May 28
New Sweden	Kirkwall	May 17
Isle de Panay	Seville	May 17
Glencoe	London	May 16
Herm	Seville	May 15
Strathalyn	Havre	May 16
Zyldyk	Kirkwall	May 17
Dunachlin	London	May 15
Munamar	Antilla	May 25
Saratoga	Havana	May 28
Artemis	London	May 16
Mandeville	Jamaica	May 26
El Valle	Galveston	May 25

DUE TOMORROW.

Narragansett	London	May 17
Vigo	Middlesboro	May 17
Ardgryfe	London	May 17
Asater	St. Nazaire	May 16
Cristobal	Cristobal	May 25
Santa Marta	Kingston	May 27
Francis	Barbados	May 24
Antilles	New Orleans	May 27

DUE FRIDAY.

Celtic	Liverpool	May 24
Camino	Havre	May 19
Blommersdyk	Rotterdam	May 16
Exford	Bordeaux	May 17
Vestris	Bahia	May 12
Zulia	Mayaguez	May 27
Lenape	Jacksonville	May 30
San Jacinto	Galveston	May 27
City of Columbus	Savannah	May 30

DUE SATURDAY.

*Duca degli Abruzzi	Genoa	May 16
Maartensdyk	Kirkwall	May 20
Strathord	Havre	May 20
Aladdin	Cardiff	May 20
Agios Georgios	Oran	May 10
Lillie	Swansea	May 18
Tapajos	Para	May 20

DUE SUNDAY.

New York	Liverpool	May 27
Guiana	Demerara	May 22
Korean	London	May 24
Ardgorm	London	May 20
Yaguez	London	May 20
Veneiro	Palermo	May 17
Adda	Palermo	May 16
Mexico	Havana	June 1
Apache	Jacksonville	June 1

DUE MONDAY.

*Rochambeau	Bordeaux	May 20
*Tuscania	Glasgow	May 26
Amazonia	Liverpool	May 23
Madjoen	Rotterdam	May 20
Aymeric	Huelva	May 19

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
†Frederik VIII., Christiansand	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Black Prince, Argentina	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Carrillo, Jamaica	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Ancon, Cristobal	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Philadelphia, San Juan	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Algonquin, S. Domingo	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Lapland, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Patris, Piraeus	12:30 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
San Giorgio, Naples	11:30 A.M.	4:00 P.M.
Arizonian, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Santa Theresa, Havana	—	12:00 M.
Comal, Galveston	—	1:00 P.M.
Momus, New Orleans	—	12:00 M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	—	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Advance, Cristobal	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Esperanza, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Morro Castle, Havana	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville	—	1:00 P.M.
El Alba, Galveston	—	12:00 M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Acre, Para	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Elizabeth Weems, Guadeloupe	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Sixaola, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Santiago, Santiago	—	3:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

Chicago, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
St. Paul, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
†Kristianiafjord, Bergen	9:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Orduna, Liverpool	1:30 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Byron, Rio Janeiro	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Carolina, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Saratoga, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Tenadores, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Mandeville, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Mongolia, London	—	12:00 M.
Ponce, Arecebo	—	12:00 M.
Bayamon, San Juan	—	12:00 M.
Munwood, Cardenas	—	12:00 M.
Comus, New Orleans	—	12:00 M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	—	1:00 P.M.
Nueces, Galveston	—	1:00 P.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	—	3:00 P.M.
El Oriente, Galveston	—	12:00 M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

Gregory, Para	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	—	1:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	—	3:00 P.M.

†Carries German mails.

By Marconi Wireless.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP, N. Y., MAY 30.

SS Munamar, Antilla to New York, was 955 miles S. at noon.
SS New York, Port Arthur to New York, was 97 miles E. of Sand Key at noon.
SS Glenpol, Tuxpam to New York, was 65 miles W. of Sand Key at noon.
SS El Valle, Galveston to New York, was 94 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Brilliant, New Orleans to New York, was 41 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Saratoga, Havana to New York, was 232 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Lenape, Jacksonville to New York, was 20 miles N. of St. John's Bar at 7 P. M.
SS Larimer, Port Arthur to New York, was 172 miles E. of Sabine Bar at noon.
SS Constable Hook, Seville to New York, was 210 miles E. at 8 P. M.

Transatlantic Mails.

Great Britain, Ireland, and South Africa, (also specially addressed correspondence for other countries except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) via Liverpool, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.,)—SS Lapland....May 31
Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Russia, Netherlands, Switzerland, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, and Turkey, via Christiansand and Christiania, at 10 A. M., (supplementary, 11 A. M.,)—SS Frederik VIII....May 31
Italy, Rumania, and Switzerland, via Naples, at 11:30 A. M., (supplementary, 12:30 P. M.,)—SS San Giorgio..May 31
Greece, (specially addressed only,) via Piraeus, at 12:30 P. M.—SS Patris..May 31
Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, via Liverpool, (Spain and Portugal must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.,) (sea post)—SS St. Paul....June 3
Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Russia, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, and Turkey, via Bergen, at 9:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10:30 A. M.,)—SS Kristianiafjord....June 3
France, Rumania, Switzerland, Italy, Egypt, Greece, British India, British East Africa, Siam, Malta, Gibraltar, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Dutch East Indies, West Australia, and Persia, via Bordeaux, at 12 M., (supplementary, 1:30 P. M.,) (sea post)—SS Chicago....June 3
Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, via Liverpool, (Spain and Portugal must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 1:30 P. M., (supplementary, 3 P. M.)—SS Orduna....June 3

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. June 3, SS St. Paul.
France—Close at 11 A. M. June 3, SS Chicago.
Belgium and Netherlands—Service suspended.
Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.
Greece—Close at 11:30 A. M. May 31, SS Patris.
Liberia—Close at 11:30 A. M. June 10, SS Bassam.
Gibraltar—Close at 6 A. M. June 9, SS Cretic.
Sweden and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. May 31, SS Frederik VIII., and at 9 A. M. June 8, SS Hellig Olav.
Norway—Close at 8:30 A. M. June 3, SS Kristianiafjord, and at 9 A. M. June 8, SS Hellig Olav.
Italy—Close at 10:30 A. M. May 31, SS San Giorgio.

RAILWAY WAGE CONFERENCE

Brotherhood Delegates and Road Officials to Meet Here.

More than a thousand delegates of the four big railway brothershoods will be in New York today for conferences tomorrow with representatives of the 325 railroad systems of the United States over the questions of more pay and shorter hours. The conferences will be held in the Engineering Societies Building. Eighteen General Managers of railroads will confer with four representatives from each of the brotherhoods—the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, the Brotherhood of Trainmen, and the Order of Railroad Conductors. The other labor delegates will give advice. The conference will cost the brotherhoods $50,000 a week.

Those of the labor delegates who reached New York yesterday declared that the unions were not talking strike. They pointed out that there had not been a big railroad strike since 1894, and it was not probable that one would come in 1916. They believe they will get their demands without a strike because of the tremendous potentiality for evil of a tieup of the transportation facilities of the United States. They charged the roads were talking strike to gain public sympathy.

The demands of the workers are four—first, the eight-hour day for all; second, time and a half pay for overtime; third, preparatory time, and fourth, overtime by minutes. The engineers, for the most part, are now on eight-hour time, and the eight-hour demand concerns the trainmen more than any one else. Time and a half for overtime is insisted upon for all workers.

The engineers are demanding the preparatory time, which means that if an engineer goes on duty at 8 o'clock and his train does not go until half an hour later, he shall be paid for the half hour he waits.

Overtime by minutes is intended to remedy the complaint of the workers that at present they can work fifty-nine minutes and not get paid for it, as the railroad computes by the hour. The eight-hour demand carries with it the stipulation that men shall get the same pay for eight hours as they now get for nine or ten. Passenger train workers would gain little by the demands; it is the freight worker who is insisting on the settlement. There are about 350,000 of these.

It has been estimated that the granting of their demands would cost the railroads from $100,000,000 to $150,000,000 a year. Chauncey M. Depew, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the New York Central, and other railroad officials have favored turning the whole matter over the Interstate Commerce Commission on the ground that the question of rates is involved in that the roads will have to earn more money to pay the increases.

A majority of the workers, however, are in favor of settling the matter themselves. There is a faction in favor of drastic action and a strike if the railroads do not accede at once, but this faction is not in control, and it is generally believed that the negotiations will be long drawn out.

PICNICS IN CENTRAL PARK.

Even Aldermen Had Many Parties on the Green Grass.

More than 250,000 people, children and grown-ups, took advantage of the holiday yesterday to crowd into the playgrounds and especially Central Park. Kings and Queens of May, dancing fairies, and tumbling clowns were to be seen wherever a bit of green grass was not protected by the warning to keep off. May parties came from every centre of Manhattan, bringing tons of ice cream, cake, sandwiches, fruit, peanuts, and candy.

Among the larger parties were the Trojan Pleasure Club on the playground lawn, Sixty-fifth Street; Peter Doelger's and Alderman Thomas M. Farley's on the East Green; Alderman McCann and the members of the Aldermanic Baseball Club, which is to play the Philadelphia Aldermen in June, on the Sheep Meadow, together with other baseball enthusiasts, and the tennis players. According to William J. Lee more than 12,000 tennis permits have been issued to date.

FLAG DAY AT YACHT CLUBS.

Many Go Into Commission for the Season with Due Ceremonies.

Although there was no racing in Brooklyn waters, yesterday was an important day for the yachtsmen that have their homes on the shores of Gravesend and Jamaica bays. Practically all of the more important clubs went into commission with the usual ceremonies at noon.

On the lower bay the Atlantic Yacht Club was the scene of great activity. Under orders from Commodore Peterson the Sea Gate organization mastheaded its burgee and was officially declared opened for the Summer.

The Bensonhurst Yacht Club, the New York Canoe Club, the Gravesend Bay Yacht Club, the Era Yacht Club, the Marine and Field Club and the Arcanum Yacht Club were among the other lower bay yachting organizations to start the season. The first regatta on the lower bay is scheduled for Saturday. It will be sailed under the auspices of the Atlantic Yacht Club.

UP THE HUDSON BY DAYLIGHT

All Service Daily Except Sunday.
Direct Rail Connections to all points in the Catskills, Saratoga, the Adirondacks, the West and North. All through rail tickets between New York and Albany accepted. Music. Restaurant.
Desbrosses St., 8:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 9 A. M.; W. 129th St., 9:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 9:45 A. M.; landing at West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Information at Desbrosses St. Pier. Tel. 4141 Spring, N. Y.
Hudson River Day Line

CATSKILL EVENING LINE—Leave daily except Sunday, foot of Christopher St., 6; W. 129th St., 6:30; Yonkers, 7 P. M., for Catskill, Hudson, Coxsackie. Tickets interchangeable with those of Day Line. Tel. 1097 Spring.

Albany & Troy Boats
Peoples Line from Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal St., 6 P. M. daily.
Night Express Line, from Pier 32, N. R., 7 P. M. weekdays, 9 P. M. Sundays.
Sunday Daylight Service, stopping at Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point and Albany, from Pier 32, N. R., 9:30 A. M.
All lines stop at West 132d Street Pier half hour after leaving Pier 32.
Telephone, day or night, Spring 9400.
HUDSON NAVIGATION COMPANY.

ROUND TRIP RED BANK LINE 50 CENTS
For Highlands, Oceanic, Locust Point, Fair Haven & Red Bank. Lv. Franklin St., Pier 24, 8:30 a. m., 2:30 p. m.; Battery, 8:55 a. m., 2:55 p. m.; Sundays, Franklin St., 8:30; Battery, 8:55 a. m.

Sight-Seeing Yachts
Leave Battery Pier 10:30, 2:30. Tel. Broad 3378.
To Sandy Hook and the Ocean, 1:30 P. M.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE
See Hudson River Day Line Adv.

BEAR MOUNTAIN BOATS
Daily Season Commences June 11

Niagara to the Sea

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Fares from Niagara Falls:
To Montreal and return $18.55
To Quebec and return 25.90
To Saguenay River and return 34.55

Send 6c postage for illustrated booklet, map and guide to JOHN F. PIERCE, Asst. Pass. Traffic Mgr., Canada Steamship Lines, 102 R. & O. Bldg., Montreal, Canada.

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*S.S. CHICAGO
SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 3 P. M.
*S. S. ROCHAMBEAU..Sat., June 10, 3 P. M.
†S. S. LA TOURAINE..Sat., June 17, 3 P. M.
†S. S. LAFAYETTE...Sat., June 24, 3 P. M.
†First and Second Class. *One Class Cabin.
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CUNARD
NEW YORK—LIVERPOOL
ORDUNA..........SAT., JUNE 3, 5 P. M.
*TUSCANIA.......SAT., JUNE 10, NOON
*CALIFORNIA....SAT., JUNE 17, NOON
CARPATHIA......SAT., JUNE 24, 5 P. M.
*CAMERONIA.....SAT., JULY 1, NOON
*To Liverpool and Glasgow.
NEW YORK-FALMOUTH-LONDON
PANNONIA.......WED., JUNE 28, 5 P. M.
ANDANIA........SAT., JULY 1, 5 P. M.
ALAUNIA........SAT., JULY 8, 5 P. M.
21-24 STATE ST., NEW YORK.

American Line
AMERICAN STEAMERS
Under the American Flag
N. Y.—Liverpool, Pier 62, N. R., Noon
St. Paul....June 3 New York....June 10

White Star Line
N. Y.—Liverpool, Pier 60, N. R., Noon
Lapland....May 31 | Baltic.....June 21
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ANCHOR LINE
NEW YORK to GLASGOW
CALLING AT LIVERPOOL
Royal Mail Twin-Screw Geared Turbine
TUSCANIA
Saturday, June 10, Noon
CALIFORNIA......SAT., JUNE 17, NOON
CAMERONIA.......SAT., JULY 1, NOON
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S. S. Alicante (cargo only) June 10
For HAVANA & VERA CRUZ
S. S. Montserrat........June 12
J. ZARAGOZA, Agt., Pier 8, E. R.
Telephone, Hanover 846—847.

BARBADOS, BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO AND BUENOS AIRES.
SOUTH AMERICA
LAMPORT & HOLT LINE.
S. S. BYRON..........June 3, 11:00 A. M.
S. S. VASARI.........June 17, 10:00 A. M.
BUSK & DANIELS, Gen. Agts., 8 Broadway, N. Y.

EASTERN STEAMSHIP LINES
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TO BOSTON
METROPOLITAN LINE
Steamships MASSACHUSETTS and BUNKER HILL leave Pier 18, N. R., foot of Murray St., New York, week days and Sundays at 5 P. M. Same service returning from North Side India Wharf, Boston. Tickets and information at Pier, also at Tourist and New York Transfer Co. Offices.

FALL RIVER LINE
TO BOSTON $4.00
Lv. PIER 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., Daily at 5:30 P. M. Music.
New London (Norwich) Line. Lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., week days only, 5:30 P. M.; Pier 70, E. R., ft. E. 22d St., 6:00 P. M.

TO PORTLAND
Maine Steamship Line.
S. S. Northland will leave Pier 19, N. R., foot Warren St., at 5 P. M., June 1. Increased passenger service (sailings Tues., Thurs. and Sats.) beginning about June 6. Monday day trips beginning June 19. Freight service every Tues., Thurs. and Sat. Tickets at Pier, also tourist and N. Y. Transfer Co. offices.
EASTERN STEAMSHIP LINES.

THE PUBLIC BE PLEASED
BOSTON $2.95
PROVIDENCE Boat Direct $1.90
COLONIAL LINE
ALL OUTSIDE STATEROOMS, $1 TO $3
Week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M. From Pier 39, N. R., foot West Houston St. Phone Spring 9491.

BAY STATE LINE
$2.55 BOSTON $2.55
Worcester, $2.60; Providence direct, $1.50
OUTSIDE STATEROOMS, $1.00
Daily, including Sunday, 5:30 P. M.
From Pier 19, E. R. Phone 2700 Beekman
City Ticket Office, 296 Broadway, N. Y.
Uptown Ticket Office, B'way & 23d St.

Hartford Line
From New Pier 20, East River, foot Peck Slip, daily except Sunday, 5 P. M., for Connecticut River Landings. Fare $1.75.

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7 Days' Cruise—2200 miles on four Lakes $40. Meals and berth included.
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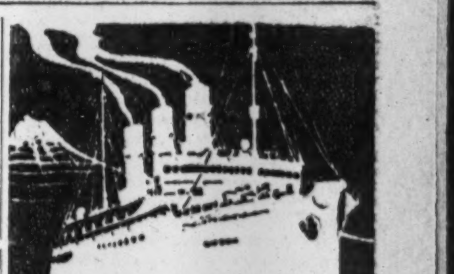

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SCANDINAVIAN-AMERICAN LINE
NORWAY-SWEDEN-DENMARK
Frederik VIII.....May 31 | Hellig Olav.....June 8
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But 15,000 Militiamen, Fit for Work the Veterans Once Did, March as Guard of Honor.

A PATRIOTIC MEMORIAL DAY

Many Minds Turn to Country's Needs and Notable Growth of the Spirit to Serve the Nation.

A throng of 50,000 stood in Riverside Drive yesterday from 9 o'clock until 12 and watched a thin blue line of 700 white-haired soldiers of the G. A. R. file by, with halting, sometimes trembling, tread, under the escort of 15,000 National Guardsmen and veterans of later wars.

From Seventy-fourth Street to Ninety-second the age-worn veterans tramped beneath the shot-torn banners they had carried when young and strong through hot conflicts. Erect, though it might take effort; proud, for they had served their country well; and happy, because, of the whole year, yesterday was "our day," the Grand Army was, as Governor Whitman said, a lesson. Many men on the sidewalks who viewed the veterans wondered whether, ten, twenty, or thirty years hence, they, too, might be marching as veterans while another generation looked on from the sidewalks.

In all the meetings and exercises held throughout the city there was the same plainly evidenced awakening to patriotic duty. There never were so many flags displayed, and the conversation of spectators, hitherto devoted to discussion of past deeds, turned to the future of America's soldiers. The bands and banners took second place to speculation about the effectiveness of the men and arms in the parade.

The crowds began to gather early, and at 8:30 o'clock, when Grand Marshal Frank M. Tiernan took up his headquarters at Riverside Drive and Seventy-fourth Street, spectators lined the curb three deep. Through his Adjutant, Commander Joseph B. Lord, and his aids Marshal Tiernan set about to get the many columns into formation.

Regulars Lead the Parade.

At 9:07 the head of the parade started up the drive, and at almost the same moment Governor Whitman, his military staff, and the distinguished guests arrived at the reviewing stand at Eighty-ninth Street, in the shadow of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument. The Governor was escorted from the Sherman Square Hotel by the Veteran Corps of Artillery and the Old Guard, headed by Brig. Gen. Ardolph L. Kline.

The honor of leading the parade went to the First Division of Coast Artillery, U. S. A., under command of Major Malcolm A. Young, and directly behind came a battalion of marines and sailors from the North Atlantic fleet. The artillerymen, in their dress uniforms, gave the only bit of color in the parade aside from the G. A. R. blue, for the guardsmen and the Spanish-American war veterans were clad in service khaki.

With Major General John F. O'Ryan leading, the following National Guard organizations filed past: Seventy-first Infantry, Sixty-ninth Infantry, Twelfth Infantry, Seventh Infantry, Twenty-second Corps of Engineers, Ninth Coast Defense Command, First Field Artillery, First Armored Motor Battery, Squadron A, Machine Gun Troop; First Battalion of the Signal Corps, First Field Hospital, Third Ambulance Company, First Naval Battalion, and the Quartermaster Corps.

In lines that marched as one man and with officers and privates equipped for immediate service in the field the National Guard made an excellent showing. All along the route spectators commented upon the remarkable growth of spirit in the ranks of the guard since the public began to demand preparedness. The men by their carriage clearly indicated that the guard was ready to do its best in any situation that might arise. The service khaki gave the men a business-like air and at the end of the parade they were as fresh as at the start.

Cheers and the Rebel Yell.

Some limping, some on crutches, many with canes, but all very much alive to the occasion, came the thinning numbers of the G. A. R. In the midst of the Union veterans walked one Confederate soldier with an arm linked with that of a "Yank." He was cheered continually, and in return gave the crowd the rebel yell and waved his American flag vigorously.

With hands at peaks of their flat-topped caps the following posts, some with as few as four men in line, passed the reviewing stand: Lafayette, James C. Rice, Sumner, Koltes, Robert Anderson, George G. Meade, Reno, J. L. Riker, Alexander Webb, Shields Corcoran, Veteran, Farragut Naval, Adams Goss, Monitor, J. A. Wadsworth, John A. Dix, W. G. Mitchell, Kimball, Aspinwall, McQuade, Rawlins, Steinwehr, Gilda, Farnham, Phil Kearney, Cameron, Joe Hooker, Morgan, Peter Cooper, Claflin, Dahlgren, Andrews, and Thaddeus Stevens, which is composed of negroes who entered the Northern army after gaining freedom.

It was inspiring to see the old soldiers straighten up as they neared the stand. Medals were shifted and great care was taken that there were plenty of flags on the open carriages that carried a score or more of the more feeble soldiers. One block below the stand the parade was held up to let a veteran of Antietam put a flag in his coachman's hat. The old chap let it be known that he'd quit the parade right then and there unless the coachman showed some patriotism.

It took diplomacy and argument to get any of the veterans into the carriages. They guessed they could walk as well as the next one, and one man with stronger spirit than legs declared that "the place for a G. A. R. man, Sir, is down on foot with his comrades."

Vets Who Might Fight Again.

Clad in khaki trousers, blue shirts, and campaign hats, such as some of them wore while chasing Aguinaldo with Funston or with Roosevelt in Cuba, the Spanish-American veterans and the veterans of the Philippines seemed ready to march to a transport and go to fight again in far off lands. Nearly every man in the three battalions of fifteen camps looked as if he might answer if the country called him. Behind them marched the Army and Navy Union and the Army and Navy Veterans. In the ranks of both the Police and Fire Departments were well represented, the men marching in their department uniforms. A dozen or so of the Aqueduct Police were scattered through the ranks.

Following in the footsteps of the veterans came the Junior American Guard and about 2,500 Boy Scouts. The boys made a fine show and the little fellows, guns on shoulders, trying hard to take as long steps as the regulars, were generously applauded.

Members of the John A. Dix Post, G. A. R., marched after the parade to Trinity Cemetery, 153d Street and Amsterdam Avenue, and held exercises over the grave of Major Gen. John A. Dix. The grave was decorated with the white wreaths which the veterans carried on the parade. John A. Dix, son of the Rev. Morgan Dix, a grandson of General Dix, made a brief speech, in which he advocated preparedness. Robert H. Hibbard also spoke in the same strain.

In St. Paul's chuchyard the grave of General Richard Montgomery was decorated by the Sons of the Revolution and John A. Dix Post. The grave of Ernest Staples was covered with flags by Lafayette Post, G. A. R., and flags were also hung over the monuments to Thomas Addis Emmet and Dr. William James MacNeven at the front of the churchyard.

The graves of Captain James Lawrence, commander of the Chesapeake; William Bradford, the old Colonial printer; Robert Livingston, and Alexander Hamilton were decorated by Alexander Hamilton Post. The Sons of the Revolution placed a floral memorial on the monument to the American officers and men who died in captivity during the Revolutionary War.

Just before the Boy Scouts came up for review Mrs. Whitman, wife of the Governor, tried to cross the Drive to join Mr. Whitman in the stand. A policeman failed to recognize her and would not permit her to pass until Captain Lorillard Spencer of the Governor's staff made explanations.

Flag Raising in the Bronx.

Beginning with a flag raising in McKinley Square, the Bronx, at 6 o'clock, Memorial Day services in that borough included a parade at 10 o'clock, in which the National Guard, United States regulars from Fort Slocum, and many patriotic organizations participated. General George B. Loud, U. S. A.; Borough President Douglas Mathewson, and other borough officials reviewed the procession at McKinley Square.

Captain Peter Biegel was Grand Marshal, and the paraders formed at Bergen Avenue and 149th Street. Thousands were gathered along the route, which was north along Courtlandt Avenue to 158th Street, east to Elton Avenue, to Washington Avenue, through St. Paul's Place to Fulton Avenue, and thence south to McKinley Square.

Major Harrison Hall commanded the battalion of coast artillerymen from Fort Totten, and Colonel Elmore F. Austin led the Eighth Coast Defense Company, N. G. N. Y. The division of Spanish War Veterans was commanded by Oscar Berger. There were not many G. A. R. men in line, and to swell the ranks of the veterans many cadet corps and semi-military organizations marched in the G. A. R. division.

Exercises at Carnegie Hall.

The Grand Army held impressive exercises last night at Carnegie Hall, with a program of music and recitations. President Marcus M. Marks of Manhattan was Chairman, and was introduced by Colonel William A. Boyd, Chairman of the Memorial Committee.

Mr. Marks urged reasonable preparedness, and said the first man to urge peace would probably be the first one to volunteer in case of war. The nations will always have war until an international court with an international police force is established, he declared. Speaking of the possible action of immigrants in time of war, Mr. Marks said he was sure that in a case of necessity our foreign-born population would stand as one man for the United States.

Music was furnished by the Sixty-ninth Regiment Band, Maurine Dyer Willbanks, Philip Spooner, Cecilian male quartet, Winifred Gray Gracie, Harry A. Niles, and Robert Gaylor.

The prayer was delivered by the Rev. James M. Howard.

Several thousand New York University students and visitors attended the Spring carnival and pageant on the campus yesterday. The celebration included Memorial Day observances, the reading of the names of former students who lost their lives in the civil war, exhibition drills by a detachment of field artillery, and various military manoeuvres.

A concert by the band of the Second Field Artillery, and a military salute to the national emblem preceded the baseball game between N. Y. U. and Columbia.

Celebrations, including salute to the flag, folk dances, and patriotic recitations were held at most of the playgrounds and recreation centres in Greater New York. At a few there were musical programs made up of the marching songs of the civil war.

At 10:30 o'clock in the morning a big American flag, the gift of Mrs. Daniel Guggenheim, was raised over the headquarters of the Vacations Association, 38 West Thirty-ninth Street. About 200 voices from the Preparedness Chorus sang the "Stars and Stripes." Miss Robinson Smith, President of the association, delivered an address.

BROOKLYN CHEERS VETERANS.

Less Than 500 in Parade, but 300 of Them Insist on Marching.

Less than 500 veterans of the civil war took part yesterday in Brooklyn's annual Memorial Day parade. Of this number 300 insisted on marching, while the others were compelled by the infirmities of age to ride in carriages. Ten men, ranging in ages from 70 to 77 years, the last survivors of Abram Duryee's famous regiment of Zouaves, led by Captain Matthias Johnson, had the position of honor in the van of the parade.

The line of march was from the fountain on Bedford Avenue to St. John's Place, to Washington Avenue, to Eastern Parkway, thence to the Soldiers and Sailors' Arch. The parade was reviewed by Rear Admiral Nathaniel B. Usher of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, Brig. Gen. J. G. Eddy, N. G. N. Y.; Borough President Lewis H. Pounds, Grand Marshal Robert Forfar, and Past Commanders of the G. A. R. Joseph W. Kay, Michael J. Cummings, and James D. Bell.

As the Zouaves, clad in their faded blue blouses and red trousers, with the yellow tassels of their turbans waving in the breeze, marched as erectely and smartly as they could considering their age, they were greeted with storms of applause. They had with them the same flag they carried into their first fight at Port Hudson in 1861. After the Zouaves came a detachment of regulars, followed by sailors and marines from the battleships Texas and Arkansas.

Brooklyn's militia organizations followed the sea fighters—the Fourteenth, Twenty-third, and Forty-seventh infantry regiments; First Cavalry, First Battalion Signal Corps, and Second Field Artillery. The Third Division was made up of the marching members of the G. A. R.

Spanish War Veterans, Veterans of Foreign Wars, and members of New York's Volunteer Veterans' Associations made up another division. The Sons of Veterans and many detachments of boys' brigades also participated. After the marching bodies had passed, the G. A. R. veterans who were too feeble to stand the fatigue rolled by in carriages.

QUEENS VILLAGES CELEBRATE.

Large Cemeteries Crowded for First Time in Many Years.

There was a revival of the Memorial Day spirit throughout Queens yesterday and big parades were held in all the principal villages of that borough. A line of marchers more than a mile long filled the old village of Jamaica with enthusiasm. Flushing, Richmond Hill, Woodhaven, Union Course, Elmhurst, and the Rockaways also appropriately celebrated the day. A sea of red, white and blue fluttered everywhere, and National Guard and Boy Scout uniforms were conspicuous.

For the first time in several years the big cemeteries in Queens Borough were thronged, it being estimated that more than 100,000 visitors passed through the different cemetery gates during the day. Along the route to the cemeteries many small boys with indifferent impartiality born of business zeal sold indiscriminately flags of all nations. The Stars and Stripes were mingled with the flags of the Irish Republic, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, and France.

In the big Lutheran Cemetery in Middle Village, which is given over almost exclusively to the German population of the greater city, with flags fluttering from almost every grave, the Stars and Stripes outnumbered the German flag more than twenty-five to one. More than thirty thousand visitors crowded the cemetery, and gray-haired veterans, who had served during the civil war, with their families and friends, were on the scene filled with the patriotism of '61. Koltes Post and Metternich Post, G. A. R., held their usual Memorial Day services, and the keynote of the addresses was loyalty to the United States.

In Calvary Cemetery, where more than 30,000 persons thronged the different sections of the cemetery, Mgr. Joseph F. Mooney gave the benediction.

RUMANIANS CONSECRATE FLAGS

Attend Memorial Day Service at Cathedral and Hold Dinner.

Twenty-five American and an equal number of Rumanian flags owned by various Rumanian organizations were consecrated yesterday in St. Patrick's Cathedral as part of the first Rumanian Memorial Day celebration ever held in the United States. The celebration included a parade up Fifth Avenue in which 300 Rumanians dressed in the "caloushei"—or national costume—took part. The celebration closed with a dinner at Palm Garden, Fifty-eighth Street and Third Avenue, where the national drama, "Ultimul Vlastar," written by N. Pandele, was performed.

The parade started in front of the Avram Iancu clubrooms, 151 Fourth Street, and led to Fifth Avenue and up to St. Patrick's Cathedral. The men and women, attired in the gay costumes of Rumania, preceded by a Russian band which played "Desteapta-te-Romane"—Awake, Rumania—attracted considerable attention. More than sixty Rumanian societies were represented in the exercises and members came from Trenton, Philadelphia, Boston, Cleveland, Youngstown, Ohio; Woonsocket, R. I., and other places. The sponsor for the American flags at the Cathedral was Dr. C. A. Pattajo of Boston, a graduate of the Harvard Medical School. The flags were consecrated by the Rev. E. Lucaciu of Trenton, who was assisted by the Rev. Aurelin Bungardean of Indiana Harbor, Ind.; the Rev. John Pop of Aurora, Ill.; the Rev. A. Voda of Youngstown, Ohio, and Dr. C. Lupu of Dayton, Ohio.

Among the speakers at the dinner were C. R. Pascu, editor of America, a Rumanian-American newspaper; Dr. C. A. Pattajo, Nicholas S. Neamtu, a Rumanian-American writer. A. Munceanu, President of the Avram Iancu, was toastmaster. Among the guests was E. Borcea, a member of the Rumanian commission buying supplies in this country.

Dr. Pattajo urged that the Rumanians unite solidly in one organization in this country and become and remain dutiful and loyal American citizens.

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of 9 rooms and bath, overlooking Long Island Sound; large open fireplace; sleeping porch; tiled bathroom; sewer, water, gas and electricity; 30 minutes from 33d St. and 7th Av.; privilege of private bathing beach; deep water anchorage; $500 cash, balance can be arranged. L. B. Stephenson, 243 West 34th St.

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$100 down; owner must sacrifice 6-room cottage, all improvements. French windows leading to large veranda, open fireplace, large plot, pay balance $25 monthly; take Fulton St. L to Lefferts Ave. station. See RIDGE, foot of stairs. Open Sundays.

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Boating, Bathing and Fishing.
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19 Nassau St. Suite 1747. 'Phone 8390 Rector

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For sale or rent, 10 rooms, 2 baths, steam heat, large living room with open fireplace, gas and electric light; high elevation; fine shade trees; garage; plot 100x100; in restricted residential neighborhood; booklet on request. A. REINER, Tuckahoe, N. Y.

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rights, elegant, sandy bathing beach; enjoy all water sports in refined community; elegant all-year home and swell bath, gas, electricity, steam heat, range, tubs, open fireplace; all hardwood finish; magnificent in every detail; grounds all laid out in shrubs, &c.; don't miss this chance; a gift at $3,150, $200 cash, and $20 monthly. Owner, B. E., Room 608, 1 West 34th St.

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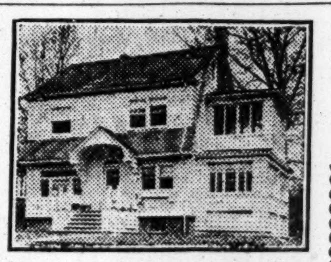

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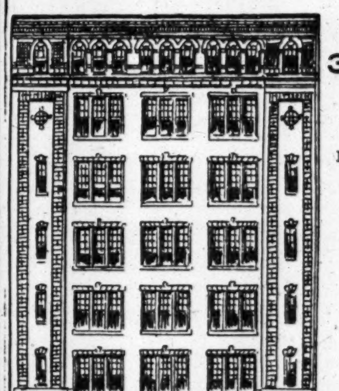

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ON SITE OF ST. ELMO HOTEL, OVERLOOKING QUAKER GROUNDS. PERMANENTLY UNOBSTRUCTED OUTLOOK.
65 ft. Front. 180 ft. Deep.
About 10,000 Sq. Ft. Per Floor.
REINFORCED CONCRETE FIREPROOF CONSTRUCTION.
SPRINKLER SYSTEM.
LOW INSURANCE.
EXTRA HIGH CEILINGS.
LIGHT ON THREE SIDES.
PASSENGER AND FREIGHT ELEVATORS.
MAIL CHUTE.
EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE.
ENTIRE BUILDING FOR ONE TENANT IF DESIRED.
CHAS. E. SCHMIDT
OWNER
327 Arch Street, Phila.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

$5,000 REDUCTION TO SELL NOW
This New, Superb Moorish Manor, WITH TWO-CAR GARAGE
You May Buy It on Your Own Terms. Price $13,500.
Extensive grounds. Near lakes; commanding magnificent view of lakes and surrounding country. Easy commutation to N. Y. C. Golf and country club near by.
House is roomy, contains seven bedchambers, three bathrooms, library, living, dining rooms, three open fireplaces, spacious verandas, separate entrance porch and porte-cochere.
Photo and particulars from
GEO. R. PEARE,
640 Riverside Drive.
Tel. 6900 Audubon

NEW JERSEY SUMMER HOMES.

FOR RENT
HALF USUAL PRICE
Because of Lateness of Season
DELIGHTFUL SUMMER HOME
ON WATER—LARGE GROUNDS—IN MOUNTAINS. BOAT AND DOCK.
Has ten rooms, two baths, completely furnished. Ideal Boating, Bathing and Fishing. All outdoor sports—Tennis, Golf. Convenient commutation to city. Express service. Rent for season, $500. Address K. A. M., Box D 355 Times Downtown.

SUMMER HOMES
HOTELS AND BOARDING HOUSES FOR RENT OR SALE.
Allenhurst, Deal, Asbury Park.
ALBERT T. ROBBINS,
Asbury Park, (Opp. Depot,) Allenhurst, N.J.

BRADLEY BEACH, N. J.
FURNISHED COTTAGES FOR RENT, $250 to $1,000. (Tel. 1305 Asbury.)
GEO. D. BECK 602 MAIN STREET, BRADLEY BEACH.

CONNECTICUT—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A REAL SACRIFICE
A modern country House, containing eight bedrooms, four baths, large living room, dining room, library, &c.; hot water heat; hardwood trim throughout. Large garage, with living quarters and bath; 14 acres, well kept lawn, trees, shrubs, &c.; electric light, city water. One hour and six minutes from Grand Central; golf and country clubs nearby. On Connecticut shore, overlooking the Sound. This place cannot be duplicated today under $70,000. For particulars address SACRIFICE, Box 49 Times.

REAL ESTATE—OUT OF CITY.

SOMETHING NEW
A BIJOU IN THE PINES
We want to hear from teachers and artists and those desiring an artistic bungalow home adjoining a settled American community among the health-giving pines, where the ground is fertile and flowers bloom.
AT A VERY LOW PRICE
Twenty dollars starts you. Pinecrest, Box K 134 Times.

FOR SALE OR TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Third Ave. and 72nd St.
Northwest Corner.
Three story and basement building, on lot 27x100, to let for long term of years. Suitable for large store and lofts. Apply to CRIMMINS OPERATING COMPANY, 624 Madison Ave.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—Furnished.

FOR RENT—COVENTRY HALL, York Village, Maine.
A fine old Colonial house, twelve rooms, furnished; two baths, laundry, sheds, etc.; in ten acres of ground. Also modern seven-room cottage on the estate. Half mile from York Harbor. Apply to
J. PERLEY PUTNAM, York Harbor, Me.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

A.L.MORDECAI & SON
OFFER FOR RENT
FROM NEXT OCTOBER A FEW APARTMENTS AT
119 WEST 71st. STREET
6 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS
5 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS
$1000 TO $1600
140 WEST 71st. STREET
A 3 ROOM DOCTOR'S APARTMENT WITH PRIVATE ENTRANCE
RENT $720
APPLY ON PREMISES, OR TO 30 E. 42nd STREET

CENTRAL PARK APARTMENTS
7th Av., 58th & 59th Sts.
8 to 16 Rooms
2 to 5 Baths
One Large Corner Apartment.
Apartments for physicians.
Modern plumbing. Parquet floors.
Apply 175 West 58th St.

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS
SPENCER ARMS
S. E. Cor. B'way & 69th St.
2, 3 & 4 ROOMS
or larger combinations—maid service included, and meals served in apartments. Every room with permanent outside light and large closet space. Most Convenient Location in City. RENTAL, $1000 TO $1500 (YEARLY)
C. F. de Casanova, Agt., on premises, or your own broker. Tel. Columbus 3996.

THE HILLCREST
430 West 116th St. Facing Columbia University Grounds
MODERN ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
8-9 Large Sunny Rooms & Baths
Rents $1,500 to $1,800
Parlors 18x23
Dining Rooms...19x19
Bedrooms 14x16

BRONX.

New High-Class Apartments
The Chateau
2080 Grand Avenue
S. East Corner 180th Street
UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS
4-5 Rooms & Foyer
Rooms are exceptionally large and sunny; each apartment has 4 to 5 closets; tiled bathroom, hardwood floors, & every modern convenience.
Most Attractive Apts. in the West Bronx.
Two blocks from new subway station at Burnside and Jerome Aves., the Jerome and University trolley lines connecting with the 6th and 9th Ave. "L" and the subway station at 181st St. and St. Nicholas Ave.
RENTS VERY MODERATE

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

166 W. 72d St.
3-ROOM APARTMENT
consisting of bedroom, combination living room and dining room. Tiled kitchen with ice refrigeration. Large bathroom, shower and needle bath. This apartment is handsomely furnished and will be leased at $100 per month. Maid service if desired. Apply Manager, on Premises. Phone Col. 7640.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

A MANSION IN NEW YORK CITY
at University Av. and 176th St. Spacious grounds. Exceptionally desirable location.
MANHATTAN LEASING COMPANY,
149 Church St.

Real Estate
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

50x100, Hunts Point Av., near Randall; free and clear; terms to suit. Lehr, 6 Ainslie St., Brooklyn.

Two front lots, 25x150 each, on Pelham Parkway; Nos. 169-170; owner leaving town; exceptional value. S 132 Times.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Headquarters for Flatbush Real Estate. Westwood Realty Company, 685 Flatbush Av.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Circumstances demand me to sell this property, 7-room house with improvements, steam heat, big barn, on 2 lots, beautiful lawn, trees and hedge around house; will take now $200 down and $18 a month; title guaranteed; call at once for further information. B. Paton, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, near L. I. R. R. Station.

9-room steam heated house on plot 100x100; garage; situated in beautiful residential park; 23 minutes out from Pennsylvania Station; will rent for $60 a month, with privilege to purchase. Samuel Eichen, 243 West 34th St., New York. Phone Greeley 1760.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

PARK HILL NORTH.
This wonderful section is less than one hour from the downtown extremity of Manhattan. Home builders will find these lots all their ideals of a perfect home site at a price that represents a chance of a lifetime. Restricted neighborhood. Wonderful surroundings. Thos. S. Burke, Radford Building, Getty Square. Phone 5060 Yonkers, or Park Hill on Hudson, Inc., No. 2 Rector St., N. Y. C. Phone 9969 Rector.

Country place in Western Connecticut, delightful and convenient location; steam heat, electric light, bath, laundry with set tubs, ice house, lawns, shade, garden, fruit, flowers; complete furnishings and quick possession if desired. Owner, Box 44, Brookfield, Conn.

Yonkers.—148 and 152 Robert Lane, North Yonkers; 6 and 7 room houses; new and up to date; large plots; terms to suit. Special discounts on June sales. Take Park Avenue trolley from Subway. River View Building Co., on premises.

For Sale—16-room house, all improvements; barn, kennels; 13 acres; 14 miles from New Haven, in A1 condition; must sell at a sacrifice, leaving country. Mrs. J. Hibbert, Guilford, Conn.

GENTLEMAN'S HOME, NEW ROCHELLE. Half-acre plot; 12 rooms, 3 stories; every improvement; garage; bargain for quick sale. Ashforth & Co., 11 East 42d St.

Bargain.—House, 10 rooms, 2 baths, sun parlor; one acre; tennis court, stable, garden, fruits; near Century, Fairview, Knollwood Clubs. M. Mackenzie, 258 Broadway.

HOMES AND ESTATES FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Write for list of attractive homes. Hastings Homes Co., Hastings, N. Y.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY OF NEW YORK, BOARD OF Estimate and Apportionment.—Public notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, held March 24, 1916, the following petition was received:

March 14, 1916.

Board of Estimate and Apportionment of the City of New York, Municipal Building, New York City.

Gentlemen:

Whereas, by contract dated July 29th, 1907, by and between the City of New York and The Nassau Electric Railroad Company, this Company was authorized to construct, maintain and operate a street surface railroad extension upon and along Livingston Street, Flatbush Avenue and Lafayette Avenue from Court Street to Fulton Street, in the Borough of Brooklyn, said railroad now being operated under the terms of said contract, and

Whereas, subdivision Second of Section 3 of said Contract of July 29, 1907, provides as follows:

"The said right to construct, maintain and operate a double track street surface railroad and the connections as herein described shall be held and enjoyed by the Nassau Company, its successors or assigns, for the term of ten (10) years from the date when this contract is signed by the Mayor, with the privilege of renewal of said contract for a further period of ten (10) years, upon a fair revaluation of such right and privilege. Such revaluation shall be of the right and privilege to maintain and operate the said railroad by itself, and not to include any valuation derived from the ownership, operation or control of any other railroad by the Nassau Company, its successors or assigns.

"If the Nassau Company shall determine to exercise its privilege of renewal it shall make application to the Board, or any authority which shall be authorized by law to act for the city in place of the Board. Such application shall be made at any time not earlier than two years and not later than one year before the expiration of the original term of this contract. The determination of the revaluation shall be sufficient if agreed to in writing by the Nassau Company and the Board."

Now, therefore, this Company hereby makes application for the renewal of said contract for the further period of ten (10) years from July 29th, 1917, upon and pursuant to the terms and conditions of said contract.

Yours truly,
THE NASSAU ELECTRIC RAILROAD COMPANY.
By C. D. MENEELY,
Vice President & Treasurer.
Attest: J. H. BENNINGTON, Secretary.
(Seal.)

State of New York, City of New York, County of Kings, ss.:

On this 14th day of March, 1916, before me personally appeared C. D. MENEELY to me known, who, being by me duly sworn, did depose and say that he resides in the town of Hempstead, State of New York; that he is the Vice President and Treasurer of the Nassau Electric Railroad Company, the corporation described in and which executed the foregoing instrument; that he knew the seal of said corporation; that the seal affixed to said instrument is such corporate seal; that it was so affixed by order of the Board of Directors of said corporation, and that he signed his name thereto by like order.

JOHN B. HOLLINGER, Notary Public, Queens Co., Reg. 757. Certificate filed Kings Co. No. 4, Reg. 7,083. Certificate filed New York Co. No. 333, Reg. 7,286. My term expires March 30, 1917.

And at the meeting of May 5, 1916, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, the foregoing petition from the Nassau Electric Railroad Company dated March 14, 1916, was presented to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment at a meeting held March 24, 1916.

Resolved, that in pursuance of law this Board sets Friday, the 2nd day of June, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, and Room 16 in the City Hall, Borough of Manhattan, as the time and place when and where such petition shall be first considered, and a public hearing be had thereon, at which citizens shall be entitled to appear and be heard; and be it further

Resolved, that the Secretary is directed to cause such petition and these resolutions to be published for at least twice in two daily newspapers in the City of New York, to be designated by the Mayor, and for at least ten (10) days in the "City Record" immediately prior to such date of public hearing. The expense of such publication to be borne by the petitioner.

JAMES D. McGANN, Assistant Secretary, Room 1307, Municipal Building, Borough of Manhattan. Telephone 4560 Worth. New York, May 5, 1916.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BARRIS-LEWIS COMPANY, INC., Alleged Bankrupt.—Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Tuesday, June 6, 1916, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 30 West 32d Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of piece goods, remnants, electrical fixtures, partitions, wallcases, typewriters, desks, chairs, showroom fixtures, tables, etc.

HARRY I. DOCTOR, Receiver.
MAURICE L. SHAINE, Attorney for Receiver, 299 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ALEXANDER E. COHEN, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Wednesday, May 31, 1916, by order of the Court at 10:30 A. M., at 220 Canal St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of men's clothing, fixtures, etc.

MARTIN CHARLES ANSORGE, Assignee.
HAYS, HERSHFIELD & WOLF, Attorneys for Assignee, 115 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HOFFMAN & SACHS, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Wednesday, May 31, 1916, by order of the Court, at 2 P. M., at 1,751 Amsterdam Av., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of millinery, millinery supplies, fixtures, etc.

LESTER B. FREEDMAN,
Attorney for Petitioning Creditors, 320 Broadway, New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 23,217.—MAX WASSERMANN, Alleged Bankrupt.

Take notice that on May 26, 1916, the above proceeding was referred to me as Referee to pass upon the proposed offer of composition prior to adjudication.

A special meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 45 Cedar Street, New York City, on June 8, 1916, at 11:30 A. M., at which time the said creditors may attend, act upon the proposed offer of composition, prove their claims, examine the alleged bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—The Western depression has now reached the Atlantic States and since Monday night was attended by general showers and thunderstorms throughout the Ohio Valley, Tennessee, the East Gulf and the Atlantic States, and the lower lake region.

Conditions are now more settled over the central portion of the country, with rising pressure, but from the plains States westward pressure is again falling generally with a well-defined depression over Colorado and Wyoming, and as a result there were showers in the Dakotas, Western Nebraska, Montana, Idaho, and Washington.

High temperatures continue in the Southwest and in the Rocky Mountain region, but elsewhere they are quite moderate.

Except for showers Wednesday in Eastern New England and the South Atlantic States, and on Thursday in Florida, the weather will be generally fair during the next two days east of the Mississippi River, although becoming unsettled by Thursday in the upper lake region.

It will be somewhat warmer by Thursday in the lake region and the Ohio Valley.

Winds for Wednesday and Thursday along the North Atlantic Coast will be fresh southwest to northwest; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate to fresh northwest to north; South Atlantic Coast, moderate, mostly south and southwest.

FORECASTS—TODAY AND THURSDAY.

New York, Southern New England, New Jersey, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Partly cloudy Wednesday; Thursday, fair.

Northern New England—Showers Wednesday, except fair in Vermont; Thursday, fair.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
3 A. M.	50	67	4 P. M.	55	77
6 A. M.	50	66	6 P. M.	53	73
9 A. M.	52	69	9 P. M.	51	65
12 M.	50	75	11 P. M.	51	64

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 70; for the corresponding date last year it was 53; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 64.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 67; at 8 P. M. it was 70; maximum temperature, 77 degrees at 1 P. M.; minimum, 62 degrees at 12:01 A. M. Humidity, 83 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 71 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.69 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.60 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M. Loss.
12:04—152 W. 91 St.; Henry Fraelich..Slight
1:50—47 E. 129 St.; Rectory All Saint's Church.....None
2:20—452 Grand St.; Florence Berman..$500
2:30—92 W. 134 St.; not given.......Slight
4:15—912 Trinity Av.; T. Milligan..Slight
9:48—44 Allen St.; Morris Goldfarb..Slight
P. M.
1:10—863 So. B'vard; Francis Green..Slight
2:25—273 Spring St.; Pittsburgh Glass Co.......None
2:50—230 W. 95 St.; Isidore Weintraub.Slight
3:45—Front 400 W. 45 St., (auto;) Interborough News Co..........Slight
3:50—Lexington Av. & 131 St.; McMullen, Haff & Co..........Slight
4:50—1,113 2 Av.; Hyman Epstein.....Slight
6:35—901 Tremont Av.; F. Becker.....Slight
10:20—100 Tompkins St.; M. Bomoffsky.$2,000

Real Estate

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

SACRIFICE FOR QUICK SALE.

Ten-room stucco house, on plot 100x100; cost $12,000. Your own terms for only $8,000. On parked boulevard in restricted Laurelton. Red-tiled roof; two baths; steam heat, open fireplace, parquetry floors, oak trim. Electric railroad service, half hour to Manhattan or Brooklyn. Fifteen minutes to ocean. Tennis and golf.
G. H. Wolff, Laurelton, L. I. Telephone 1846 Springfield.

Little farm and house, with large piece of land, suitable for chickens and vegetables, big market in large town, one hour out, near trolley, where you can go boating, bathing and fishing, short walk to schools and churches; will take $1,350, $150 down and balance on very easy terms. B. Bryan, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, near L. I. R. R. depot.

Elegant 5-room bungalow, modern improvements, such as gas and electric light, pretty fixtures, steam heat, panelled walls and beamed ceilings, white enamelled woodwork, beautiful bath, spacious porch, lawn; 1 block from bathing beach and harbor; must have $200 cash, balance easy. "Harbor Bungalow," Box 187 Times Downtown.

Ocean Bungalow of 5 rooms and bath, block from bathing beach; good boating and fishing; bungalow is finished in latest style, with all improvements; must have $200 cash, balance $17 monthly. B. Seaman, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Water front lots, all improvements, no assessments, restricted neighborhood, ocean and bay, 40 minutes out, underpriced for immediate sale. P. G. Hough, Room 509, Century Building, N. Y.

WHITESTONE.—Modern corner house, seven rooms, bath, gas and electricity; 30 minutes Pennsylvania electric trains; eight walk from station, 10 to Sound. Severance, 2 Rector St.

BUNGALOWS, COTTAGES, rent, Eastern Long Island; Sound and Peconic Bay. Write for Booklet. Silkworth & Grabie, Mattituck, L. I.

WILL SELL AT SACRIFICE TWO DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS IN HOLLIS MANOR. ADDRESS X 204 TIMES ANNEX.

Will sell at sacrifice four lots at St. Albans, L. I. S 130 Times.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Beautiful new house, artistic outside and a model of perfection in its interior; six large rooms, tiled bath, front and rear porches; plot 60x120; large trees; park approach; fine street; 2 minutes to station; commutation $5.90 per month; price, to sell quick, $4,500. Phone any morning before 10 A. M., evenings after 7 P. M., Mrs. L. M. Callison, 114 Morningside Drive. Tel. Morningside 320.

Bargain; $6,200; easy terms; artistic country home; plot 50x125 feet; high in Orange mountains; 8 rooms, bath, sleeping porch; select neighbors; near lake; golf, tennis club; station 35 minutes out. Owner, Room 802, 41 Park Row. Tel. 8214 Cort., N. Y.

HANDSOME COMMUTER'S SHORE FRONT to settle estate; magnificent residence; 300 ft. shore front; 6 master's rooms; half original cost. (I. J. AUERBACH) LOUIS KAMM, Inc., 16 Clinton St., Newark, N. J.

Sacrifice.—Beautiful 9-room stucco home, improvements, grounds, superb location, fine neighborhood; worth $10,000, at $8,000, cash $1,500; half hour city. Leonia 558—J.

Country Estate for Rent.—Large residence, ten bedrooms; four acres; extensive view; high elevation; fifty minutes from New York. Room 1,003, 64 Wall St.

EAST ORANGE, N. J.
Free booklet of new homes mailed; 7-12 rooms, 1, 2, & 3 baths; $6,500 to $12,500. Philip T. Bowers & Co., Newark, N. J.

Nutley.—The Oranges and suburbs; homes, cottages, and bungalows; send for booklet. T. Orben, 786 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

"NUTLEY IN A NUTSHELL."
1916 facts about the "Ideal Home Town."
SECRETARY, NUTLEY, N. J.

7-room stucco, hollow tile house; 37½x100; all improvements; will sacrifice. 415 33d St., Woodcliff-on-the-Hudson, N. J.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Property My Specialty.
Harvey R. Linbarger, 197 North Av.,
Opposite Depot, Plainfield, N. J.

NTCLAIR — Real Estate — Sale or rent. pply to Simpson Merritt Co.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

Sale—Desirable house, Yonkers; terms ry easy; 30 minutes to 42d St. Z 333 mes Annex.

New England—For Sale or To Let.

Berkshire Hills.—The Lodge, situated on Wendell Av., best residential street in Pittsfield, Mass.; a quiet, family house, large porch, well shaded; good rooms and table; two minutes' walk to electric car lines to all parts of the county; terms reasonable. Address The Lodge, 99 to 105 Wendell Av., Pittsfield, Mass.

For Sale, Block Island, R. I.—Two cottages, 7 and 8 rooms; small barn; 11 acres. W. D. Baldwin, 362 East 207th St., New York City.

Real Estate Wanted.

Two acres, slightly elevated farm land, near bathing, where electricity, &c., may be installed, within hour N. Y. C. Write or telephone Markwell Hotel, Suite 804.

To Let For Business

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

FIREPROOF. 12-14 WEST 18TH ST.
Loft—About 2,400 Sq. Ft.
2 Elevators. Low Rent.
WILLIAM F. FUERST, INC.,
37 Nassau St. Tel. Cortlandt 1633.

52d ST., s. w. cor. SEVENTH AVENUE, corner STORE and BASEMENT, $75. Apply to SUPT., or to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, Real Estate, 46 CEDAR STREET. Tel. JOHN 5700.

Light loft, Fifth Av., between 17-18th St.; 5,000 ft.; low insurance, new partitions, cutting tables and fixtures; reasonable. 101 5th Av., 5th floor.

LEXINGTON AV., 985, n e cor. 71st St., BASEMENT, $20; possession May 1st. WM. A. WHITE & SONS, Real Estate, 46 CEDAR ST. Telephone JOHN 5700.

Offices in up-to-date office building, from $25 to $45 monthly, including light and service. 331 4th Av., between 24th and 25th Sts.

Large, light loft for rent reasonable. 15 East 17th St.

SUMMER HOMES

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

FOR RENT.
Half-Way Island on the St. Lawrence River, situate seven miles below Alexandria Bay; ten-room cottage, furnished; bathroom; hot and cold water; boathouse, with rooms and toilet on second floor; launch house; separate cabin, with sleeping quarters; dock; icehouse filled; tennis court; small runabout; launch, fishing boats. Apply to the owner,
FRANK CHAPMAN,
care Ogdensburg Bank, Ogdensburg, N. Y.

Belle Haven, Greenwich, Conn.—Furnished 11-room cottage, with garage, to rent for season, $1,200; 3 master bedrooms, 2 master baths. For full particulars address G. A. Linke, Greenwich, Conn.

Three cottages for rent; desirable; furnished; twelve rooms, two baths; $600 season each; Ocean and Seaview Avs., Long Branch, N. J. Apply on premises, or C. R. Myer, 9 Desbrosses St., New York.

Forest Hills Gardens.—July and August; seven rooms; sleeping porch; veranda; high ground; adjoining Forest Park; 15 minutes to Herald Square; 2 months, $160; state full particulars. L 79 Times.

Short Hills, N. J.—Attractive house, 10 rooms, 2 baths, completely furnished; near station; available June 15 to Sept. 15. Address P. O. Box 97, Short Hills, N. J.

Lake Hopatcong.—Eight-room cottage, beautiful position, lake front; open fireplace, running water; rent $250. Chater, 6 Bay Ridge Place, Brooklyn.

Bungalow in mountains, completely furnished; everything brand new; six rooms; lavatory; running water; electric light; on the shore of beautiful Tennanah Lake, Sullivan County, N. Y.; elevation, 2,500 feet; boating, bathing, fishing; mosquitos unknown; season, $300. Inquire Crowley, 58 East Kingsbridge Road, New York City.

MAINE COAST.
Beautiful location; Bailey Island, near Portland; 9 rooms, bath; fresh and salt water supply; completely furnished. For terms and photographs address F. E. Partington, University Club, Washington, D. C.

Three and five room furnished bungalows at Oakwood Beach, S. I., $115-$150 for season; good bathing, boating, and fishing. Address E. R. Fox, Oakwood Beach, (New Dorp 449W,) or E. R. Fox, 205 East 9th St., City, (Orchard 3767.)

Lake Champlain.—Rent, six-room cottage, near Essex, N. Y., furnished, $150 season, or will sell. E. W. Leaning, 58 N. Pearl St., Albany, N. Y.

Connecticut Beach hour out; furnished cottages; all improvements; $500 up; city water; hotel; tennis. Owner, 825 Marcy Av., Brooklyn.

Furnished cottages for rent in "The Berkshires," on the beautiful shores of Lake Garfield. Inquire of J. D. Miner, Monterey, Mass.

To Let.—At Norwalk, Conn., for season, beautiful private, eight-room home, furnished; all conveniences. Box I, Norwalk, Conn.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished—East Side.

40th, 149 East.—Handsome, splendid, airy three-room apartment, with bath, to October; exclusive Murray Hill district; will sublet at sacrifice. Apt. 44. Telephone 8634 Murray Hill.

Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.—Two rooms and bath, handsomely furnished, all outside; full hotel service; Summer rates, $12 weekly and up.

Apartments, 2 rooms and bath, furnished; full hotel service; 1 block from subway and "L"; rent $12 weekly. Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th St.

Sublet for Summer, furnished, two large, airy rooms with bath; full hotel service. Hotel Savoy, Apartment 4. Tel. Bryant 3917.

Gramercy Park neighborhood, 2 rooms and bath; light, cheerful. Arts Club studio building. 119 East 19th. Hazen, Studio 53.

College woman will share studio with congenial woman; privileges; Gramercy Park; references required. L 78 Times.

To sublet, unusual apartment, 2 rooms and bath. Z 343 Times Annex.

60th, 18 East.—Three-room apartment, furnished, sublet, Summer rate; $95; bargain.

Furnished—West Side.

Delightful, cool tenth floor, overlooking Morningside Park, at 120th; elegant three rooms; kitchenette optional; unfurnished; big sacrifice, to October or longer. Telephone Murray Hill 1675, or write L 69 Times.

The city's largest assortment desirable apartments, 2 to 6 rooms, with kitchen or kitchenette. For particulars see inside back cover telephone directory. Office, 215 Manhattan Av. Phones 1647 and 1611 Academy.

4-5-ROOM APARTMENTS.
Completely furnished
high-class elevator house;
most moderate rents.
507 WEST 113TH ST.

BACHELOR APARTMENT, West 54th St., near 5th Av.; two rooms, bath, nicely furnished; rental $110 with service. Apply to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, Real Estate, 46 CEDAR ST. Tel. JOHN 5700.

Pinehurst Av., 45, (corner West 179th.)—Six rooms, bath; front; elevator apartment; fully furnished; rent $50 per month to Oct. 1. Apply Apartment 32. Phone 9200 St. Nicholas.

To sublet, handsomely furnished, cool, 8-room apartment; all outside rooms; 2 baths; 10th floor; $150 per month. 333 Central Park West, Apt. 103.

Furnished sublet apartments; some exceptional Summer opportunities; choice localities. J. Wickliffe Gray, specialist, 269 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

160th, 645 West, between Ft. Washington Av. and Riverside Drive; elegant 7-room furnished apartment, 2 baths; first floor; southern exposure; rent $80.

Attractively furnished six-room elevator apartment; 111th St., block from Broadway subway, Riverside Drive. Private telephone 482 Morningside. Please telephone.

Four-room furnished apartment, 99 Claremont Av., near Riverside Drive, 122d St.; June 16-Sept. 16; southern exposure, view Hudson. Percy Hodge, 4102 Morningside.

Studio apartment, furnished, large, airy; every convenience for Summer months; reasonable. Pace, 27 West 86th. Greeley 1281.

Apartment 113 West 47th, from June 1 to Sept. 1; attractive 4-room, housekeeping apartment; large, light rooms. O'Brien.

Riverside Drive, 468, (Cor. 119th.)—Most beautiful section on Drive; 7 rooms, 2 baths; sublet, completely furnished. Brodrick.

10th St., 60 West.—Four-room high-class elevator apartment; mahogany, Persian rugs, Grand piano, Victrola; $75. Bishop.

San Remo Hotel.—Sublet, three bedrooms, two large rooms, overlooking Central Park; $125 monthly. Apartment 909.

168TH, 601 WEST.—Attractive five room, new elevator apartment, overlooking Hudson. Ellsworth. 8515 Audubon.

Four, five, six rooms; richly furnished; high class houses, in eighties, $65 monthly up. Craig, 165 West 83d.

72d St., 42 West.—Two rooms, bath; southern exposure; till Oct. 1; $65 month. McCarthy's apartment.

94th, 178 West.—Artistically furnished six rooms; silver, linen, piano; convenient all cars. Garrett.

59th St., 36 West.—2 rooms and bath, to October, $100, $125, $150. Geo. K. Rose, Manager.

111th St., 532 West.—4-room furnished apt. until Oct. 1, near Broadway; southern exposure; $60. Inquire Supt., Apt. 43.

Leaving city; seven-room apartment, furnished or unfurnished. 267 West 79th. Welsh.

Suite, two rooms, bath; ideal bachelor, couple; $40; appointment. Cathedral, 9160. Smith.

84th, 17 West.—Seven large, light, well-furnished rooms; rent reasonable. Crittenden.

103d, 205 West.—Four-room, bath, two bedrooms; beautifully furnished, $60. Stockum.

Five, six rooms, furnished; elevator house; $60. Townsend, 308 West 97th St.

Six attractive, outside rooms, facing Hudson River. Apt. 44, 140 Claremont Av.

Furnished—West Side.

Hotel conveniences, apartment house rates. Inspect our specially attractive apartments.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments,
$30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY.
Fully furnished, dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions lease or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. 'Phone Academy 613. 5th Ave. bus stops at door.

THE WILSONIA,
225, 227, 229 West 69th St., near Broadway.
2 rooms, kitchenette and bath, $42.50.
3 rooms, bath and kitchenette, $50.
SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN.
No questionable or objectionable tenants; 'phone, elevator service; maid service optional; near subway, "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars; references absolutely essential.

JUNE TO SEPT. 15.
Corner, five large, outside, southern rooms; elevator, electricity, bath, private phone, piano; convenient subway, "L," bus; pure air; twenty-mile view; references; $50. Phone Audubon 6825 for appointment, or call Sunday. Noonan, 473 West 158th, Apt. 75.

St. Nicholas Av., Washington Heights.—Sublet, exceptionally beautiful, 3-room housekeeping apartment, convenient to subway and elevated; wonderful view; all front rooms; June to October; furnished, $180; unfurnished, $140. Call after 7 P. M., Mulqueen, 401 West 152d St.

Unfurnished—East Side.

TO SUBLET for two years, from Oct. 1, 1916, with privilege of renewal, on Gramercy Park North, duplex apartment, fifteen rooms, five baths; five master's bedrooms, three servants' rooms, decorated in most unusual and artistic manner; living room, 30 ft. long, ceiling 23 ft. high, gallery, Florentine fireplace; side walls of living room, dining room, and halls treated in antique gold. Write G 352 Times Downtown or telephone 3865 Gramercy, to inspect apartment.

MADISON AV., 712 adjoining n. w. cor. 63d St., all of third floor, two large rooms, bath and kitchenette, $50; open for inspection. WM. A. WHITE & SONS, Real Estate, 46 CEDAR ST., Telephone JOHN 5700.

993 PARK AVENUE,
Corner 84th Street.
10 Rooms, 3 Baths, $3,200 Annum.
Apply Bing & Bing,
119 West 40th Street.

31st, 157 East, (near Lexington.)—Five and six room apartments; $35-$45.
6-7-8 rooms; $1,700 to $2,250.
Fireproof apartments, 122 East 76th St.

Apartment to sublet, small rental, until October; 6 rooms, all light; near Riverside. 311 West 97th St. Apply Rosenblatt & Tachna, 55 Liberty St.

234-238 West 21st St.—4, 5, and 6 rooms, elevator, all improvements; at $510 to $720 per year. Apply to Supt.

Unfurnished—West Side.

Beautiful 6-room apartment, all outside rooms; finest view in New York, overlooking Central Park; regular rent, $75; until Oct. 1, $150. 6F, 131 West 110th St.

Five-room apartment, all improvements; southern exposure; reasonable rent. 424 West 146th.

To sublet, two-room kitchenette, southern exposure. 435 West 119th St. Agent on premises.

To sublet, 305 West 72d St., one 5-room and 2 baths, suitable for doctor. Agent on premises.

To sublet, one 5-room and bath, one 6-room and bath, 526 West 136th St. Agent on premises.

To sublet, one 7-room and 2 baths, one 5-room and bath, 615 West 162d St. Agent on premises.

For sublet apartments of from 5 to 10 rooms consult Paterno Bros., 601 West 115th St.

61st, 106 West.—Eight all sunny rooms; modern, elevator apartment; $75 monthly.

To sublet, one 7-room and bath, 180 Claremont Av. Agent on premises.

111TH, 507 WEST.—To sublet, 7 rooms and bath. Agent on premises.

Bronx.

ATTENTION.

Single flat, 6 rooms, bath, steam heat, hot water supply; newly renovated; 579 East 168th St. Car passes the door. $25-$28. Janitor or E. J. Busher, Courtlandt Av. and 149th St.

NEW BUILDINGS.
Tremont and Walton Avs.—4-5 rooms; all modern improvements; phone connection.

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Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Young man, furnished apartment, two or three rooms, west side, below 120th St.; not over $35; three months. D 353 Times Downtown.

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Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Private family must sacrifice immediately practically new late model Pierce-Arrow 6-48 limousine and extra touring body; seven-passenger; luxuriously equipped; $675; also exceptionally fine Westcott six-passenger touring, like new; Delco electric starter; many extras; $650; inspection, demonstration. 82 Crescent St., entrance Queensboro Bridge, Long Island City.

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Big variety used trucks, standard makes; Packard, Pierce-Arrow, White, Pope-Hartford, Gramm; many others; also several light delivery cars and pleasure cars; other bargains and a square deal. See us.
LAWRENCE MOTOR TRUCK CORP.,
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Packard, 3-38, 7-pass. touring & limousine.
Packard, 1-38, phaeton runabout.
Cadillac, 1915, tour., runabout, landaulet.
Stutz, 1914, Bearcat; 1915 runabout.
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Stearns Knight special speedster; dynamo lighting; wire wheels; Chevrolet top; Rostand windshield; sloping radiator bonnet and dash; painted red; red leather. Sold with new car guarantee by F. B. Stearns Co., Used Car Department. J. H. Driscoll, Manager, 417 West 53th St. Phone Columbus 7600.

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NEW CARS
and Trucks; all makes.
Quick delivery. Mfrs. guarantee.
See us and save money.
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136 W. 52d St. Phone Circle 190.

Stearns Knight Special, four-passenger, Clover leaf body with disappearing top; demountable wire wheels; runs, looks like new; very smart. See Rubin, 602 West 52d St.; 1976 Columbus.

Oakland light 5-passenger touring automobile, absolutely mechanically perfect; electric starter, &c.; $425. Mrs. Burns, 82 Crescent St. Entrance Queensboro Bridge, Long Island City.

HIGH QUALITY PEERLESS.
High-grade, seven-passenger 1914; Gray-Davis electric equipment; cost $5,250; no reasonable offer refused. 305 West 79th.

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Packard 1915 3-38; also 5-48 touring; bargains. Cook & Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

1915 FIAT IMPORTED 30, 5 passenger; like new. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 B'way.

Rolls-Royce (1913) landaulet; like new.
Pierce-Arrow (1916) limousine; 38 H. P.
Mercer (1915) runabout.
Pierce-Arrow (1914) runabout; 38 H. P.
Mercer (1916) limousine; one week old.
Turner, St. James Hotel. Phone 3247 Bryant.

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PIERCE ARROW LIMOUSINES,
LANDAULETTES.
HIGH-CLASS RENTING SERVICE.
Beautiful Cars. Polite, Liveried Chauffeurs.
Hour, Day. Special Rates Month, Year.
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CADILLAC LIMOUSINE. Inquire Schuyler Garage, 249 W. 80th St. Phone 5767 Schuyler.

NEW TWIN-SIX PACKARD CARS.
or 1914-1915 cars; by month or year; reasonable. Karp, 1,790 Broadway. Columbus 5322.

Packard cars for hire by hour, day, week, or month. J. Kramer Auto Renting Co., 1,834 Broadway. Phone 1478 Columbus.

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I would like to rent a five-passenger, 1916 model car, $1,000 class, July 1 to Aug. 15; excellent opportunity reduce your costs; engineer, experienced; best references. D 356 Times Downtown.

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Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. Special class for women.

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Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

11TH ST. & B'way, (Estate of Renwick.)
ST. DENIS Hotel, Facing Grace Church.
REVISED RATES, $4, $5, $6 Weekly and Up.
Monthly Rates to Teachers and Students.

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37TH, 18 EAST.—Small and large rooms; private baths; telephone; reasonable.

86TH, 153 EAST, (Y. M. C. A.)
Rooms $2 up; home cooking; reasonable.

91ST, 75 EAST.—Large or small neat rooms; conveniences; telephone; reasonable; references.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

West Side.

37TH, 27, 28 WEST.—Handsomely furnished suites, single, double rooms; $4, $7, $9, $10, $14 weekly; kitchenettes, private baths; 'phones.

48TH ST., 10 WEST.
607 5TH AV., NEAR 49TH ST.
Handsome suites, single, double rooms, private baths, phone; $5, $6, $7 weekly; $40, $45, $50, $60 monthly. J. W. BRETT, 437 5th Av. Phone 7167 Murray Hill.

48TH, 32 WEST.—Large, attractive room and bath; refined home.

58TH, 17 WEST.—Cheerful room; suitable studio, living; electricity; every convenience. Plaza—3655.

69TH ST., 118 WEST.
WEST HALL.
Large front room with running water, adjoining bath; also medium-size room.

69TH, 61 WEST.—Parlor, large; other beautiful rooms with kitchenette; maid service; conveniences.

71ST, 30 WEST.—Large and small handsomely furnished rooms; private baths, electricity, telephone.

71ST, 221 WEST.—Delightful Summer room; private bath; continuous hot water; very reasonable.

71ST, 206 WEST, (Broadway.)—Large parlor for studio, second floor, medium room.

73D, 302 WEST.—Large front room, private bath; excellent board; near Riverside.

75TH, 54 WEST, (Near Park.)—Large rooms, private baths, electricity, telephone, $5-$10.

75TH, 159 WEST.—Rooms, large, small; transients; Summer rates.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Comfortable back parlor, private bath; $12; large room, $9.

77TH, 125 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, cool rooms; comfortable, homelike; refined family; reference.

77TH, 160 WEST.—Well furnished, large, single, cool rooms; gentlemen; references.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Beautiful large room, dressing room; shower bath; small room; select.

78TH, 166 WEST.—Large, small room, with, without bath; electricity, telephone; subway.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Large, beautiful, cool rooms; private bath; electricity; telephone; reasonable.

80TH ST, 225 WEST.—Corner apartment, cool, single rooms, suites, private bath, overlooking Hudson.

West Side.

81ST, 110 WEST.—Newly furnished house; large rooms, connecting baths; electricity; $6, $9.

81ST, 3 WEST, (facing park.)—Large room, also hallroom; electricity; references.

82D, 33 WEST.—Rent second floor connecting rooms; private bath; phone; references.

82D, 55 WEST.—Large, cool, connecting rooms; private bath; near park; private family.

84TH, 45 WEST.—Large front room, bath adjoining; balcony; 3 windows; breakfast; references.

86TH, 337 WEST.—Large room, private bath; near Drive; breakfast; references.

91ST, 54 WEST.—Near park and "L," large rooms, $5, $6; electricity; telephone.

94TH, 315 WEST.—American lady offers front rooms; piano, elevator, telephone. Gill.

95TH, 171 WEST.—Beautiful rooms; all conveniences; near subway, "L." Marsh.

102D, 302 WEST.—Private house; Riverside Drive; nicely furnished; cool, comfortable rooms; bath.

102D, (near Broadway.)—Large airy suite, adjoining bath; private family. Riverside 4529.

105TH, 248 WEST, (Broadway.)—Attractive room, adjoining bath, also front room; modern. Copeland.

109TH ST., 203 WEST.—Attractive, outside room, in apartment; modern conveniences. Cowles.

109TH, 301 WEST, Near Riverside.—Comfortable, outside room, running water; reasonable. 3-B.

111TH, 529 WEST.—Cool room; subway; Riverside; private family; $5. Apt. 36.

113TH, 541 WEST.—Beautiful, light, comfortable room; bath adjoining; elevator apartment. Hart.

158TH ST., 634 WEST.—Beautiful, large front room; twin beds; finest furnishings; electric light; private residence; business people; references. Audubon 4897.

BROADWAY, 2,880, (112th.)—Unusually large, cool rooms, singly or en suite; baths, lavatory. Telephone 3903 Morningside, Apt. 8.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, (66th St.)—Couple having charming apartment opposite Park, rent delightful corner room, lavatory. Telephone 7915 Columbus.

IN select apartment, uptown; new furniture; gentlemen. L 13 Times.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 224, (95th St.)—Desirable room facing Drive; apartment; moderate; gentlemen.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 73.—Beautiful rooms, overlooking Hudson; private house; 79th St.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 668, (144th.)—Cheerful, cool room; private family. Apt. 35.

Strictly private family, occupying own elegant house adjoining Riverside Drive, close 103d St. subway, offers permanent party of gentlemen finely furnished floor of two large rooms and extra room for $100 monthly; 2 private baths; large veranda; superb river view; ample closet room; highest references. Telephone Riverside 992.

Well appointed rooms in magnificent corner residence; West End Av. in the eighties; private bath, electric light, with or without board; references required. L 76 Times.

YOUNG man wanted to share beautiful 5-room apartment, 93d, near Drive; rent $30; reference required. S 127 Times.

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Thirty-five cents an agate line.

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THE EVELYN LODGE.
Overlooking City, Country, Sea.
Charming Family House of High Standard.
20 Min. Delightful Sail Manhattan.
Lovely rooms; excellent chef; all comforts.
Weekly, $10-$16 per adult, with meals.
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THE WILLOWS, HUGUENOT PARK.
Superior accommodations, modern conveniences; bracing sea breezes; sun parlors; one hour Wall Street; excellent chef. Telephone 907 Tottenville.

Boys find good board, kind treatment, careful supervision, thorough help in studies; COUNTRY PARSONAGE. S 95 Times.

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THE FLORENCE COTTAGE.
An ideal place for comfort and pleasant surroundings; screened porches; excellent table; everything up to date; five minutes to depot and close to bathing; also near the Lights Club House. A few parties can be accommodated for whom every effort will be made for a pleasant season. Address H. A. Neely, Florence Cottage, Freeport, L. I.

Nurse takes invalid, convalescent, aged in her detached cottage. 357 78th, Bay Ridge.

New York State.

NEW PALTZ, Ulster County, N. Y.—Grand View Stock Farm; ideal place for rest and recreation; table liberally supplied with our own fresh vegetables, milk, and eggs; auto service; booklet. Mrs. J. C. Baldwin.

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The Pennhurst, Mount Pocono, Penn., now open; unexcelled view; superior table; special Spring rates; booklet. Miss Mary Price.

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THE MARLBOROUGH,
45 North Arlington Av.,
East Orange, New Jersey.
"Thirty Minutes from Broadway."
Spend the Summer in Beautiful East Orange, Oiled Streets, Shady Lawns, Sunshine, and Flowers; finest water in or around New York. Cool, fragrant, and delightful; good service and excellent cuisine; two people in suite of parlor, bedroom, and private bath, with board, $25 per week; take Lackawanna at Hoboken; hotel one block from East Orange Station. Write for booklet. W. T. Reade, Prop.

DEAL BEACH, N. J.
Select cottage; accommodations for families; rooms communicating or single; Sidney Av.; near golf and Casino. Address Box 65, Deal, N. J.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., 117 Scotland Road.—Refined family, beautiful home, grounds, and location; near Lackawanna; fine rooms; private bath and good table; references.

CHARMING family house; high standard; newly decorated and furnished; excellent chef and service. 137 Crescent Av., Plainfield, N. J.

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Beachside Inn, Greens Farms.—Booking for season; rates for families; all attractions; bathing; commuting distance; booklets.

Graduate nurse, large experience and living in open, hilly country, would like three or four tubercular patients. X 265 Times Annex.

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Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Wanted, for married couple and two daughters, two rooms and use of bath, with board, at Scarsdale, N. Y., for June and July. X 210 Times Annex.

Elderly widow wishes board until August, in refined household; Far Rockaway. Address P. O. Box 957.

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Twenty-five cents an agate line.

BOOKKEEPER and STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, wanted; apply after 9 A. M. Lion Ladies' Underwear Co., 96 Prince St.

COOK.—Small private family in suburbs, short trip from city, will pay liberally. Call Wednesday morning, Ruthrauff, 450 4th Av., at 31st St.

DESIGNER.—Woman of successful experience in creating snappy, up-to-date styles in silk and the better grades of cotton waists; an unusual connection with a large progressive house. See Mr. I. Faggen, Hotel McAlpin, Saturday after 6, and all day Sunday.

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GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF
EXPERIENCED DEPARTMENT STORE
CASHIERS. HIGHEST SALARIES PAID.
PERMANENT POSITIONS.
Apply at employment office, 5th floor, 32d St. side.

GIRL, reliable, or woman to go away for Summer with naval officer's wife, leaving Friday; board paid and $15 wages; easy position, care of four-year-old girl; splendid opportunity for one needing change and rest. Call at 534 West 152d St. Apartment 41.

STENOGRAPHER—WITH ABILITY AND EDUCATION; MUST BE NEAT IN APPEARANCE AND WORK; LIVE AT HOME. APPLY IN OWN HANDWRITING, STATING QUALIFICATION, EXPERIENCE AND SALARY. G. N. A., 737 TIMES.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young lady as stenographer and office assistant; must be capable and experienced and good at figures, and able to assist on books; state salary desired, age, reference, and experience. Address Assistant, 8 Greenwich Av., City.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, switchboards registration free. Call immediately, Acme Clerical Agency, 26 Cortlandt.

TYPIST.—For addressing and filling in. Clark Book Company, 27 William St.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER, white, for man and wife, apartment, Washington Heights; light service, (2 to 7 P. M.,) for capable woman; no laundry; state wages, references. S 129 Times.

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Fifty cents an agate line.

STENOGRAPHERS, $10-$15. We are unable to fill hundreds of desirable positions owing to scarcity of "above the average" applicants.
STENOGRAPHER AND CABLE CLERK; must have export experience and be thoroughly familiar with codes; $20-$22.
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FILE CLERK; want young girl of good education and thoroughly experienced in all branches of filing; $12.
Call between 9 and 1.
NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
30 Church St., city.

STENOGRAPHER, commercial, $15; Long Island City, $15; stenographer, billing clerk, Wahl operator, $14; eight positions open, stenographers, $10; typist, $8; clerical worker, $10; assistant bookkeeper, $8; bookkeeper and stenographer, $15; many positions open for bright beginners at $8.
NO REGISTRATION FEE.
DIEHL AGENCY,
20 VESEY ST.
CORTLANDT 3051.

STENOGRAPHER.—Competent, accurate, and quick typist; hours, 8 to 6; good chance for advancement. Apply, stating experience, L 75 Times.

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Fifty cents an agate line.

GIRL for general housework, Scandinavian or German preferred, to go to country for Summer. Apply at once, 184 Joralemon St., near Borough Hall, Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER in law office; state age, experience, salary, &c., in detail; answer by letter only. S. B. L., Room 522, 115 Broadway.

MOTHER'S ASSISTANT wanted, housework, children, sewing; $20 monthly. Farm, X 213 Times Annex.

Instruction.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

A.—THE U. S. SECRETARIAL SCHOOL, 542 Fifth Av., 45th St.—Pre-eminently the most successful training institution of its kind in the country; prepares a limited number for social, professional, and commercial secretaries; excellent positions. Day and evening courses. Apply for catalogue. Prof. Meagher, M. A., (Lon.,) director.

A—A—A—A SPECIAL COURSE FOR TRAINING PRIVATE SECRETARIES. At an institution known throughout the country for thorough work. Registered by the Regents of the State of New York. Individual instruction. Summer session. PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St.

COMPLETE SECRETARIAL COURSE; also stenography, bookkeeping, penmanship, &c.; individual instruction by specialists, day or night; begin any time; graduates assisted to investigated situations; see catalogue. Walworth Institute, (founded 1858,) Broadway at 72d St.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' course; individual instruction; students on probation; graduates registered. Summer term June 1st. Aeolian Hall. V. M. WHEAT, Director.

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this week ONLY pays for Summer course in STENOGRAPHY, TYPEWRITING, TELEGRAPHY; day or night; positions secured. Est. 1884.
GAFFEY'S SCHOOL, 11 West 34th St.

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Forty-five cents an agate line.

Furniture.

Big Bargains.—Slightly used desks, chairs, office furniture, filing cabinets, safes, typewriters, all makes; adding machines, multigraphs, mimeographs, rugs; everything for the office; bought, sold, exchanged. Nathan's, 102 Worth St.

Dining table and six side chairs, (English make,) daven-o suite, rugs, panel (filet) window curtains, cut glass, bedroom furniture, pictures; all perfect condition; new February; no reasonable offers refused. Seaton, 500 West End Av. Schuyler 8423.

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Underwoods, Remingtons, Smiths, Olivers; $15 up; rented monthly $2.50; convenient terms; two-year guarantee; open evenings; repairing. Harlem 1617. Patten Tyewriter Exchange, 53 West 125th.

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Fifty cents an agate line.

New York, May 31, 1916.
The undersigned has this day retired from business. All powers of attorney heretofore at any time given by me to any person or persons, as well as all other authority to represent me in any respect in connection with said business, have been and are revoked.
M. FRANKFORT,
200 Produce Exchange, New York City.

ALENE W.—PLEASE LET ME HEAR from you. Juliette.

BOARDERS WANTED

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

9TH, 12 EAST, (5th Av.)—Desirable large, small rooms; private bath; reasonable.

West Side.

16TH ST., 7 WEST.—Small and large front rooms, all new; improvements; table excellent.

21ST, 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Very large rooms; excellent table; private baths; electricity; phone; references.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Parties desiring comfortable home, with refined surroundings; private bath; electricity; southern cooking; also smaller room.

71ST ST., 62 WEST.—SUPERIOR BOARD, ATTRACTIVE DOUBLE ROOM, PRIVATE BATH WITH SHOWER; ELECTRICITY; SINGLE ROOMS; REASONABLE.

72D, 253 WEST.—Single and double rooms; excellent table; table guests; prices reasonable.

72d St., 269 West.—Delightful, cool rooms, large and small; Summer rates.

73D, 251 WEST.—Medium and small room, next bath; modern; cool; references.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephones; booklet; references.

West Side.

80TH, 106-108-110 WEST.
Large rooms, single or en suite; very reasonable rates to permanent guests; delightfully located for Summer living; references.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Newly decorated rooms; five baths; good home cooking; ideal location.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable room; superior board; homelike surroundings; table guests accommodated. Blumenfeld.

23 WEST 86TH ST.
Unexcelled table board.

103D, 2 WEST.—Large, cool room, overlooking park; modern apartment; subway, L; private family; excellent table; $8. Gillison.

107TH, 822 WEST, (Riverside Drive, near Broadway.)—Modern private residence with every comfort; offering luxurious economy; two spacious rooms, bath; also smaller room; table of liberal excellence.

93D, (676 West End Av.)—Elegantly furnished for two people; table guests.

WEST END AV., 531, (86th St.)—High-class accommodations for particular people, with or without board; references required.

Brooklyn.

PIERREPONT ST., 76, Near Borough Hall.—Homelike, attractive rooms; excellent table. Main 1159W.

HELP WANTED, MALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

AN ALERT, ambitious young man wanted for training with one of the largest electrical manufacturing corporations in its telephone switchboard installation department; there is an opportunity here for the right chap to connect with a concern in which he may grow; only an unmarried man between the ages of 19 and 23 years, a high school graduate, or the equivalent, who is willing to be away from home and friends as the occasion demands, will be considered; advancement will depend entirely upon the man's adaptability to hard work; salary $10-$12 to start; write a long letter telling all about yourself. Address Electrical, 90 8th Av.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, TYPIST.—By lithographing company; location Bush Terminal, Brooklyn; state age, experience, references, salary. G 205 Times Downtown.

ATTENTION!—Position of trust in old established company; prospects for advancement for keen, ambitious man of good appearance; ability to meet and talk with men essential; commission. Address Box 353, Mad. Sq. P. O.

BOYS for office work; must be over 16; good promotions for the right boys. Apply 9:30 A. M., Western Electric Co., Inc., 463 West St.

BOY.—Bright, active; long hours; advancement. Advertising Agency, Pearsall, 203 Broadway.

BOY wanted for a live, active business; good opening; $5 per week. P 221 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted in the office of a book concern. Clark Book Company, 27 William St.

CREDIT MANAGER.

Exceptional connection for an able credit man, under 40, experienced in large credits and of broad business calibre, with large financial institution in Baltimore; salary $4,000 to $6,000; the right man will be made an officer; state entire experience, names of employers or lines of business, and write fully; all replies treated strictly confidential. Z 301 Times Annex.

DIAMOND POLISHERS WANTED.

Highest wages paid; steady employment. Address Diamond, X 206 Times Annex.

ELEVATOR OPERATORS, (white,) for high-class apartment house; must be temperate, polite, and clean; uniform and linen furnished, no board or lodging; $35-$40 monthly; none but competent men need apply. Service Entrance, 175 West 72d St.

ERRAND BOY wanted to make himself useful in supply department; references. Address Rector, G 203 Times Downtown.

ERRAND BOY, intelligent; opportunity for advancement. Apply Room 1,606, 79 5th Av.

EXPERT STENOGRAPHER.—Secretarial position to sales manager; initiative, good appearance; salary fifteen upward; splendid chance advancement. D 340 Times Downtown.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF
EXPERIENCED SALESMEN
FOR THEIR
JEWELRY DEPARTMENT.
Apply at Employment Office,
Fifth Floor, 32d St. Side.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF
A YOUNG MAN FOR THEIR
JEWELRY REPAIR DEPARTMENT.
MUST BE ABLE TO UNDERSTAND THE ESTIMATING OF JEWELRY AND WATCH REPAIRS.
Apply at Employment Office, 5th Floor, 32d St. Side.

PACKERS, handlers, for moving vans; steady positions; work located thirty miles from New York; married men preferred. D 342 Times Downtown.

RESTAURANT AND BARMAN, capable taking entire charge large enterprise; must have influential connections, strong personality, qualifications; state age, references, salary, security. D 358 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN, four, wanted; the men we want must be big producers who are now selling store display or other dealer helps to large advertisers; we have a most attractive offer, but only for such men as can show that they are now doing big things in this line; the following exclusive territory is open: New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago; the basis of working is strictly commission; give full particulars in detail in first letter. Address X 212 Times Annex.

SALESMEN—Three high-grade commission salesmen to sell to manufacturers and wholesalers a highly-indorsed advertising and sales promotion service for sales forces; commission only. If you are capable of earning $3,000 a year or more, see Mr. Schermerhorn, Suite 3,848, Grand Central Terminal, 10 to 4, today or Thursday.

SALESMAN.—Experienced man to sell large variety houses, lots, and shore fronts everywhere on Long Island; easy selling plan; big commission; good leads furnished. T. J. Browne, 349 East 14th St.

SALESMEN, experienced, to handle a large variety of easy selling Long Island properties; liberal commissions and plenty of good leads; opportunity for big money making. B Manager, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

SALESMAN, one who has ability to handle excellent suburban realty proposition as side line, liberal commission; leads furnished, proposition guaranteed; write for appointment. C. S., Box 341 Times.

SALESMEN, thoroughly experienced, to carry strong line of wash dresses for N. Y. State and Penn., also city and office trade; commission basis. Excel Manufacturing Co., 145 West 80th St.

SALESMEN.—Two experienced real estate salesmen wanted on our developments at Great Neck and Manhasset; liberal commission. Keller-Duffy Co., Inc., 171 Madison Av.

SOLICITORS.—Good money-making proposition; commission basis; must have good reference. Call between 9 and 12 A. M., Israel Orphan Asylum, 274-280 2d St.

STOCK SALESMEN.—High class, wanted, on solid film enterprise; commission. Apply Room 1,709, 42 Broadway, Piedmont Pictures Syndicate.

Instruction.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

MEN—EARN $25 TO $75 WEEKLY.
Learn Mechanical Dentistry by actual practice in your spare time; no book study. Visit the School or send for our free Booklet "B." The Dentists' Laboratories, 25 West 45th St. FIRST school of its kind licensed by Regents.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' course of individual instruction; students on probation; graduates registered. Aeolian Hall, 35 West 42d St. V. M. WHEAT, Director.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR; pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes. Send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

TOOLMAKERS WANTED.
This company can employ several additional first-class workmen in this line, and offers the following inducements: Good wages, steady employment, clean, sanitary factory, high-grade work, and one of the best cities in the country in which to live; in applying state age, rate of wages expected, and give a brief description of previous experience.
Pratt & Whitney Company, Hartford, Conn.

Employment Agencies.
Fifty cents an agate line.

MALE
NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
30 Church Street.
FILE CLERK—Thoroughly experienced man to take charge of large filing department; willing to locate in South America; $1,500-$1,800.
PRIVATE SECRETARY—College graduate, preferably law school; must be fluent in French, also first-class stenographer; knowledge of German would be advantageous; $2,000-$3,000.
MERCHANDISE BUYER—Man familiar with buying cotton piece goods, dry goods, notions, &c.; must also be familiar with Spanish; $2,000-$3,000.
SALESMAN—Call on automobile manufacturers with high-grade accessory; preferably engineer; $2,000-$2,500.
FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVE—For Central and South America, experienced in drug and chemical line; will consider either North or South America; $2,500-$3,500.
Call between 9 and 2.

LOST AND FOUND

Fifty cents an agate line.
Count six words to a line.
Telephone 1000 Bryant.

LOST—On May 23, warehouse receipt No. A-8662, issued by Henry I. Stetler, calling for 7,265 pounds Banca tin, in favor of the undersigned company. Reward to finder upon return to Fidelity Metal Company, 149 Jewell St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

LOST—A package of papers at Secretary of State's office, 74th St. and Broadway, on Monday, May 29, at 3 P. M. Finder will kindly notify Brenack Stevedoring Company, 11 Broadway, New York City; liberal reward.

LOST—Wooden handle umbrella, silver inlaid, on Sunday, 12:48 P. M., New York Central train. Please return to Apt. 8E, 318 West 100th St.

LOST—Liberal reward, French camera, left in taxi between Hotel Astor and City National Bank, Wall St., May 27, (Saturday.) Apply Cashier, Hotel Astor.

LOST—Bracelet with four diamonds, one sapphire; reward. Apartment 67, 561 West 141st St.

Found.

FOUND—Monday afternoon, 42d St., lady's purse. S 128 Times.

Lost and Found, Cats and Dogs.

LOST—French poodle, on Centre St., near Franklin; color, black; clipped close; liberal reward. Return to G. Reinhoefer, 48 Rose St.

Business Opportunities

Fifty cents an agate line.

Patents secured, trade marks registered. Protect your ideas. Ask Washington office for free books and list of inventions wanted. Advice free. Richard B. Owen, 165 Owen Bldg., Washington, D. C. New York office, Woolworth Bldg., Phone Barclay 7394.

ATTENTION, MANUFACTURERS!
For sale, nine-story brick factory, 90x80, heavy construction, built recently; cheap electric power available; favorable location; price very low. Estate, Y 316 Times Annex.

For Sale.—Dress manufacturing plant, fully equipped, 26 machines; bargain; good opportunity. P. B., 117 Times Downtown.

Partner, traveling, for cash business, to handle money; reference and $500 investment required. L 77 Times.

Business Notices

Fifty cents an agate line.

Business Loans.

DISCOUNTING
of outstanding accounts and advances on merchandise are strictly our specialty. We urgently request Manufacturers and Jobbers who can use additional funds to call on us. Our terms are liberal, our methods readily understood. Wormser & Co., 95 5th Av., N. Y. C.

Printing and Multigraphing.

RUSH PRINTING A SPECIALTY.
Bond, letterheads, or envelopes, $1.75 1,000; reduction in quantities; other printing reasonable; catalogs, booklets, mail order printing. Century Printing Co., 259 William St. Phone 2224 Worth.

SITUATIONS WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty cents an agate line.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, typist, knowledge stenography, office routine; experienced; salary $10. R. L., 210 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER—Double entry, and stenographer; five years' experience; salary $12. D 336 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry; 7 years' actual experience; entire charge; $15. D 345 Times Downtown.

DRESSMAKER.—Smart, snappy styles; good lines. Rumble, 254 West 84th. Schuyler 2518.

FILING CLERK; woman; experience handling correspondence requiring good judgment and careful handling of mail; credentials. D 339 Times Downtown.

FRENCH SEAMSTRESS wishes position, private family; artistic dressmaker; can act as maid. Seen at present employer's, 105 East 35th.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER or Chambermaid and Waitress.—No objection to country; wages, $25. Telephone Plaza 3447.

GOVERNESS.—Parisienne visiting governess, New York, (vicinity,) Far Rockaway; or exchanges for home, French, German, English. Pianist, 2,732 Broadway.

GOVERNESS, nursery, North German, desires position; experienced, music; best references. S 118 Times.

HOUSEWORKER, COOK; elderly; no laundry; adults; apartment; references. Murphy, 174 East 85th.

LAUNDRESS, first-class, wants family hamper at home. 469 Amity St., Flushing, L. I.

MODISTE.—Just to do high-grade fancy dressmaking, ladies' tailoring, desires few customers by day, private families; also work taken home. Telephone Riverside 1906.

NURSE—MASSEUSE.
Graduated Swedish masseuse wishes position to semi-invalid or convalescent. Special nervous cases, medical exercise and massage. Write Experienced, S 58 Times.

NURSERY GOVERNESS—Experienced kindergarten training, children over 3; moderate terms. D 347 Times Downtown.

OFFICE ASSISTANT—Filing; good penman; willing; $8. D 341 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY, &c.—Responsible position as secretary for man of affairs, or manager of office, shop, or welfare department, by young American woman; European education; good stenographer; two years' executive work, New York corporation; desire to begin service in Autumn. Executive, X 201 Times Annex.

SECRETARY.—Young woman of education, qualified by business experience and refinement, desires position. S 114 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and typewriter, thoroughly competent, 7½ years with one concern, reliable, desires position with architect or contracting firm; thoroughly experienced in writing specifications from dictation, and all kinds of difficult matter. S 105 Times.

STENOGRAPHER—Fast dictation; neat, accurate typist; live with parents; $8. Grace Hart, Stenotype Company, 220 West 42d St. Bryant 1318.

STENOGRAPHER.—Beginner; business school graduate; will work hard for advancement. Ellen Graham, 37 East 58th. Phone 2994 Plaza.

STENOGRAPHER and Typewriter; capable, willing; general office assistant; neat appearance; $10. A. B., 305 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER—Thoroughly capable and experienced; neat appearance; good reference; $12. R. D., 309 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER—High school graduate; three years' experience; quick, accurate; salary $12. D 335 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly experienced, educated, good address; handle technical work; $17. D 350 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, bookkeeper; neat, accurate; references; salary moderate. Stenographer, 311 East Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER—Four years' experience; high school graduate; A1 reference. P 402 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 3½ years' experience; reliable; excellent references; $10. D 349 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER—Capable and willing; neat appearance, ambitious; $7. R. L., 106 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.
Fifty cents an agate line.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Neat girls, experienced, good references, thoroughly investigated, wish places; other Southern help. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (agency,) 314 West 59th. Phone Columbus 5022. Established 1899.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Thoroughly experienced girls, excellent cooks, investigated references. Telephone Columbus 8165, Domestic Service Agency, 329 West 59th.

COOKS, $30-$40; waitresses, chambermaids, nurses, houseworkers, $25-$30; couples. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av., (75th St.) Schuyler 9136.

BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY, 2,415 Broadway, corner 89th St., first-class servants. 9463 Riverside.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied day, week, month. 107 West 133d. 6916 Morningside.

SITUATIONS WANTED, MALE

Twenty cents an agate line.

ACCOUNTANT, experienced all lines, books opened, closed, disentangled; audited systems installed; special arrangements firms or corporations not employing bookkeepers, $2.50 weekly. Accountant, 35 Nassau St., Room 1,303. Telephone Cortlandt 7958.

ACCOUNTANT installs simplified systems, stopping leaks, giving daily statements of information required to intelligently develop business; uncertainty eliminated. Business run like a bank. Fleming, 30 East 42d St. Phone Vanderbilt 6272.

ACCOUNTANT, C. P. A., audits, systems, financial reports, books opened, closed, written up; corporation work, profit and loss statements prepared; balance sheets; charges moderate. C. P. A., Room 761, 200 5th Av., 1611 Gramercy.

ACCOUNTANT—Trial balances and audits $5.00 monthly upward. Books opened, closed, systematized, investigations, profit and loss statements, corporation work. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St., Telephone John 5655.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, kept part time, closed, audited, systematized, financial statements rendered. Browndorff, 309 Broadway. Tel. Worth 1626.

ASSISTANT TO EXECUTIVE.

Young man, 29, of sound business judgment, executive training, aggressive yet tactful, university and scientific school graduate, with six years' practical experience in correspondence, sales, credits, collections, finance, and office management, wishes position as office manager or assistant to executive.
Competent to relieve an executive of the burden of detail work or systematize and manage a large office.
S 108 Times.

ASSISTANT to Executive, 26; capable young man, six years' business experience; competent accountant, forceful correspondent; knowledge of credits; good appearance and personality. R 119 Times.

BOOKKEEPER and office manager, aged 28; I have 10 years' experience managing, purchasing, selling, cost keeping, trial balances, cashier, bookkeeping, typewriter; college education; excellent appearance; best references. S 116 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, cashier, office manager; thoroughly reliable; 20 years' experience; competent to take full charge of office; best references for ability, honesty, &c. R 174 Times.

BUTLER.—Japanese, excellent worker, wants position as butler or take entire charge of bachelor's place; references. Tsu, 41 East 19th.

CARPENTER, experienced; work for business house, or private. Carpenter, 1,300 2d Av.

CHAUFFEUR, with many years' experience, wants good position; references. Write Albert Jacoby, care Society of Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. 'Phone Columbus 4056.

CHAUFFEUR, experience, all repairs; Cadillac, Hudson, other makes; careful driver; useful, obliging; moderate wages; country preferred. R 159 Times.

CHAUFFEUR and HOSTLER, useful, private, commercial; temperate; expert driver, reliable, obliging; references; repairs; city, country. Phone Vanderbilt 2498.

CHAUFFEUR and MECHANICIAN; young man, 28, married, wishes position with private family. Telephone 490 Academy. Newmark, 237 West 107th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Lady having disposed of her car wishes to place her man, who has been in her employ for eight years giving A1 service. S 125 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Leaving city, desire placing competent chauffer for Summer. Welch, 267 W. 79th St.

CHEMIST.—Graduate wishes factory work making chemicals; permanent position, chance for continued advancement; year laboratory experience. X 211 Times Annex.

COLLEGE GRADUATE, (22,) has business training and experience, desires connection with reliable firm; best references. S 115 Times.

CUTTER, 25 years' experience, well up in sports coats and riding breeches, formerly of London, England, seeks position with first-class tailoring establishment; the best of references to offer. H. E. W., 55 East Northampton St., Wilkes-Barre, Penn.

EXPORT MANAGER.—Foreign trade expert; European travels, experience, and languages. S 124 Times.

HELPER.—Young man, (20,) wishes position as helper on auto truck. S 106 Times.

LEDGER CLERK, 23; thoroughly experienced, competent; excellent references. Birnbaum, 165 East 103d.

Man, 29, married, wishes position at anything. C. P., 402 West 42d St.

SALESMANAGER.—Exceptional experience handling, developing salesmen sales campaigns; excellent correspondent; thoroughly dependable; age, 35. S 120 Times.

SALESMAN traveling through Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and Virginia desires side line for linen and art department. S 117 Times.

SALESMAN, (23,) live wire and hustler, experienced, desires connection. S 99 Times.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER.—YOUNG MAN, 25, THOROUGHLY EFFICIENT AND HIGHLY INDORSED, SEEKS POSITION AS SECRETARY TO EXECUTIVE. S 131 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SECRETARY.—28; expert stenographer; highly educated; pleasing personality; thoroughly experienced. R 130 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good speller and grammarian; fast, accurate, willing and obliging; $7. Francis Ortmann, Room 1,605 Candler Building. Bryant 1319.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter and office assistant; 3 years' experience; good references. D 357 Times Downtown.

TRANSLATOR.—Spanish, Portuguese, French; piece work; half time; permanent position. S 126 Times.

TYPIST, (21,) rapid, accurate, 3 years office experience; references; $12. S 103 Times.

YOUNG COLLEGE JUNIOR, (20,) desires Summer position; experienced as tutor, clerk, shoe salesman; prefers drafting; can furnish drawings. Harry Meyer, 750 Courtlandt Av., Bronx.

YOUNG MAN, 22, desires position with a reliable concern where he can advance himself; is willing to start without any salary; will furnish necessary references and bond required. S 112 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 22, salesmanship ability, desires position; anything with chance for advancement; neat appearance, fluent talker. R. D. 308 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN thoroughly conversant with modern ideas of correspondence; salary secondary; convincing, assuring references. C 75 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) selling ability, good penman, quick and accurate at figures, desires good connection. S 119 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 23, 7 years' references, executive; selling experience; wants position. D 344 Times.

The Greatest Sporting Goods Store in the World

In the Peopled Forests

The trees are murmuring their invitation—the summons is floating on every breeze.

From Wicki-Up to tent the word is passing—June is here!

Blossoms and leaves are shadowed on the canvas top—Nature is assembling her glories for those who love her.

Wherever you pitch your camp, high on the mountain or deep in the dell, this is headquarters for equipment.

Whether you are a veteran or new to the woods, you are welcome to consult the Abercrombie & Fitch specialists.

Tents for Every Kind of Camp

From the simple waterproof "lean-to" to the tent used by the British officers in South Africa.

The new "Two-Man" tent—an A. & F. production—for the canoeist or the motorist; $17.50, complete.

Tents for motor car trekking, for explorers, trappers, miners and foresters.

Khaki "Wicki-Up" houses, making ideal Summer camps, with all the comforts of a bungalow; $116 up.

Tents from $6.20 up.

A. & F. Camp Clothes for Women

Camp suits from the lightest tropical weights to the heavy weaves for the northern woods.

Khaki camp suit, Norfolk coat, with shell skirt, $7.50.

Norfolk coat, with divided skirt, $8.00.

Breeches, may be used for riding, $3.00.

Knickerbockers, $2.25 to $20.

Thorntweed suits, $44 to $75.

Innsbrook knit suits, homespuns, tweeds, Engladine, suede leather, mohair and pongee.

Leggins, boots and hats.

Camp Comforts

Trekking shovel, for automobile and camp use. Takes down by unscrewing wing nut—may be carried in toolbox. Price, 95 cents.

Coldstream combination camp basin and bathtub—for the army officer, camper and autoist, $3.75.

"Picot" portable steel cot, used in French army, $10.00.

Other camp cots, $2.25.

Army and Navy pocket knife, $2.00.

Guardsman's companion—stamped steel pocket stove, with can of solid alcohol, 50 cents.

Litenite compass, $2.00.

Military wrist watch, with unbreakable crystal and radium dials, $13.00; with plain dials, $9.00; other wrist watches, $3.00 up.

Khaki toilet rolls—for your own toilet articles, $4.00.

Soldier's housemaid, 75 cents.

Swiss rucksacks, medicine kits, camp mirrors and flasks.

Write for Booklet on Women's Sporting Clothes for Summer.

Abercrombie & Fitch Co.
Ezra H. Fitch, President.
53-57 West 36th St., New York

PRESIDENT REQUESTS FLAG DAY EXERCISES

Proclamation Calls for Celebration June 14 to Express "Our Thoughtful Love of America."

WASHINGTON, May 30.—President Wilson today issued a proclamation calling on the people of the United States to celebrate Flag Day, June 14, with patriotic exercises, giving expression to "our thoughtful love of America." The President declared that the people should rededicate themselves "for an America which no man can corrupt, no influence draw away from its ideals, no force divide against itself."

The proclamation follows:

"My Fellow-Countrymen:

"Many circumstances have recently conspired to turn our thoughts to a critical examination of the conditions of our national life, of the influences which have seemed to threaten to divide us in interest and sympathy, of forces within and forces without that seemed likely to draw us away from the happy traditions of united purpose and action of which we have been so proud.

"It has, therefore, seemed to me fitting that I should call your attention to the approach of the anniversary of the day upon which the flag of the United States was adopted by the Congress as the emblem of the Union and to suggest to you that it should, this year and in the years to come, be given special significance as a day of renewal and reminder, a day upon which we should direct our minds with a special desire of renewal to thoughts of the ideals and principles of which we have sought to make our great Government the embodiment.

"I, therefore, suggest and request that throughout the nation, and if possible in every community, the 14th day of June be observed as Flag Day with special patriotic exercises, at which means shall be taken to give significant expression to our thoughtful love of America, our comprehension of the great mission of liberty and justice to which we have devoted ourselves as a people, our pride in the history and our enthusiasm for the political program of the nation, our determination to make it greater and purer with each generation, and our resolution to demonstrate to all the world its vital union in sentiment and purpose, accepting only those as true compatriots who feel as we do the compulsion of this supreme allegiance.

"Let us on that day rededicate ourselves to the nation, 'one and inseparable,' from which every thought that is not worthy of our fathers' first views of independence, liberty, and right shall be excluded, and in which we shall stand with united hearts for an America which no man can corrupt, no influence draw away from its ideals, no force divide against itself; a nation signally distinguished among all the nations of mankind for its clear, individual conception alike of its duties and its privileges, its obligations and its rights."

Harvard Regiment Is Reviewed.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., May 30.—The Harvard regiment, 1,000 strong, was reviewed in the Stadium today by Major Gen. Leonard Wood, Governor McCall, and President A. Lawrence Lowell. The undergraduates in khaki went through a sham battle and various drill formations.

SOCIALISTS NAME KRAFFT.

Goebel Beaten in Nomination for Governor in New Jersey.

There was a lively contest at the convention of the Socialist Party held in the Labor Lyceum, Newark, yesterday afternoon for the nomination for Governor of New Jersey, between Frederick Krafft of Ridgefield Park and George H. Goebel of Newark. The final ballot resulted in Krafft winning the nomination by a vote of 60 to 56. For United States Senator the convention nominated William J. Doughty of Camden.

The delegates adopted a resolution concurring in the national movement for unity between the Socialist and the Socialist labor party. The draft of a proposed platform denounced military preparedness, advocated the single tax and protested against certain State laws. Of 122 accredited delegates, 107 were present.

PRINCE TO BE A MODISTE.

Has 17 Wives, So He Came Here to Learn Dressmaking.

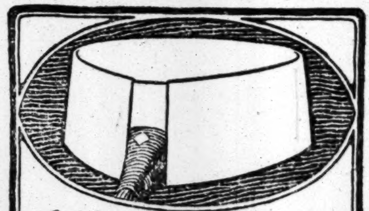
"Prince," Ka-ku-ka-la-ni, who has three or four islands in the Malay Archipelago, ten or twelve thatched roofed palaces, a herd of hairless goats, and seventeen wives, has come to this country to study the fashions and to learn to be a ladies' tailor. The reason for this was a mutiny in the harem shortly after a missionary appeared in the King's domains about three years ago and exhibited a Directoire gown.

Before that time the Prince's seventeen wives had worn gowns made from the material shorn from the royal goats. But with the coming of civilization in the shape of the Directoire gown they told the Prince they would get divorces unless he would clothe them so they could promenade on Malay's Broadway without being ashamed of their clothes.

In despair the Prince decided to come to New York to learn to be a modiste for the royal harem. That would save trouble, time, worry, and alimony, the Prince thought. He told his mournful tale at the Fashion Show yesterday, but since he talks in a guttural language like three Chinese swearing at a balky mule, no person but a press agent can understand what he says. No one else tries.

The Prince was dressed in resplendent robes of blue, with a crimson turban. The police took his scimitar away from him, so they say.

Whatever the Prince's nationality or family statistics, he is at least an admirer of the Fashion Show's mannikins. He likes especially the zebra bathing suit worn by Kathleen Grace, because, he says, it reminds him of the striped gik-gik, the sacred animal used to pull the royal carriage when the streets of the Malayan capital are muddy.



Ashby-2⅛in. *Lexicon*-2½in.
The new
ARROW
COLLAR spring style, in two heights
2 for 25¢
CLUETT, PEABODY & CO. INC. MAKERS

your folks want Lily cups
rector 8318

’Way Up in the Maine Woods

Come back to Nature in the grandeur of her solitudes, where the fishing is perfect, where hunting of every kind is abundant and where the spicy odor of the pines re-creates.

The canoeing is unrivalled anywhere. The 200-mile Allagash trip is the finest in the world.

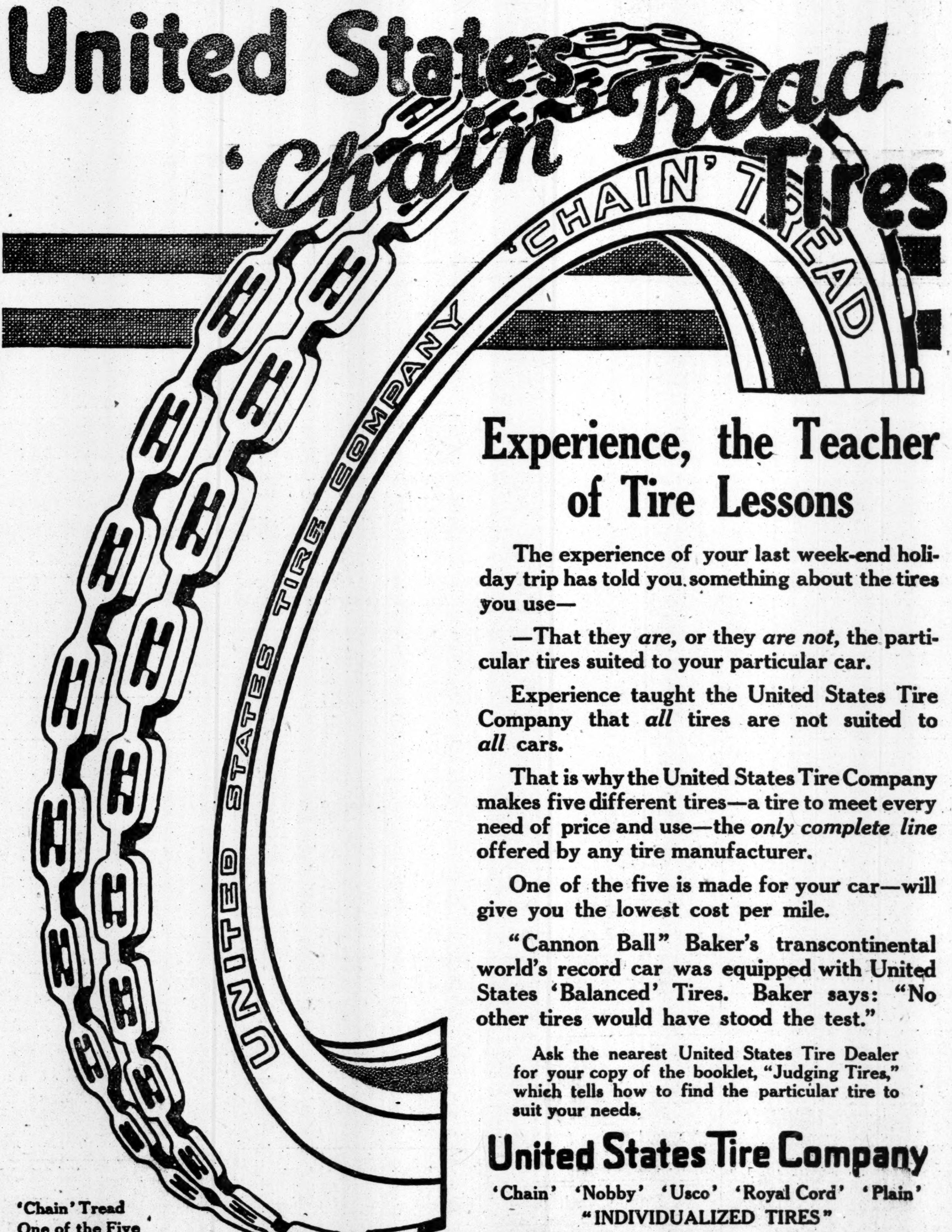
Camps, hotels, registered guides and every convenience for men and women. Guides' cooking is proverbial.

Splendid industrial and agricultural possibilities; water power, valuable timber tracts, mineral resources, hotel and camp locations, farm lands with wonderful opportunities. Excellent railroad service. The fame of Aroostook County potato crops is national. All are awaiting development.

Send ten cents in stamps for our book "In the Maine Woods," just issued. It is well worth it. Rich in illustrations and maps, with fullest information about fishing, hunting, hotels, camps, canoe trips, guides, rates—in short all one wishes to know.

Address Geo. M. Houghton, Passenger Traffic Manager, Department F.

Bangor & AROOSTOOK Railroad
Bangor, Me.



United States 'Chain' Tread Tires
UNITED STATES TIRE COMPANY 'CHAIN' TREAD

'Chain' Tread
One of the Five

Experience, the Teacher of Tire Lessons

The experience of your last week-end holiday trip has told you something about the tires you use—

—That they *are*, or they *are not*, the particular tires suited to your particular car.

Experience taught the United States Tire Company that *all* tires are not suited to *all* cars.

That is why the United States Tire Company makes five different tires—a tire to meet every need of price and use—the *only complete line* offered by any tire manufacturer.

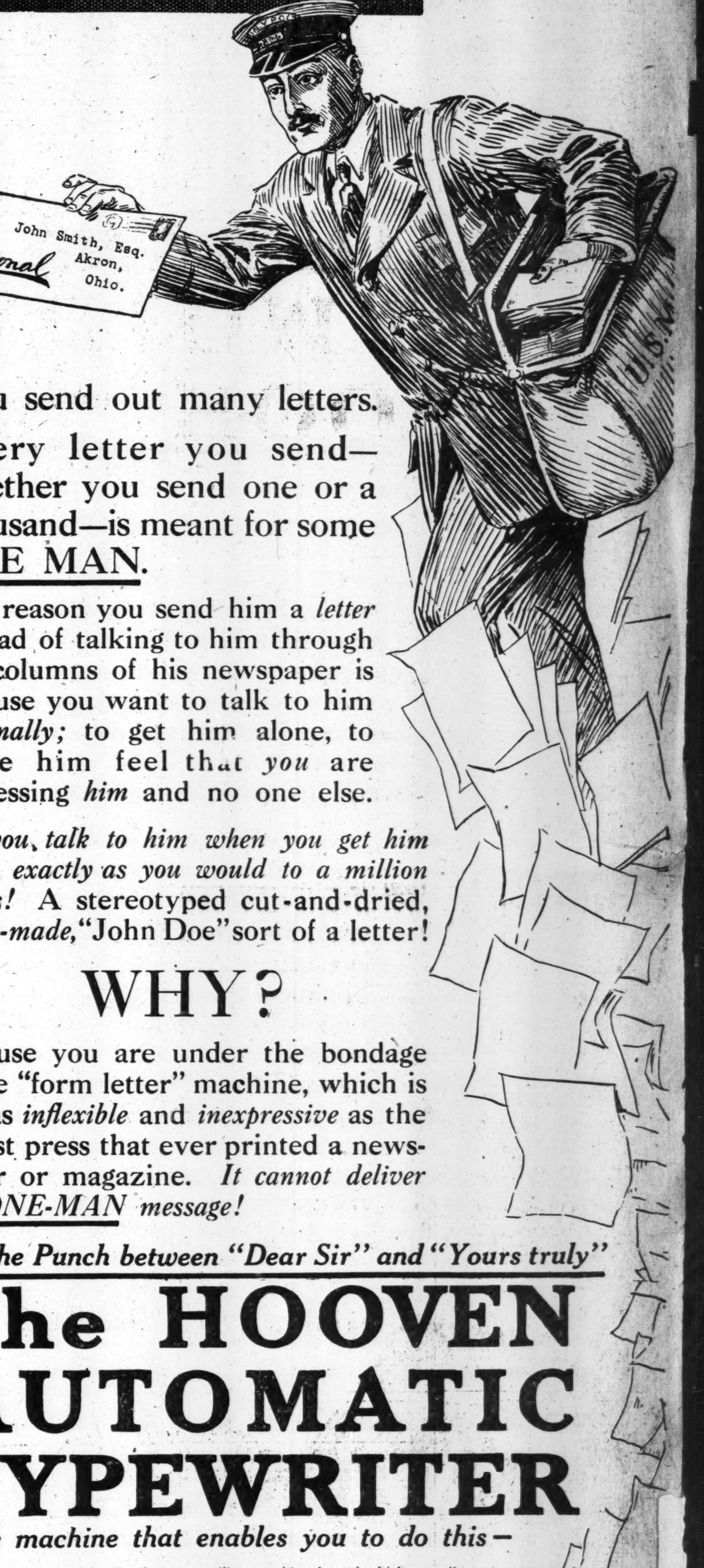
One of the five is made for your car—will give you the lowest cost per mile.

"Cannon Ball" Baker's transcontinental world's record car was equipped with United States 'Balanced' Tires. Baker says: "No other tires would have stood the test."

Ask the nearest United States Tire Dealer for your copy of the booklet, "Judging Tires," which tells how to find the particular tire to suit your needs.

United States Tire Company
'Chain' 'Nobby' 'Usco' 'Royal Cord' 'Plain'
"INDIVIDUALIZED TIRES"

The Machine that Writes a ONE-MAN Letter



You send out many letters.

Every letter you send—whether you send one or a thousand—is meant for some ONE MAN.

The reason you send him a *letter* instead of talking to him through the columns of his newspaper is because you want to talk to him *personally;* to get him alone, to make him feel that *you* are addressing *him* and no one else.

Yet you talk to him when you get him alone, exactly as you would to a million others! A stereotyped cut-and-dried, *ready-made,* "John Doe" sort of a letter!

WHY?

Because you are under the bondage of the "form letter" machine, which is just as *inflexible* and *inexpressive* as the hugest press that ever printed a newspaper or magazine. *It cannot deliver the ONE-MAN message!*

Put the Punch between "Dear Sir" and "Yours truly"

The HOOVEN AUTOMATIC TYPEWRITER

is the machine that enables you to do this—

a responsive instrument that bends to your will—a machine through which you talk, not to a "list", but to flesh-and-blood men and women—to Jones, stern and self-made; to Stevens, young and ambitious; to Hargrave, close and cautious; to Avery, the ardent sportsman; to Judy O'Grady and to the Colonel's Lady.

Try the Hooven Automatic Typewriter for ten days in your own business.

See how you can deliver through it a *personal message* to each man, as much as if you dictated each letter verbatim to a stenographer—how each Hooven Automatic Typewriter will save the salaries of four girls and the purchase price of four typewriters.

The letters written by the Hooven Automatic Typewriter are *bona fide typewritten* letters, written on an electrically operated standard machine. They are written from a master roll somewhat like a pianola roll, which is made in your own office. The machine stops automatically or at the press of a button, *at any point, for interpolations of any kind.* It requires so little attention that one girl can operate three machines.

Every machine is guaranteed by a seventy-year old concern of the highest rating. There is a service back of it; every assistance is given the purchaser

You are interested, aren't you? Fill out and mail us the coupon below—NOW!

The HOOVEN, OWENS, RENTSCHLER CO.
Woolworth Building, New York City, Telephone Barclay 5434.
Branches In Principal Cities.

The Hooven Automatic Typewriter is in Daily Use by the following Organizations:

Salomon & Company, N. Y.
Board of Foreign Missions of the M. E. Church (3 machines)
Curtis Publishing Co., Phila., Pa.
Dry Goods Economist, N. Y. (3 machines)
N. Y. Lubricating Oil Co., N. Y.
New York Edison Co., N. Y.
Packard Motor Car Co. of N. Y.
R. C. Williams Co., N. Y.
John Wanamaker, Phila., Pa. (5 machines)
Simmons Hardware Co., Phila. Pa. and St. Louis.
John B. Stetson, Phila., Pa.
Phila. Electric Co., Phila., Pa.
Sears Roebuck Co., Chicago, Ill. (7 machines)
Montgomery Ward, Chicago, Illinois.
Cadillac Motor Car Co., Detroit, Mich.
Chalmers Motor Car Co., Detroit, Mich.
Burroughs Adding Machine Co., Detroit, Mich.
Detroit Board of Commerce, Detroit, Mich.
Union Central Life Ins. Co., Cincinnati, O. (2 machines)
Welch Grape Juice Co., Westfield, N. Y.
White Motor Car Co., Cleve., O. (2 machines)
Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C.

3
The Hooven, Owens, Rentschler Co., Woolworth Building, N. Y. C.

Please send your booklet explaining fully what the Hooven Automatic Typewriter will do how it will do the work of four girls, and put PUNCH into every letter I write

Name..........

Business..........

Address..........